



Eire Waghky Sa gi Shojh
 and i nowat battalioin
 Lsa wylthias di hlohaie
 Si hroilthas xi rraungh
 Sa bea shijgg i foukhab
 Saad dund onked ra gi agin
 Saad phollorais ~~hlohaie~~ Lsounh
 Lsa mowd symb ni rraungh
 5

Eimig vganigh fuyrk
 hroilthas si nraie dnd go tallu
 di ghay shias chlain dnyel
 Chlain Chamwings, hyle Ellen
 Cirk ni horezint bo shijh
 Lrugg sad noukar Lsa haungh
 Lsa ~~hroilthas~~ magh i ratwyl
 Lsa ~~hroilthas~~ diggins Lsa aingins
 6

Cha di nraie Lsa din
 Lsa di ~~hroilthas~~ gaghie
 ark toid fo shois
 Lsa baimb shois agad chajh
 ark gin gaghie sad ratwyl
 Lsa roish rhaon ni haungh
 Lsa ~~hroilthas~~ Lsa roidm
 Si hroilthas oid no ly
 7

Si Lijner si noukar oid
~~hroilthas~~ gluthid Sa Lijnt
 Lsoun, aidd, agad gaghie
 Lsoun gin rhaungh, gm rhaungh
 Cha rhaungh and i gaghie
 ark, aidd (agad) bo is ma
 quater for Lsoun.
 Si baird ghay rraungh
 8

Ma hmbokhs ni hanknes
 Si ghahkhs T Lijnt
 Lsoun ni miltias no ly
 Lsa and Lsoun gaghie
 Lsa quid dnd gm Lsoun
 Lsoun Lsoun ghahkhs gaghie
 Lsoun mairig i Lsoun
 Si ghahkhs mairig i Lsoun ghahkhs
 Gmb—

RELIQUIÆ CELTICÆ

TEXTS, PAPERS, AND STUDIES

IN

Gaelic Literature and Philology

LEFT BY THE LATE

REV. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A.,

AND

REV. JOHN KENNEDY.

VOL. II.

POETRY, HISTORY, AND PHILOLOGY

“Beannj Dhe mi leouhir.”

Fernaig MS. p. 6.

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PREFACE.

THE second and final volume of Dr Cameron's *Reliquiæ Celticae* appears exactly two years after its predecessor ; and, though the interval is not excessive in view of the character of the work, it has been longer than we expected, mainly because of the extra material which came to the Editors' hands in the Red Book of Clanranald. Dr Cameron had transcribed about the half of the purely Macdonald History in the Black Book of Clanranald, and it was our first intention merely to complete this transcript. The kindness of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald of Clanranald in not merely lending the Black Book, but in offering the Red Book as well, changed our plans, with the gratifying result that now the Red Book of Clanranald appears for the first time in print. A dozen pages have thus developed into over one hundred and seventy.

Of the Fernaig MS., which begins our volume, appearing for the first time in print, Dr Cameron had at his death transcribed about two-thirds. Dr Skene, among whose numerous MSS. it once again got lost for a little while, not merely granted the MS. for comparison and complete transcription, but kindly presented it to Mr Kennedy. Next to the Dean of Lismore's Book, it is our most important document for older Gaelic, a good part of its value, as of its weakness, consisting in its phonetic spelling. Its poetry, which is mostly religious and political, is of an unusually high order ; and it is hoped that a modernised and transliterated version of it, wholly or in part, will be undertaken by some patriotic Gael. The Book of Clanranald, from the two MSS. the Black and the Red Books, appears next. Its importance as a history of the Macdonalds, and more especially as a Highland account of the Montrose wars, has long been recognised : a MS.

translation of it by the Rev. D. Mackintosh was accessible to our historians, and to Sir Walter Scott in particular. The Red Book figures in the "Ossianic" controversy ; it was supposed to contain the originals of much of Macpherson's famous work ; but, on the book coming into the hands of the enthusiastic Gaels of the closing years of last century, and on its contents being examined and found wanting, the MS. was abused both in a physical and literary manner, and its identity stoutly denied.

The Turner MS. comes as our third hitherto unpublished work. By a natural oversight it is stated at page 310 that it does not appear in Dr Skene's catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library ; it *does* appear as No. XIV. of his supplementary catalogue. It is a valuable collection of last century, made evidently in Kintyre ; it contains poetry of all kinds, mostly ballad poetry, some of it belonging to the Cuchulinn and Ossianic heroic cycles. The tragic tale of Deirdre comes fourth ; there are two texts of it, one from the Glenmasain MS. of the 15th century, the other from a last century Irish MS. (Edinburgh MS. No. 56), which the indefatigable Patrick Turner had somewhere lighted upon. Dr Stokes has already printed a complete text from these two MSS. ; it is, however, published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, and not easily accessible to Gaelic students, to whom Dr Cameron's carefully executed edition ought to be welcome.

There follows, at page 475, a collection of Proverbs, supplementary to those in the late Sheriff Nicolson's work on *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*. Then come translations of hymns and poems into Gaelic, all too few considering how felicitous and scholarly the renderings are. Six lectures, bearing mostly on philology, follow these poems. One of them in racy Gaelic traces the history and the literature of the language ; two deal with topography—the place-names of Dumbarton and of Arran—and both are a model of caution. The last two lectures are simply chapters in Gaelic historical grammar—orthography and eclipsis, and they contain some of Dr Cameron's best ideas on the subject. The Legend of Deer, with philological analysis, and an article on the Gaelic Irregular Verbs, revised editorially, are followed by a Glossary of all the unpublished etymologies that

Dr Cameron left among his papers. This again is followed by an Index to the etymologies given by Dr Cameron in the *Gael* (1872-1874) and in his own *Scottish Celtic Review*. As both these works are either in the possession or within easy reach of Gaelic scholars and students, we thought it best to lighten our volume by not reproducing them; in fact, we were compelled to do so. In any case, all Dr Cameron's work in the way of an etymological dictionary of the Gaelic language is here brought together actually or by reference. Much of the work in the Glossary, like all that of the *Gael*, is twenty years old, and within these years philology has travelled fast and far. When Dr Cameron commenced his *Gael* articles, Celtic scholars were still disputing as to the existence of initial or intervocalic *p* in Celtic, and the revolution of Brugmann and the New School is ten years later. Indeed, Dr Cameron did little philological work during the last three or four years of his life, and he keenly disputed some of the views of the younger men. We have endeavoured to bring the etymologies, where necessary, up to date both in the Glossary and the Index.

It remains for us, at the end of our task, to thank those kind friends who have helped us either by word or deed. To the Press of the country—daily, weekly, and periodical—we owe our best thanks for their unanimous praise of our first volume; and as this is, in our opinion, by far the best volume of the two, especially in the importance of the hitherto unpublished texts it now presents, we venture to hope for it a no less kindly treatment. By the death of Sir William Mackinnon, we have lost the encouragement of the best friend of our undertaking, and the appearance of these volumes at all must be added as another “stone to his cairn.” Mr John Whyte, Edinburgh, and Mr Alexander Macdonald, Railway Audit Office, Inverness, have given valuable assistance in the proof-reading of the Fernaig and Turner MSS.

INVERNESS, 2nd April, 1894.

THE FERNAIG MANUSCRIPT.

DR CAMERON transcribed about two-thirds of the Fernaig Manuscript, and was engaged on this work at the time of his death. This MS., which was written by Duncan Macrae in 1688 and the subsequent five years, consists of two small volumes of paper in a brown pasteboard cover, seven inches long by three broad. The first volume contains 36 leaves, the first two and the last one of which are blank. There are thus 33 leaves written upon, but the side of one leaf is blank, which makes in all 65 pages. The second volume contains 28 leaves, the first three and last five of which are blank. The other 20 are fully written upon save the last, which contains only one verse. One of these leaves is double, and folded in, and there are two loose pieces—half-leaves, written upon. Six leaves were cut out of the second volume, amounting probably to some six hundred lines of poetry. At present the collection contains about 4200 lines of poetry. The handwriting, which is that characteristic of the period for writing English, is neat and clear, though small, obscurities being caused mostly by the fading of the ink or by frayed edges. A facsimile page is given herewith, to show the character of the writing and size of the page.

The history of the Manuscript from the time of its author till the beginning of this century is unknown. In 1807, it was in the possession of Mr Matheson of Fernaig, father of the late Sir Alexander Matheson of Ardrross. This we know from the catalogue of Gaelic MSS. made by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, and included in Vol. III. of the great edition of "Ossian," published in 1807. There our MS. (at p. 572) is described as follows:—"Mr Mathison of Feernaig, Ross-shire, has a paper MS. written in the Roman character. The orthography is very bad, like the Dean of Lismore's poetry; it is dated 1688, and consists of songs and hymns by different persons, some by Bishop Carswell, Bishop of the Isles." We hear no more of the Fernaig MS. till 1862, when Dr Skene, in the introduction to the Dean of Lismore's Book then published, reports it as amissing. As a matter of fact, the MS. was in the possession of Dr Skene's friend and tutor, the celebrated

Gaelic scholar, Dr Mackintosh Mackay, who was in Australia when Dr Skene wrote. After his death, in 1873, his trustees handed the Fernaig MS. over to Dr Skene, whose property it then became. In 1885, Professor Mackinnon wrote a full and interesting account of the MS., its vicissitudes, authorship, and contents, for the Gaelic Society of Inverness, in whose *Transactions* (Vol. XI.) it appears. To this paper we are beholden for information about Duncan Macrae, the compiler, and about his family and friends. Through the kindness of Dr Skene, the MS. now appears for the first time in print.

Professor Mackinnon proves beyond any reasonable doubt that the writer of our MS. was Duncan Macrae of Inverinate, chief of his name. He is remembered in the local tradition of Kintail as *Donnachadh nam Pìos*, Duncan of the (Silver) Plate, an epithet arising from the magnificence of his table service. He was grandson of the Rev. Farquhar Macrae, minister of Gairloch, and afterwards of Kintail, a man of mark and of means in his day. Duncan Macrae's two brothers, John and Donald, were ministers respectively of Dingwall and Kintail, and Professor Mackinnon thinks that the latter is the author of the poem in the MS. attributed to "Perse Eglisih, anno 1692," beginning—

Cill-duich mo thàmh, cha luighe dhomh sèimh, &c.

Duncan Macrae came to a tragic end. In company with an attendant, who is said to have possessed the fatal gift of "or na h Aoine"—a power by which he could cause the death of any one seen by him crossing a stream on Friday, Macrae was returning from Strathglass with the title-deeds of the Affarie lands in his possession. In attempting to cross the Connag River at Dorisdan, which was in high flood, he was carried away and drowned, for his attendant could not help him, nor could he help looking at his master battling with the flood, and, as he possessed the fatal power of drowning people in such circumstances, he caused his master's death.

Tradition attributes the bardic gift to Duncan Macrae, and this MS. proves its truth. Indeed, verses which tradition attributes to him appear in our MS., wherein, however, they are set down as composed by a "certain harper . . . on Gillimichell McDonald, Tinkler;" and Professor Mackinnon thinks that both harper and tinker are but *noms de plume* of Duncan Macrae, the real author. The *Fear na Pairce*, mentioned as the author of six poems, was doubtless Macculloch of Park, near Dingwall, Macrae's maternal great-grandfather. The Laird of Raasay, who is the author of some verses, may have been Macrae's father-in-law, for he was married to the heiress of Raasay. Rev. Donald

Macrae, his brother, is possibly the Perse Eglisish who is responsible for 120 lines. Ossian "McPhyn" is given as the author of 36 lines, and these may also be found in *Leabhar na Feinne*, p. 106. Bishop Carswell is credited with two poems, but one of them only properly belongs to him, for the poem on the "Seven Sins" appears in the Dean of Lismore's Book half a century before Carswell's day, and is there attributed to Duncha Ogga (see our Vol. I. p. 104). The "Ten Commandments" in metre is the same piece as appears prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, and is reprinted, with all the similar Gaelic pieces, in Reid's "Bibliotheca" (p. 177). Sir John Stewart of Appin, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century, and whose Gaelic "Confession" is prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, is accredited in our MS. with 84 lines. Alexander Munro, teacher in Strathnaver, is the author of 108 lines. He died before 22nd December, 1653 (*Fasti Eccl. Scot. V.*, p. 346). Murchig Maighk Vick Curchi is supposed by Professor Mackinnon to have been Murchadh Mor Mac Mhic Mhurchaidh, of Achilty, who was factor for Seaforth in Lewis, and who composed two poems published in Ranald Macdonald's Collection (Ed. 1776, pp. 23, and 185). He is reputed in our MS. as the author of 6 short poems, in all, 184 lines. The authors given for the other poems are unknown, and were mostly local to Kintail, we may be sure.

The orthography is on the whole phonetic, though acquaintance is shown with the orthodox system of Gaelic writing. Macrae's spelling of the same word varies considerably even on the same page, in this inconsistency resembling unfortunately the Dean of Lismore's work. But Macrae's phonetics are much easier to understand than the Dean's, both because he does his work better and because his Gaelic is practically the modern dialect still spoken in Kintail. The contents of the Collection are mainly Political and Religious, with a few poems which Professor Mackinnon calls "Didactic." There is no love song and no drinking song. The religious poetry forms about one-half of the contents, and is on the whole of considerable merit. In State Politics, the authors are Jacobite, and in Church Politics, Episcopalian. Unlike so many Gaelic political poets, the authors show a keen comprehension of the whole situation—Highland, Lowland, and English, and there is a tolerance in their utterances towards opponents which shows how little the Highlands felt the persecution of the Covenanters, and the various revolutions in Church and State that happened in Lowland Scotland.

Dr Cameron transcribed the first volume of the Fernaig MS. completely, and portions of three poems in the second volume, which are indicated in the text. The transcription is here com-

pleted on the Editors' responsibility. Dr Cameron also transliterated into modern orthography three or four complete poems and portions of various others; and all these transliterations are here given as well as some others. With the help of these transliterated specimens, the uninitiated may easily acquire a command over Macrae's characteristics in orthography.

DOIRLIGH LOIJN DI SKRIJWIG' LEA DONOCHIG MACK RAH 1688

Krossanighk Illivreed

1. Troū korr chlaind Ahū
Aiwghlick kaird i chowlain
Doimbhoin doy ī deoreire
Gloir ghoiwhoin donan.
2. Naiwnis shea fa ī tūirse
Toighk voighk nj beas
Heid j shail shjn saigh
Mirr gheiw ra curr keah
3. Nj vell oūint ach lassir
No lootir er loick eyhri
No broūighk hoñijn heūlj
Err tūirleamb vo hōrnj
4. Troū troū da tij vaillis
Moill breig is begg torrhj
Bla doimbhoin ī dohijn
Greah yoimboih no yehij
5. Maing dj yeoūh ī gloirs
Gair ī vairris ī veahir
Bij ead koon fa kowhir
Pijn no dehi ghliwhir.

Kea nish nairt Hambson
No sijhir Irkle laitshea
Nairt Chonchullin *chlaithghyle*
Ke Ector no Achile

Kea aile Abselon
Oinlighk Aristotle
Taing hrein tull kisir
Vo well freiwe gig foighkle

Kea Cūighkt Hesar
 No shein Allexander
 Kea ī karn chlagh kojdhī
 Rah nj nairmb na nourd yūill

Kea foist vel Solwe
 Sooyh da negnj noimblain
 Na Rj vaighk saijh soghrai
 Jonath j beair oombra,

Chollin j chollin
 Chi kailg ī tijvill
 Bijg oirt mirr oūijn
 Dī chrigh voighk viwill

Veah vijst cheyrū
 Chrain loūh er loū yheil
 Vla gheig er granig
 Creid is fa da touhīr

Ghair go bj boost chirkragh
 Kroomb dj chraiw gi ro loūmb
 Brugh kreaū is kūigg
 Veah chroiwe ī chollin

Ghair go bj beil korkir
 No chreaū oūire deis dūhi
 Meoir oimchill nj treihi
 Fa roin err oin chūmmig

Vo oimbig go aighcher
 Nait nj roisk reghlan
 Dj lijs shaidj sighail
 No leibbj eg doole gheir

Ach sho krigh dj chomboin
 Ris chrūjnj chailgigh
 Vo ta ea er tj dj chnodj
 Go dj chlij chij lea chairdj

Ach mirr eihir voysin oulight ¹
 Agas aignig sichaigh
 Graij kodkint gin chighla
 Irr foir chaind gir feertrouh

¹ Ach mar fhaighear uathasan úmhlachd.

Krussanighka di reinig le Ferr nj Pairke

¹ Beannj Dhe mi leoühir
 Ansin vadhijn
 Mj haijg ga churr err vejhir
 And keymb laig

 Ni keimb laig ghujn vj lainvyn
 Er i tlj
 Ta aggin yhijn irr nanmjn
 Vo Rj neoph

 Vo rj neoph ta nj breahrin
 Err j dearkig
 Chüirris j keile düijn i ryild
 Shijn da klaikig

 Klaikir lijn lewig leowhir
 Mugh is anmigh
 Cür oörn j vyck Dhe er ehird
 Zhijn ir nāmijn

 Zhijn ir naumijn i ta shojller
 Dj hijle Ahü
 Levig sj neisnighk j toysghell
 Cur rj kravig

 Cur ri kravig bjig ghig düin
 Er gigh slj
 Gheiwe ea gigh üllj mah hijrris
 Vo rj neoph

 Vo rj neoph ta gigh hüillj
 Mah ra chostnū
 Hug mjd gigh ürrrim is onno^r
 Gois er hoissigh

 Er tuis rein Dhe sivill üill
 Rair j hoill
 Chüir ea hihjr fo smaghk yhüin
 Koir j vollig

¹ Beannaich, Dhé, mo leabhar
 Ann sa' mhadain
 Mo *sheadh* 'g a chur air *mheamhair*
 Ann *ceum lag*.

Koir vi mollig yhe gigh oin la
 Si vi ga lainwijn
 Di reind i dhūin lea vjroild
 Di ghuist talwin

Di ghuist talwijn reind Dhe dūin,
 Ea na onir
 Hug aistn as hjwe is ea no chodll
 Reind zheah Eowe

Di reind ea Eva gha mir chūiddichig
 Si tiwill
 Va eaid fa roin neiph gin tūittjm
 Er i kijwe chaiwle

Kijwchawle reind Dhe tahir
 Pharose būnnj
 Deynichig deish no chahir
 Mir aine duhin

Murr shin chuir Dhe Eo is Ahū
 Nō Garden ainigh

Is cóir bhith moladh Dhe gach aon lá
 'S a bhith 'ga leanmhain ;
 Do rinn e 'n duine le 'mhíorbhuil
 Do dhust talmhain.

Do dhust talmhain rinn Dia duine,
 E 'n aonar ;
 Thug aisinn as a thaobh is e 'na chodal,
 Rinn dhi Eubh.

Do rinn e Eubh dha mar chuideachadh
 San t-saoghal ;
 Bha iad far aon naomh gun tuitim
 Air an coimhecheangal.

Coimhecheangal rinn Dia an t-Athair,
 Párras bunaidh
 Daingneachadh *deis na cathair*
 Mar áithne *duine*.

Mar sin chuir Dia Eubh is Adhamh
 'Na Ghárradh ainigh ;

Hug ain ghayi mir ī baile leish
Eaid vi quynich

Chynighe ī taversher kailgigh
Eaid vi sī Garden
Dainig ma kohir gi meailt
Mir sho hairlig

Lawhir rūj as chreiwe
Rightū narhigh
Eahi nj vys
Ko chūightigh rj Dhe nj karrigh
Bii shijs *

* shys ?

Hug Ewe laiūh ansin chreiwe
Di vūn dj uile
Cha Ahū lhe er i korle
Ghoj bj phūhir

Ghoj bj phuhir brijstnig ain
Zhe gin essi
Lea kaihi nūile gi dain
Nach roūh kreist

Doissig reind Dhe tahir
Err j tivill
Vrostnig gigh naigh hijl ahū
Ta bivill

'Thug áithne dhaibh mar a b'áil leis
Iad bhith cuimhneach'.

Chuimhnich an t-aibhearsoir cealgach
Iad bhith sa' ghárradh ;
Thainig m'an comhair gu meallta ;
Mar so tharla ;

Labhair riu as a' chraoibh
An riochd nathrach :
Itheadh do 'n mheas
Co chumbachdach ri Dia na cathrach
Bidh sibhse.

Thug Eubh laimh ann sa' chraoibh,
Do bhuin di uile ;
Chaidh Adhamh leatha air a comhairle—
Dhoibh ba phudhar.

Ta shin j bivill vo peaghk
 Nir keid abir
 Vreest er phain yhe i flahis
 Ea no chahir.

Cahir angli yhe i Pharos
 Ni nūill aiwnis
 Ni feidyir lea naigh narhi
 Mir ha chaiwnis

Ta chaiwnis gna arcile
 Doirtig seywrish
 Oirn shyle Eo agas Ahū
 is shijn dywhir

Ta shijn dywhir yhj creddj
 No ir crj
 Gin ir meihir vi freghir
 Da ir dlij

Dlij gigh naigh ansin tivill
 Di hoile Auhu
 Vj gūi vick Dhe da soirig
 Vo gigh gavig

Rj nj pais sijn as gigh caise
 Da ir dijn vo ir maillig
 Tj chrūighe sijn si channighe
 Ainmb bi bainight
 Beainnj Dhe etc&

Oin dj reiūig lea M^r Ioin Cassūell
 Espic Earghaell

Cholljn huggid j bais
 Tuig fein gi bhell ū nouchais
 Daile chosvell is caise duit
 Ha bais ansin nūrsin aggid

Creidd nach fadd i voytt j teig
 Bis chollin er dj chei wad
 Cha vair i sivills ach shaill
 Hjvig ghūtsin nj dhiwhir *

* [dliwhir ?]

Oimighkt di chois lûis di lawh
 Creidd nj keidfa ra kighla
 Smynnighe er ghuill nj deark
 Maill er hoimbñj is er heisnighk

Vo is egjn duit düll i fadd
 Feigh dj yhea is feigh rohid
 Feigh fûhid is fôsdj cheijnd
 Feigh gigh tijwe ma^d hoimbcchill

Feigh i torrig hjig j magh
 Assids* cholljn chijntigh
 Dj chora doiwhoin ra treish
 Er feih j dohin dijmbis

* Assies ?

Feigh nj figliwe feigh j roisk
 Nj glyk nach gaiph teigisk
 Vo ta ea er eaghijn duit * i dain
 Creidd j skeil vo skahain

* duits ?

Feigh rijst rovaing tijmb
 Pijn i nanmin i nouh Iffrjn
 Nach ell furtigh vo nolc aind
 Ort sin chontroght j chollin
 Chollin huggid etc&

Oin eil di rein̄ig lea ferr nj Pairk

Tehim rj foirrinigh Dhe
 Dilish do mj hreyale gi bj
 Lea ûlighkt mi chûirp da ghûi
 Lûbigg lea mj chrj nj

Tri greah ghijn herr i twill
 Don i dlijher misk i tloūyh
 Err i kaiwhill boūin ra dhuire
 Nj feihirr ûlighkt mar roij

Keid herr di trûir mirr choūyle
 Gin eolis er vah di chj
 Cha gaiph ea teiggisk vo oin nagh
 Gin egle aijwlis dj nj

Dairle fherr ghuih gi tuigsigh
 Da vel kyle is glikis moir
 Bij huigs dull do err ghairmid
 Cha naird j naigh ea vi is fa choir

Tres fherr di trūir nach krijst
 Foosrigh er i choir si naimb
 Gloobrichis lea nairt negihoir
 Gin chairt nj maghk The chaile

Ach shin aggiw truir ha don
 Er j tivill chorrich haind
 Mairg nj loirg er i lainvijne
 Si noird ghaiw nj ta no kaind

Mairg di ni oūhpir si tivill
 Si teig da vūybig gigh lo
 Gheh gigh shain* *skjyh* oig nj dhoon† * shoin?
 bhijn ea vj quynigh leoh † dhoor?

Kuynich i teig ort mir ailligh
 Kuynich ī tj chainnich ū dihre
 Noūyr ī skarris ruit i tannimb
 Si tallu cha deijd lait moohne ¹

Zhūin no dain dhe di tivill
 Bisi quynigh er dj cheile
 Mir j ta dhe eydhor no ghoillig
 Mairg naigh vaillis ea fein

Vaims oig nish taimb shann
 Nīr faghkis shid ra mi rea
 Fherr kairt dull ī zhj no looighk
 Gin oighk oittijn vo vaghk dhe

Ach gin vi aggin ach kouyrt ghaire
 Er ī tivill dearph mir chj
 Vi ghiūh vick dhe mj reih
 No mūih tehimb ī Rj
 Tehimb Ri etc &

¹ Cuimhnich an t-eug ort mar eallach,
 Cuimhnich an ti cheannaich thu daor;
 'Nuair a sgaras riut an t-annam
 'San talamh cha teid leat maoin.

Oin di reinig lea ¹Fherr ni Pairke

Sivill er ī vel mj
Ghair mj rea vick Dhe gin dūll
Vo ta saigharan ī meoile
Meighjne and di roid mj ehurr

Sly ī toiskle zaighk Christ
 Da astle gi fhiire ī hug
 Zhijne j nanmin da gigh tj
 Chreddis ī rj dovh nach tūig

Tūigig gigh oin naigh sj tivill
Bivill dj yūillin maghk Dhe
Lea leih Ewine ri kraind harnig
Fo pinck Philoit chesig ea

She zuillin gigh pijne
Ghoirt ùill gi foirh yhijn j tloij
Da ghui leijne krijst i vhj
Lea ir crie fest da louy

Gin vi ghurni lea creiddj
Negle Dhe ta mir ī bivill
Bij nj naidiwe da ir leoine
Taversher, neoil si sivill.
Sivill er i vel etc&

Di ghrea orain di reignig lea Fherr nj Pairke

Ise i moillim i kraind torhi
Ta ga ūrran fein gigh la
Er gigh dūjn ver gha hono^r
Vijs gi shoiller kijntigh gho

Chorp lea ainsighk hūg mir rains
Ise zhiyne i namnj lesh
Zhiifrine choij, chrūinighe nj sloūy
Va ūillj fa leoin mijlt treish

Chraigh j teihis di bjne hreigs
Di hoole Eve is Ahū er huise
Fo pijnk Philoid yūllin pjnnig
Da ir doine vo Iffrin ī nouise

¹ Here the capital is rendered, as often, by a double f, that is, ff.

Treis la derighe phaj ir nerig
 Bijg gigh treid gj smūjtigh troumb
 Ewhir broistnj ghajj ra choistnū
 Vi ghoistnj quijnigh ra lojne

Er laiwe yeish ahir soūise no chahir
 Hij gi flaoile foirrinigh
 Hyg gi nairtvoir noūise hovird kairttis
 Er gigh naigh gi moiroildigh

Lea foūymb trūppaid hig gigh oin naigh
 Nj bj oin naigh vouh si noūire
 Verr dhe kairt orh gin nessj
 Ead j teaghk go neyrrighk voūin ¹

Hreid teih ūillj er j laiwe yeish kūrj
 Rj da ūrran er i loūh
 Noird* angljwe bij da lainvijne * Naird
 Go chahir aiūnj chyh bhi voūyn

Sloūh croist er j laiwe hoiskle
 Gin neher leiskle bij gi trouyh
 Leigfihr soiise* ead deihi treigsi† *[soose?] †[treigti!]
 Di teih eidighe, chij bhivoūine

Mir va ghlutton deihi tūittimb
 Gheirrij fūrtighe j naind tijmb
 Bij nj sloūyrj gheirri foūirhi
 Nouire nach trouh lea dhe i dhjle

La nach deisnig leo nj phahj
 Leih no aijt, da chur i keil
 Nj bj dhijne aghk no furtigh
 Deihi tuittimb vo vaighk dhe

Naiph failse tairkj ir mailj
 Da ir tarriyn heih gin dhyne
 Feihj oirn mir leoin ghlūt
 Gigh ouire hūittis shine no lijue

¹ Le fuaim trumpaid thig gach aon neach,
 Ni 'm bi aon neach uaith' san uair ;
 Bheir Dia ceart orra gun easbhuidh
 Iad a theachd gu 'n oighreachd bhuain.

Kairris vrnj agas arrhi
 Nir barrand vhi i dhe
 Slj yijrrigh gho ir dhyne
 Gho rj dijlish bijg ir treyle

Evijne, aihirigh ir gleijg
 Souise no chahir la heid shijne
 Lahis būnnj ta ghūind ūilli
 Si kraind torhi fois ir kijnd

Moillī zhoon lea breig yhirighe
 Faid vo noorhjne eistfhir lijn
 Moillig Ise rj nī paise
 Meid i grais treigfi shyn

Meid ir peackj gna da klaickig
 Moir i nessi yhūynd gin skijs
 Smo nj graissin, no mir ta shyn
 Vi gigh tra shoore ghuih Ise
 Ise moillimb etc&

Oin eil di reinig lea M^r Ioin Cassūel

Ha seaghk seydhin er mj hj
 Gigh sayhid dhujh da mj loitt
 Ochoin fa gherrain gigh la
 Gi gaif [?] ead ta aind mj chorp

Hoin dhujh i teihid heijr
 Bea da koainmb ī chroosh
 Minig dj vaijle ī mj phoit
 Gose nj hajnaig foise deh moose

Dairle seijhid gir ea sainth
 Mairg da dhorijn ghūin
 Cha neidim skarrih rish rea
 Ach deidh cre er mj vūyn

Treis seyhid ghlaighk chuirh
 Doombis ha curr reūmb gi holk
 Maillj rj mannim ī chraih
 Cha slain ī ghaig shjn mj chorp

Kairhū seyhid j ta
 Naltū mj chraūh i steih
 Cha leigg ī leisk mj da dhoin
 Err oin slij choir si bhj

Keūghkhū seyid j tūile
 Fairmid is truh rish nj chj
 Nj shoid shjn da duggis kyn
 Oūint shin nir feihimb brhi

Seissū seyhid gi gairg
 Naig hīg eiddhir mj is kaigh
 Christ ī chask ni hurchir zhoomb
 Is Dhe da mj zhoon j gna

Saighkū seyhid ī feherr moir
 Maig er ī beherr toir nj nairmb
 Cha tijlg ead naigh nagh di voūyl
 Ni mo vouyl naigh nagh di vairfh

Gaiphimb paidhir di vaighk dhe
 Is creid nj Nasple gi beaghk
 Christ eidhir mj is ghoin nj nairmb
 Lea qūeig salm shaijh no sheighk.
 Ha 7 sheydhin etc&

Oin foist di reinig lea Feherr ni Painke

1. Gheirj ghoise sj ly
 Bihimb gigh tra shijre ghuih ī rj
 Cha lea hoil er chraind da ir kendigh
 Dul no chain nj maillir mj
2. Lea lain aijrlaid bihimb ī treyle
 Lahonis mj vijne gigh nouire
¹ Sivil bregigh chūr er chūjle
 Mj roūin dull sj tlj ī voyn
3. Slij nj fijrrjū ir nairt
 Soiskle dirigh reaghk vick dhe
 Ga bea vinigheig ea kairt
 Foorindigh vihig slyghk no zhew
4. Deihi vijnighechise hovird lynd
 Bihj Ise mar rijn si naimb
 Loīno^r ī viimbhir vo oighk
 Mir zaile Dhe loighk Abraham

¹ Saoghal breugach chur air chúl,
 Mo rún dol san t-slighe bhuan.

5. Bennight di vihis gigh tj
Chreiddis Ise sī chj ea
Mallight gigh naigh sī roūmb
Chūirris ī chūil rj maghk Dhe
6. Dail gigh naigh nach gaiph 1 reyind
Faire rj heyig er vrhe zho
Dull lahis dhe nj noird anglj
Si chahir eywijn bihi nj sloij
8. (*Sic*). Ni noinind kor da tloūyh hreikth
Si teihe edighe legfhire eaid
Ziffrijn ouire bi tjntij lasrigh
Da pijn feist gin dull eig
7. Eivijn kor nj dhoon teih
Dul er j nehird gigh noūire
Mar ra Ise ī comin angle
Bihj eaid ayrigh bhivouyn
9. Rj nj paise feigh di ghrasin
Ormsin is mj kais gigh tijmb *
Vo nj naijdi ta ga^m lainvyn
Vo ta imb anvijn shiwe mj zhine
10. Rj nj soylse hovir nairt doise
Wrj tai(?)isighk smj er cheli
Go vj quijnigh er dj ghuih
Naimb ly ghom sj gherhj
Gherhj ghoise etc&

* aimb ?

Skrijt ī nanmbin di reinig lea feher ni pairk.

¹ Ta coggig eighe agas la
Orimb gna kroy ī kais
Ni skuir ea dhoomb go la meig
Troūmb leoūmb fa cheid no bais

¹ Ta cogadh oidheche agus lá
Orm a gnath, cruaidh an càs,
Ni sguir e dhíom gu lá m' éig,
Truime leam fa cheud na bás.

Koggig ī ta er mi hī
 Evir egle gigh ti e
 Koire ghoūind achiw gi morh
 Karrisigh na sloir ī gnea

Trūir ta coggig gigh lo
 Evir broin dhom ī veid
 Sivil ī tavershers ī neoil
 Er hi mi leoin di vihis ead

Oin dehe truir ī derhim rijwe
 Sivill, di vaile ni sloy
 Da daillig vo hymb go tijmb
 Maillig gigh tih ver ra dhoy

Ta sivil daillig ī tloy
 Hivis ea gi moir gin chairt
 Gin ea aggin^d ach mir choy
 Ni koir ghoūind * leoin lea najrt

* ghoun^d ?

Nj foihin lea dhoūn leoir
 Nj foihin nj smo ga * vaid

* or da

Cogadh ata air mo thí,
 Adhbhar eagail gach ti e ;
 Cóir dhuinn aicheadh gu mór,
 Caithriseach ni 's leoir an gnè.

Triuir ta cogadh gach ló—
 Adhbhar bróin dhomh a mheud—
 Saoghal, an taibhearsoir 's an fheóil
 Air thi mo leóin do bhidheas iad.

Aon de 'n triuir, a deirim ribh,
 Saoghal, do mheall na slóigh,
 'G an dalladh o thím gu tìm,
 Mealladh gach ti 'bheir r' a dhóigh.

Ta 'n saoghal dalladh an t-slóigh
 Thaghas e gu mór gun cheart ;
 Gun e againn ach mar cheó,
 Ni cóir dhuinn leóin le neart.

Ni fóghainn le duine 'leóir,
 Ni fóghainn ni 's mó 'g a mheud ;

Mojn^d leo kroūnichig si nainub
Shijr chur no chain^d di vihis ead

Ach oor chrūighe ūll nī sloy
Choirighe dhomb na sloir dj ni
Dhijn vo tivil mj smj daile
Gigh sijwe bj faile di chj

Darle naiph shea gin vreig
Cholljn ī deid ī saint
Ni smijnd lea mi chollín chre
Majlis gi leir di vihis and

Cholljn ī vel mj steih
Orimb ī vihis ī kroy ī kais
Koighig gigh tijmb si bhi
Da mī rhī lea peckeg bais

Evir dūighchis dhomb fein
Gigh sūighchis heid mj choirp
Lea hailīs vo hijmb go tijmb
Karīr mj fa zhijn sī loighk

Rair nj koūl maing di ní
Vo is ūllhi ī dūl lea breig
Nouire is mo sis faire ī kor
Go oūhir lea toil gi deid

Ise lanio^r ī tloij
Ghūihimb ea vo dhos da mj zhijn
Mi cholljn chur fo smaghk
Gin dollj hijghk orn no dhjle

Treis naiph lain di zheirg
Taversher lea cheilg ī gna
Mir leon^d er ī bj glutt
Ghūishi ir sluggig gigh trah

Miann leó cruinneachadh 's an ám,
Síor chur 'n a cheann do bhidheas iad.

Darla námh 's e gun bhréug
Cholainn an téid an sannt ;
Ni 's miann le mo cholainn chre
M' ailgheas* gu léir do bhidheas ann. *M' aimhleas?

Mŭrr shjn bihimbs ī kais tain^d
 Oir choy er chain^d ī tloij
 Vo ni najdiph ta ga mj rhj
 Tesrig is no mha mj ghoij

Toirighk orimb di vihis ead
 Er hj mj vailhi gigh la
 Gj furrijr is koir dhom bhi
 Lea karris is ūrnj gna

Vrnj, is arhi ī tloij
 Chaiskis dūis ī coggj moir
 Lea ghuih Ise gigh noūire
 Kisigher gi loūh ī toir

Tohir mahonis dhom smj daile
 Go di chahir haile smijn^d leūimb dūll
 Lea di spjrrit dajn dohm eūl
 Kuirrijn reūh kūl er gigh korr

Smj tannimb ī ta fo ghlaish
 Annagle mj nish, o Rj,
 Vo nj naiphdj ta ga mī rhj
 Smj er krhi freggir mj

Egle mj naiphdi gi leir
 Ta ormbs fein di gna
 Ahir nhi smūjnimb sdū chj
 Voist fisrigh shiwe mir ī ta
 Ta coggig etc&

Loijh di reinig lea Allister Monro feher teiggisk
 va aind Stranaphir

O zhe neiph da lehir freiph
 Gigh treyd haijnt is zaūnhi
 Proūind dhom grais ī choim bhi grajhjne
 Chūimb skir faismir dehj

¹ O rj advimb ta mj pheghkj
 Skrijph er faid no tijnish
 Do tijph is feūh mī chijph ghūlj
 Klij ead fuid no tejrris

¹ Oh righ, aiddheam, ta mo pheactha
 Sgrìobht' air fad a' t' fhiadhnais.

¹ Clìjn toil meoil mi vñjh is moig
 Sivill fojst snj deophnj
 Strhj gi calmb shijr chlij manmb
 Chij go dambnj sheyrhi

O zhe graijghe ver tryd di grasin
 Lea trein laiph di chooriph
 Vo vejil laidhir vreggigh hathan
 Si veher ghøj pairt dehe di rijghk

Nooh si maìrk zhyn di chardjs
 Ach nj hrih fearg nī doole
 Agas Joseph keylhi hovird vo ciruhi
 Go sloùh veg ī doors

Moose maghk Anre a kyle awne
 Le mrooh alvarr hoorsiwe
 Noùis vo nephait glouyse le glechkes
 Slouh gheiph er hoorrijn

Tug shjwe phahj kaìnd tri lahi
 As moil ghaphj hoorvoùh
 Foist Rj Dahj vo Gholayas
 Ta reish koir ajlish yijld

² Sadragh Mesagh Abednego
 Di zailvie breig nach oislig
 Zhoin si navijn va gi grainoile
 Trùirs narhi toirrijn

Tug Sūsanna lea kleuh robha,
 Vo hrùh cher a moirrouin
 Daniel eroih a erō leoijn
 Ard rj voir nj kljphirr

¹ Claon toil m' fheol', mo bheath', 's m' òig,
 Saoghal fòs, 's na deamhnaidh,
 Stri gu calma, sior chlaoidh m' anma
 Chaoidh gu damnadh siorruidh.

[*Mackinnon*]

² Sadrach, Mesach, Abednego,
 Do dhealbhaidh bréig 'nach isléadh
 Dhìon san àmhuinn bha gu gràineil
 'Triuir's 'n aireamh t' fhirinn

[*Mackinnon*]

Tug Manasses a laiwe assyr
Go taiwe j taighjwe Iserael
Di loighk arhi vo vrüid vabell
Hug vs a laywe Hyrüs

Dhyn mür sho mj o Rj gloirvoir
Vrj di hrokre oimbig
Snagh boijl trahig er ri voün grais
Ach sdoüile * days lynig

* scoüile

O zhe mj teiggisk le foir chreiddj
Brj taing i kyntighe
Faids i tra tryd * di vaighk ghrai
Strad dehe di ghrais no moitjn *

* trijd !
* moitjn *

O ri dhyn mi vo ghrjwe breig
Ski teihin treiwe ni foirrin
Ni tus Ise le toil chait
Ni kuirp chywe i hoirrig

Dain le spijinig trein di Spirit
Zhe mj phjllig is meilphoig *
Ahmoüighe is ürighe mi chrj ghüli *
Ski feihjn sulj soir zheihj

* [meilphoig !]
* ghüli

Ga taiub loighti o ri hoghrj
Lea bhrj toghkle dhyn mj
Lea troir Ise verr mj ghrijws
Gloir da truis is oin Dhe.

Zhe neiph etc&

Oin ell di reinig leish i nüidhir i chynd

Oinig oibrichig i Cheymbhi
Di reinig leish i toissigh tymb
Lijtter ead j leiph gigh dhoon
Cüight yhe si chrüind skryph

Kea nj phillj fa byn breyhír
Foyrish foighkle lanighe * ea
Meid brhi i rj si hüigs
Mir nj tijre is vskigh ead

* langhe !

Smor i phairt ga begg i neolis
Lea oighkle di chrüighe shea
Bhj, kais * di hywe toirr is tüijnd
Gin nj as nj vünig eaid

* kais

Gin chuúrrig leish sī vroat ī baihire
 Ghrijjn, Ghalligh is oimbig reijle
 Ma hoimbchjle firmament lahish
 Oimbig aind di vahis skrijph

Zeche gigh tywe dj nj vroat oifrig
 Dhūin reyn^d ī ri si tra
 Agas na oipha foist di chrūighe
 Skyle ī gloir si chrūin^d gna

Ach moillj nj tijre fo nailhi
 Chrūhider er gigh la
 Ach rair nadorighk zhoon peghgigh
 Navid ea hywe reaght ghaj

Fa zhwoj gigh naigh chailhi tall ū
 No chlijhig ī fairke reūh
 La duiskir ead fad shail
 Lea trūppaid arkangle zhe

Hyg lea brihi noiph is talvijnd
 Di nairt anglj oimb keid
 Armauld ī ri uillj hollish
 Ghaird is dyvild da hoñors ead

Ach dluhjr ī treijd heiht haijnt
 Go gloir rein^d Ise ī kaind
 Nj gin chrijghe neyhrighk homnish
 Bihi ead gi braigh fūirrich aind

Hig gig draijng nach drein^d arhi
 No oinnish ī mijn^d nj^h * bea
 Ghloih ead er nj knoik da falligh
 Dhjre daj toilk ī chainnighe eaid

* ni r ?

Bihi tallū foih si nargk
 Si tahirr no hjnn * tain^d
 Myst ī kais nj pein ī deid eaid
 Feist ī bais nj^r feyh ead ain^d

* kinn ?

Ach laino^r chywe, di vainhi
 Treid hoir channighe shywe
 Dhyn mish ghraij vo di zūmbig
 Krich i la ro oinig leijn
 Oinig oibrichig etc&

Leijgh di reinig lea Sir Ioin Stewart nj happin

Daillj saijnt slough ī dohjn
 Neihj zhe skj* diukhir ghoiwe *sbi
 Kaullidir ī keyle ma nj vreig vellish
 Treyl naigh deid go nijnish lhoj

No creid mijd dull eig fa yerrig
 Smūinmijd shid mo bi mijd daile
 Chuir mijd quid^h voir^h deheir nūillj
 Sa teih fa zhoj is bunnj haile

Moir i merrhan da nj dhoone
 Breig fails da kūr fa choijh
 Snach creid lūighd nj sheyd lea soll...* * [soller?]
 Dull eig gin ī konnagh leoyh

Ga kroih siss teinnall taigh
 Sheyrvid ea vi kur no chain^d
 Shj nouih zhairvis ī noorrijn
 Tuig naich sheilwe zhilish ī tain^d

Draīng el zheiwig* gi konnagh * zheirvig, zheirrig?
 Djīndighk is ailmsighk is oijle
 Zheow *g* ead sho chjn^d ī feil
 Neoh vo rj ghrein nj ghloir

Ga zoombig naigh ansin teih shjn
 Zheoph gigh feher zū oinvj rj
 Mel ead ī neyhrighk gin chonnis
 Seywris, is sonnis, is shijh

¹ Egjju dūiph dull er slij Hjoin
 Pehijn loin ni legfihir lijwe
 Mairg eg ī dais ī buire breig
 Ghagis gi trouyh treigfi shywe

Da heikvish ha fa ir cowhir
 Shailj voywe ko yhū is smijn
 Taigh ra pijnnig gi doir dobbroini
 Taigh klerhi noird oilvoir chijwe

¹ Eigin duibh dol air slighe Shíoin,
 Peighinn loin leigfear leibh.

Taigh ī bj teis gin dhyn tuile
 Is nighehin neaph da deoile
 Taigh el vo is ead is sūilph
 Da bi nj keid qūylph keoile

Faid ī daile nj deish vo cheile
 Saile is sheyrph is fijn so vlas
 Mairg fouire aimb er ī tehig
 Gi dugig daile j reyh as

Mir hreoir herblir vo choorriwe
 Maighktoor is ea faid ī feyhle
 Nouire ī verhijr kairt nj namayn
 Glaickhi nj daiphnj nj daijle

Ach achonighe reimmish oin v" muir
 Nach di zuilt dhoon fo di rosk majjl
 Nouire skarris shyn vo nj cholljn
 Gin ir nānimb zhull daile
 Dailj Saiint etc&

Oin eil di reim̄ig leish

Creid fa dajrlimir tūrsse
 Snj hauid fo huilsh bla breig
 Gin ī sivill ach no skaile vailj
 Mir nailhj ghallj no ghrem

Mir j daijlt rj la qūijne
 No snaighk is dluhi vijs ghail
 Torhi nj duil er ī chraim^d
 Nj maijr dhoon shetind ach shail

Roise is kuirh no lijllj
 Plūmis no shjrtj dearg
 Gir ghair ī vijs ead fo voyh
 Shuid mejhir ī tloy gi derph

Saiphrig ga moir ī hess
 Feihphir heid as gi louh
 Krijahi gigh lūse ī meyh ghorm glas
 Mir shjn heid solas ī tloijh

Ach is evijne leish gigh naigh ī daile
 Ejhjn go aillis i kūirp
 Lheir zhūyn, mar ī daile
 Nagh ell dujl er krajn nach tuitt

Nj dais er i tallū soūis
 Dī zhoon nō chrain nō voirh
 Dī zoin nhi nach krijn fa zoijh
 Mj skeil broijn vj ga loyh

Ewir tūirsh is ewhir broijn
 Gīn tuigks vihi dī ghloir zhe
 Gīn smūyntjn vi er ir krij
 O rj nj rj coūphir mj

Dī vi truir da meūisi * gī taijnd
 Sivill, sī saynt, sī neoil
 Zhe dhyn sī mish vo truir
 Sī rj nj duil nō legg leoh

[RECURSUS]

Zhe dhyns mish vo truir
 Dī vi er vijn^d faijl is breig
 Agas kouhir mj dī gna,
 Nairtich mj ghraij is mj chreid
 Creid fa dairlinir.

Loijh di reinig leish ī skriwpher ī naimb mūlloid

¹ Hivill is doimbhoin di vūirn
 Mairg nj tūirn nagh fijgh
 Ga^d vi mir duih rī keoil
 Ghaīr vijg broin da churr shijs

Chūnnis cha naid vo noūire
 Kūirm is keoil, is soyrkis glan
 Tijwe steih ghaischer i koūyrt
 Chūnnis shjn slouyh rj ghall

¹ Shaoghail, is diombuan do mhúirn,
 Mairg a nī túirn nach fiach ;
 Ged bhiomar an diu rī ceól
 Gèarr 'bhiodh brón d'a chur síos.

Chunmas, cha 'n fhad o 'n uair,
 Cuirm, is ceól, is suairceas glan,
 Taobh a stigh dh' fheasgar an cuairt
 Chunnadh sinn sluagh rī gal.

Mairg di nj būn sī tivill
 Vo is bivilligh ea gīgh nouire
 Tij bi vijn leen dhuilh aggin
 Shujd * si vaddijn er vreh voynd

* Shiyd ?

Ach vndids vjek mj zhe
 Mj vūnnijn gj leir gi kūirr
 Da gīgh annimb gir dū is leiph
 Chreiddis vndid fein is tuill

Foir ormbs vick mj zhe
 Na qūūrrir leait mī er ghaile
 Vo ta sīvills no leamb
 Tesrig mish zhe vo chaise

Tesrigs mish vo chaise
 Tivills ta lain di chuir
 Mir heisrig ū klain Iserael
 Vo Aro vahig si wūirr

Koūil sywe nī rūg er Dahi
 Nouire huitt ea ī gavig peaghkj

Mairg a nī bun 's an t-saoghal,
 Bho 'n is baoghalach e gach uair,
 'N ti bu mhiann leinn 'n diu againn,
 Sud 'sa' mhadainn air bhreith bhuain.

Ach annads', Mhic mo Dhé,
 Mo mhuinighin, gu leir gun cuir,
 Do gach anam gur tu is leigh,
 Chreideas annad fein is t' fhuil.

Foir orms', Mhic mo Dhé,
 Na cuirear leat mī air dháil,
 O 'n ta 'n saoghal-s' na leum
 Teasairg mise, Dhé, bho chás.

Teasairg mise bho chás,
 'N t-saoghal-sa ta lán do chuir,
 Mar theasairg thu Clann Israel
 Bho Pharaoh, bhathadh sa' mhuir.

'N cuala sibh na rug air Daibh'dh,
 'Nuair thuit e an gábhaidh peacaidh,

Absolom i vaighk ī baijld
Breh aijt voyh, beaghkoile

Ach aiphrik chūise fa zherrig
Nehrig ghasay vi faijle
Ga bj voir leish aijld ghrūyg
Chrogh ī ea rj ouire si cheijle

Nach faijek shywe sho kor i tivill
Maigk gaphel biwhile er ahir
Ga di zhaint chuisse lea si vig
Tuig nach soirrid ea la vrehe

Zhoon bihi no ir naihr
Feher er feher gheirrihi bi * phijl
Ach mairg naigh nj aijrrish
Vo is moir j karrighe i sivill

* vi ?

Hjvill is dhoimoin

Pairt di choijrle Vijek Eaghin vyck earchir
dī Vaighk Intosich ī ghaylt

Oirr da baijl koirle voūymb
Hophir laijt foymb gi mjun
Feagh nach di sig er di veihel
Gloir ī zairnig ghuit fein kjun

Absolom, a mhac a b' aillde,
Breith àit bhuaith, beachdail ?

Ach amhaire 'chuis fo dheireadh,
Nearachd dha-san bhi foill ;
Ge bu mhóir leis àild' a ghruag,
Chroch i e ri uair sa' choill'.

Nach faic sibh 'n so cor an t-saoghail,
Mac 'gabhail baoghal air athair ;
Ge do dheant' chuis le saobhadh,
Tuig nach saoraidht' e la bhreith

Dhuinn bidh na ar n-ath'r,
Fear air fear 'g iarraidh baoghal ;
Ach mairg neach ni aighear ris,
Bho is mor an caraiche 'n saoghal.

Biig tosnigh ri rahit i rūitt
 Ma hairlis duit vj teih i noile
 Gir meemig hanil vo dooph
 Gloir i bair i steih gi moir

Naimb koyrle bi gi moone
 Na dophir i ach gi maijle
 For i bi ū bj gi beaghk
 No bi aighk vois is haijle

No bi mir hrais di vaijne
 No leann tajljsh fein i roin
 Na kuir er i nanphinn nayrt
 Chynd tairph lea kayrt ehlijnn

Bi feihidigh trhi i nairgg
 No kah kailg er yhūm i boiyhk
 Feher konnish no biig di reair
 No daijn tehimb da feyhire loighk

Bi gi mohor bi gi mah
 Ma ghaiphild rath no bi gin reimb

Biodh toiseach ri raite ruit,
 Ma tharlas dhuit bhi 'n tigh an oil;
 Gur minic thainig bho dhibh
 Gloir a b' fhearr a stigh gu mòr.

'N àm comhairle bi gu min,
 Na tabhair i ach gu mall;
 Far am bi thu bi gu beachd,
 Na bi aca bhos is thall.

Na bi mar thrasd 'do mhéin,
 Na lean t' àilgheas fein air aon,
 Na cuir air an anmhuinn neart
 Chionn tairbh lea ceart chlaon.

Bi foidhidneach ris an aire,
 Na caith cealg air duine bochd,
 Fear conais na bi da réir,
 Na dean teum da 'm faighear lochd.

Bi gu mòr, bi gu math,
 Mu ghabhail rath na bi gun réim;

Hohir di choirle ma saigh
Err gigh naigh vijs no cimb

Err ī t̃vjll no daijn saijntt
Tūig nagh bi ū aind ach oūire
Snagh ell dehe tajmbshjr ī vois
Ach tūyhta nj bois ma koūyrt

Voorighk leg ma saigh
Tuig nach būingjg ī naigh ajh
Ga ghuirressi er di vejnd
Bi furrichir ma raire chaigbe

Gigh conirt da tairl ū fa choir
Fo ūile ghoij bi ma saigh
No bj gi hoymladigh dhijn
Chyns sgi bihi dū rair gigh naigh

Ma hairlis duit vi * cūirt ghlijck
Gi legphir zhūit vi mar roih
Bijs furrichir ma rair
Ains gigh oin nj is moin leo

Their do chomhairle ma seach
Air gach neach bhitheas na fheum

Air an t-saoghal na dean sannt,
Tuig nach bi thu ann ach uair ;
'S nach 'eil de t' aimsir a bhos
Ach tionndadh na bois mu 'n cuairt

Mhiòrachd leig ma seach,
Tuig nach buidhinn i neach àgh ;
Ge h-uireasbhuidh air do mhaoin
Bi furachar mu réir chàich.

Gach cumart da 'n tarl' thu fo choir,
Fo uile dhòigh bi ma seach ;
Na bi gu h-ùmhailteach 'dhaoine
'Chionn 's gu 'm biodh tu réir gach neach.

Ma tharlas duit bhi 'n cùirt ghlic,
Gu leigear dhuit bhi mar roth,
Bitheas furachar ma réir
Anns gach aon ni is mianm leo :

Troddan chain taillighe no daj
 No amble duih ga bea nj
 Na dophir naskijn * na saigh
 As i treish gi dijs di hi

* nasbijn ?

Er di charrid no ghaiph aimb
 No laijn ea gi tayn no lejmb
 Oin nj zhūimbollis dū chaigh
 Oinnoile shūid gi braigh no daijn

Na bj rohvoir sna bj begg
 Ri phah zhoon no kah di chūid
 Looghe veanmighe na daj trod
 Na oab mas heigin duit.

[*There is here a blank page in the MS., and the above poem is evidently left unfinished*].

Oin eil dj reinig leish ī Skrijpherr

Gloir is moillig ghuit Zhe
 Eywijn dūijn gir dū is rj
 Er neoph, er tallū ī voss
 Gir stoil choiss duitt gigh toor

Troddan chain talaich na dean,
 Na anhail diu ge b' e ni,
 Na tabhair 'n ascaoin ma seach,
 As an treis gu 'n tig do shith.

Air do charaid na gabh ám
 Na lean e gu teann 'na leum
 Aon ni 'dhiomolas tu chách
 Ionann sud gu bráth na dean.

Na bi ro mhor 's na bi beag,
 Ri fath dhaoín' na caith do chuid ;
 Laoich mheannach, na dean trod,
 Na ob ma 's éigin duit.

Glóir is moladh dhuit, a Dhé,
 Eibhinn duinn gur tu is rígh
 Air néamh, air talamh a bhos
 Gur stól chois duit gach rír.

Shoyller ghūin C'ūighkt Zhe
 Er shūill nj grein ma kouyrt
 Nouire hoillichis mj rj
 Oimbichie oirn teiss is fouighk

Muirr ga farshjñ ī krijgh
 Agas ga loijn ea gi braish
 Sanid dj chūightj mj rj
 Pijllig go krijghe fijn er aish

Lijno^r ūisk dull no kaind
 As gigh glain, ha ma kouirt
 Ga zheijh cha voh mūir i duih
 No keid la cha struh si choūyn

Oijmbig ghre eisk ha si vūirr
 Chrūich kūighkt mj rj
 Greh is lijno^r ta zhuj
 Ghreh yehe mo ha dull zhj

Leir rūis er tallū ī vois
 Behigh kehir choissigh er toor
 Sloinno^r no choor j vain
 Ga zhūmih laiph herr i tij

Nach faiksiwe sho grasj dhe
 Ea frestle dūis gigh nj
 Nj smo is lehid grais pein
 Er j veid da deijd i zhj

Soilleir dhuinn cumhachd Dhé
 Air síubhal na gréin' mu cuairt ;
 'Nuair a thoilicheas mo rígh
 Iompaichidh oirnn teas is fuachd

Muir ge fairsing a críoch
 Agus ge líon e gu brais,
 'S aithne di cumhachd mo Rígh,
 Pillidh gu crích fein air ais.

Líonmhor uisge dol na ceann
 As gach gleann tha m'a cuairt,
 Gidheadh cha mhó a' mhuir an diu
 Na 'n ceud lá chaidh sruth sa' chuan.

Ach hug mijd beūchidis do rj
 Choirrighe ghūjn ni na sloir
 Vo ta chūightis skrijph
 Shoyller aind ī krijghu dohoiij

Is dainmyd arhj gi tainn
 Agas gaiphmyd ī tainnb no leam
 Nach fishichir lyn shyn daile
 Nach haind er bail hig ī teig

Ghujbmijd eish gigh oin trah
 Lea spirritt graij da ir shoile
 For ī shyn shine da gi leir
 Moillig zhuitts zhe is gloir
 (Gloir is moillig etc&

Oin foijst dj reinig leish

Rj nj cruinne ta gin chrijghe
 Dain mj quynigh ort gigh trah
 Na leig er haighran mj
 Er slijh ta boihi ba

Shoile mish si tlihi chairt
 Rj nj phairt ta fos ir kijnd
 A lehe oin Ise dj vaighk
 Mah gigh peaghk reinnig leouim

Mah ghom gigh peaghk gi leir
 Di reinig leouimb fein gna

Aon fós do rinneadh leis.

Righ na cruinne ta gun chrioch,
 Déan mi cuimhneach ort gach trath
 Na leig air sheachran mi
 Air sligh' ta baobhaidh báth.

Seól mi san t-slighe cheirt,
 Righ nam feart ta os ar cionn,
 A leith aoin Iosa, do Mhic,
 Maith gach peacadh rinneadh leam.

Maith dhomh gach peacadh gu léir
 Do rinneadh leam féin (do) ghnáth,

Agas soirs mj vo loghk
Vo is fiosrigh ū noghk mir ta^{im}

Ta imbs noghk gi trouh
Ta imbs trouylj mj chorp
Ta mj chrijs fo leoin
Ta peaghk bais er mj loatt

Ach oor zūllin bais rj krain^d
Lea pijntj taijn^d is caimb wrehe
Dhyns ī mish vick mj zhe
Kūirs gj trein as mj lehe

Krūhighe unnjmbs krj nouh
Oor chaj sj nouy gin loghk
Vo is fjsrigh ū mir ī ta
Krij knawe na mj chorp

Deonj ghom arhi gj trah
No legs lahjr mj zhj
Vo is Dūs tobbhir gigh grais
Foūinnig* as gigh kais mj rj
Rj nj kruyn^d etc&

* Foitinnig

Agus saor-sa mi bho lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu nochd mar taim.

Taim-s' a nochd gu truagh,
Taim-s' truailidh a' m' chorp;
Ta mo chridhe-sa fo león,
Ta peacadh báis air mo lot.

Ach fhír dh' fhuiling bás ri crann
Le pianta teann is cam bhreith,
Díon-sa mis', a Mhic mo Dhé,
Cuir-sa gu tréin as mo leith.

Cruthaich annam-s' cridhe nuadh,
Fhír a chaidh san uaigh gun lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu mar a tá
Cridhe cnámha ann mo chorp.

I cónaich dhomh aithrighe gu tráth.
Na leig-sa láthair mo dhíth,
Bho is Tus' tobar gach gráis
Tuanaig as gach cás, mo righ.
Righ na cruinne, &c.

Oin eil dj reinig leish fo vŭlloid ī pheaghkj

Ochadoin Ri nj grais
Aiphrig ormbs smj kais kroyh
Mj pheaghki ta er mj chraijh
Mir haghk ī bais orm^b chon oūhj

Meid ī taijck hairlig orm^b
Ghaig shayd mj gin cholg gin vrhi
Ach vo is dus rj nj phaijrt
Iidrimighe mj haighk ī rijst

Iidrimighe mj haighk gj loūh
No leg mj aind royhar daile
Oir is trijk aid shuid da mj leoin
Taversher, neoil, sī saijnt

Ni peaghkj di reinis leoih
Evhir broin domb aid gin chriyghe
Ach ghūijm er rj nj gloir
Furtigh is foir a lehe Ise

Aon eile do rinneadh leis fo mhulad a' pheacaidh.

Ochadoin ! a Rígh nan grás,
Amhaire orms' 's mi 'n cás cruaidh ;
Mo pheacaidh tá air mo chrádh
Mar shac a' bháis orm chun uaigh.

Meud an t-saie a tharla orm,
Dh' fhág siad mí gun cholg gun bhrígh ;
Ach bho is Tusa rígh na feart
Eutromaich mo shac a risl.

Eutromaich mo shac gu luath,
Na leig mí ann *ruathar* dail ;
Gur is tric iad sud 'ga mo león
An t-aibhearsoir, an fheól, 's an t-saunt.

Na peacaidh do rinneas leó
Adhbhar broin domh iad gun chríoch ;
Ach ghuidhinn air Rígh na gloir,
Furtaich is fóir a leith Ios'.

Smaighkich ī taversher trein
 Kaisk dhijmb fein i toills ī meoil
 Saijnt bregigh oimain gigh tiūph
 Qurrijn ruih kuil ra mj veo

Mj chovrtigh gin dull eig
 Aindsin phein daig ead mj
 Mairlaid vihi gigh nouire
 Sj ghaillig voūyn shin hug Ise

Ghaillj shjn di hug mj rj
 Ghoijrt ūile gi foiyr er ī chrain
 Cha chuirrjr ea leish ī zhj
 Er gigh tihi chreiddish aind

Creiddimbs aind ī maighk mj zhe
 Slanio^r nj leiph snj faind
 Ni ta zessj er mj chreid
 Meidighe fein is kūirr no chain^d

Meidighe mj chreddj ī gna
 Meidighe grasjn aind mj chrj
 Meidighe marhri gigh oin la
 Meid mj graijh fois keijnd gigh nj

Meidighe zhe mj graijh
 Rj nj Phahj graijghe mj
 Tesrigs mj as gigh kais
 Wri vais dj ghuilljn Ise

Ise vo is dus maghk mj zhe
 Qūiddighe mj, no leg mj zhj
 Di chuididichig hormb mir eamb
 Chaijn nj treiph no treigs mj

Smachdaich an t-aibhearsoir tréin,
 Caisg dhiom féin an *toil-s'* a' m' fheoil,
 Sannt breugach iomain gach taobh,
 Cuireann riu cul ri mo bheó.

Mo chomhfhurtach gun dol eug,
 Anns an phéin (san) d' fhág iad mi ;
 M' éarlaid bhi gach uair
 Sa' ghealladh bhuan sin thug Iosa.

Doirt orims vo neoph ī noūis
 Lea ūilli loūise tūillj grais
 Ghagis marhri gi boūyn
 Go mj hoūisglig as gigh kais

Lea dj Spirrit dain domb eūle
 Go kahir chuire nj keoil
 Gi quirrjn shjn er chuil
 Meiphir tuirse is moghadoin
 Ochadoin rj etc&

Nj ·x· Phātij aind ī meetterrihk² dain

Creid dirigh ī dhe nj Dūile
 Kuir er chuil oūle dj ghailph
 Na dohir ainmb rj nī rj
 Ma gaiphir ū sī grijwe ī ghail

Donigh rj neiph nj noil
 No dj chri qūeyvad soor
 Dj Vahir is Tahir gigh noūire
 Hovir hō^r daj vouytt faroin

Marphig no mairl no tijwe
 Eyldris no smūijn dj charr
 Na troig fynish ach gi fihir
 Shin ī raid go krighe ghlain

The following is the version given of the foregoing poem in Reid's "Bibliotheca," quoting from Calvin's Catechism of 1631 :

Na Dech Aitheanta.

1. Creid díreach do Dhia n'dúl.
2. Agus cuir ar chúl vmhaladh do dhealbl.
3. Na tabhair ainm Rígh na rioghadh,
 Ma gébhthar dhíot sa ghniomh geall.
4. Domhnach Rí neimh na néul,
 Deun led chroidhe choimheud sior.
5. Do Mhathar & Tathar gach uair,
 Fa onoir uaide biod a raon.
6. Marbhadh & meirle na taobh.
7. Adhaltrus na aom adghar.
8. Na tòg fiadhnaise, ach go fíor,
 Se sin an ród far aon glap.

No dain saijnt er voir no er veg
 Fraywe ī nūilk dj choir no leg
 Shin deich Phain dj zhe zuitt
 Tuig gir fihir ead agas creid
 Creid dirigh etc&

Oin eil foist dj reinig leish.

Corrigh di chor i hivill
 Lain di charrū bavihill
 Sivill nach boūyn bla
 Hivig ghūin nj dlifhir

Gaijr ī choūyrt ga seyphir lijn
 Fair ī tewhir aijnysh haggin
 Gloir is būyh da tj hūg
 La saind voyis ī taniig

Mairg dj graij i sivill shaill
 Bla fo * viphill edoile
 Mj chrijn chollin mayles
 Maile da manimb seyphris

* so (?)

Bj heyphris vo zhe nj Duile
 Kyle agas resoūin
 Gj ceeidfijgh bi coir zūin^d
 Vi soor-ghuih zhe i tahir

Ach nj aūlj shūid mir ī ta
 Naymbshir ī duih ī korah
 Nouire ī lephir skrijtt gigh foorh
 Ni bj feher glyck mar ī seypher

Bihimb gin charrjd gin trijgh
 Bihimb oighk * ī meher koigrj
 Nj bhijn mj gloir snj creid
 Vo phjle er moir is er mairgid

* aighk ?

9. Na deun saint ar mhór no'r bheg.

10. Freamh gach uile ad chóir no leg.
 Sin dech aitheanta dhe dhuit,
 Tuig jad go cóir & creid.
 Creid.

Nj vel shoih nach füllin leoin
 No dairnjh dhoon dobroin
 Nj nj krūin is ī buoir
 Treigi shin ūillj noin nouire

Dairnmir arhri zhuit ī zhe
 Rair di hoile ī ta toighkle
 Oir is keimb biphill j taigh
 Treig mijd ī sivills ea corrigh
 Corrigh dj chorr etc&

Oin dj reinig leish ī skripher er tuittimb
 Ahu a Eden

Foūhind lea moillig zhuits zhe
 Rj dj chrūighe gir (?) nj
 Sailvig leait dhoon vo hois
 Di loyrighe ī talvij voon

Ta reish dūit crūh hovird do
 Na tijwah foyst fa leah
 Lassig leatsjn annel veo
 Qūyllanj roin ī steah

Gin doūyrrig leish smaighk bj leoir
 Er gigh cretor va fo lah
 Gigh ainmb hoillighe ea hoird doj
 Chūnkis da di gloirs ea mah

Er aiūphrik ghuit er gigh creh
 Dj reinig leait fein gi krijst
 Coūpanigh diwhild do
 Nj faighkis leait foist no mijsk

Shin di laiphir mj rj
 Cha diwhild zhūin ī feher
 Vj na onir ī mijsk chaighe
 Dainmir Coupigh gasin chen

Di chuirrig leish koidle troūmb
 Er Ahū sj choūymb rj lairh
 Vūnnhi leish aistn as hijwe
 Di rein coūpigh diwhild da,

Laiphir Ahū noure i ghlouise
 Ea as ī toūyn chajj chūrr

Kraijh zehe mj chrahū ta shūynd^d
 Paijrt dehe meiol * is fuill dehe mūil * meill (?)

Dherrimbs ruits bean
 Vo saind as i neher i ta
 Treighi feher ahir sj vahir
 Leaņj shea rj vrijh i gna,

Karidhir i shin fa roin
 Ahū agas i vean
 Aind i staid noy loightj noiph
 Gi soor, i Gharden Eden

Lea comhis hovird daij pein
 Er moos gigh kreh ma nj huitt
 Ach haymbighe ea ghajj fa gho
 Krijwe eolish vah agas ōilk

Ma chahir lijwe dj nj chrewe
 Ta mir fein i phain oirph
 Deirph ghui gj dijj i teig
 Oirphs lea cheil er i lorg

Fagihir ead i shin fa roin
 Gin nedigh er bhi ma korp
 Gin neolis vi er voone
 Di zoin grea chighla na gholk

Gi beihphijn i shin i kor
 No mairrig ead shoh boūin
 Ach gaiph angle hoillfsh aird
 Fairmid ri Ahū gi troūh

Gi doombighe i feher gin oighk
 Rijgkkū nj harrigh neaph
 Agas streappidir gi haïrd
 Gi sheskir i baire nj krewe

Laiphir assī shin rj Ewe
 Er bhi yi fein i dull saigh
 Nach gaiph vs voos nj krewe
 Rovah feimb sis faijr draigh

Di reggir ish cha nedhir
 Is Dhe mah fein er ir kaisk
 Gin ghajl ea yūin, gj beig
 No bea sgi feighmirr i vlas

Laiphir eish mir bi veis
 Cha neig yuih pein ea gi kairt
 Ach gheūh shiwe tuigs is tūillj leirs
 Ma shea sgi feigh shiwe i vlas

Shin dar i chūnig Ewe
 Moose ni kreiw di vi aliyn
 Gi mj vah gaiphs chon bea ea
 Go tūigs is leirsin ī harsin

Tug ish laiph ansin chreiwe
 Di choishin eig agas bais
 Chaillich ish yehe qūyd fein
 Gi dug i ea reist Gahū

Fōurrig leohis ī shin leirs
 Lessighig keil nach bayrd
 Huig ead as vhj gin neidig
 Gaiph eads reyst assin naijr

Toisichir ī shin lea cheil
 Ri teimbig agas rj faihiamb
 Dūillagin nj krijwe lighkis
 Chon ligkir agas chon apron

Shuulidir ī shin gj fijgh
 Zuisi dijwherighk nj nailen *
 Da falligh ro chrūhs ro edin
 Zhe hug gaijphs ī taijt

**en doubtful*

Klūinidir shail no zehe sho
 Guh zhe ī geiwichk si gharden
 Eashin ri gaiphel skeil
 Kea yea taijt vel tū Ahū

Di reggir eash gi dijbļj
 Gaiph mj rohid fijwe is naijr
 La huig mj vhj gin nejdjg
 Chell mish mj hyn gi hairlōuh

Ko yijnish duitsin j skeil
 Gi roih ū chin eidbi noighkt
 No ni chah ū voos nj kreibe
 Ma dugis fein ī naijn orts

Vean shin hug ū ghois
 Doj leūmbs gin vūn j fein da,
 Chūir ish pairt yehe mi ghoirns
 Challighe mi go^m leoin na dhej ea,

Di laiphir ea shin ri Ewe
Gj dehe beids di rein vs
Di reghir ish gi sheiwe
Vaijle j nahir neaph mish

Di laiphir ea rish i nahirr
Curst ū fahist ī misk chreto^r
Er di hairh nj tū glehig
Lourigh mirr vheih chon teigvall

Ach sijghchi mish gaiphlis
Edder slijghk nj mrayh sdj lijghks
Bruhir les di chains
Cha tairrin hail voyh tyghks

Di laiphir shea rijst ri Ewe
Veids gin zheil ū gheher nj fyle
Dobroin, ī krayh si noombnj
Bihi goo*vijn, is breh di chleyn

* glo, gho ?

Bihj dus voyh sho pijnoile
Is dj vynd go feher di heih
Ryildich ea fois dj chynds
Veids gin dijghk ū ni veas

¹ Di laiphir ea sīn ri Ahū
Guh di vra la va tū ūild
Gin vristig leatsin er main
Sgin chahig leat pairt dehe nūle

Maillighe mj er dj skas
Tallū, bihi ais duit lehigh
Dobroin kaillichir gigh tra leat
Tarran fad laj di veah

Drissšin mir oin kynd is gloūran
Di ghaisis * sous duit fa roin
Agas kaillichir gi trouh leat
Di lūijhj sourigh nj roone

* (?)

Mur shjn j faillis di ghroyh
Di voūychir leat di veah

¹ Do labhair e an sin ri Adhamh ;
(Do) ghuth do mhná la bha tu úmh'l,
Gun bhristeadh leat-san air m' áithn',
'S gun chaitheadh leat páirt de 'n úbh'l,

Ach gī pījle ū zūisj talvyn
Voⁿ zaliph dū tuis di la

Fōūhdichir ead a Eden
Dourih leo eiwnis is aijttis
Ach gaiph shea trouis ruh lea cheil
Dj reind daij edigh dj chraknj

Karidhir ī shin Cherūb
Eddir ead fein is ī naihir
Ma bijg eads mir ea fein dehe
Lea feighin er chre nj beah

Ach shin i skeil mir huit Ahu
Lea laigs Ewe is oilighk, arrigh
La va ead dūyn^d no sissijr
Ha peaghks, ir nointyne ī falligh

Achs ewijne dūinjn i ghaiwlis
Chaiwlig eddir ī da lighks
Christ vj aggin mir chainard
Gin chaijssighv ea feher gin oighk ghūin

Gloir is moillig dj zhe Tahir
Chūmb rijn fahist gigh nj gheūl
Cho fads is beo mī si veas
Sijnimb ghuit lea aijrh fōūind
Fouind lea mollig c&

Bhreishligh Ghonochi Voihr

Dhe di chrūhighe green bruh neiph
Nir lia glain is gloirvoir
Nir lia angle dehj deinhn
Brearigh breagh beoil vellish .

Nir lia bijn, nir lia green
Nir lia klūih is keoilvoir
Nir lia shoils grein greenyall
Is leig shoilsach¹ longvolr

Teih i Tijhorn teih gin dhj err
Teih gin oigh er oistaphie
Teih nj Nesple ī teih seskir
Teih gin essie ordūhj

¹ "leik londrach" changed in MS. into "leig shoilsach,"

Teih nj noonyijn mūirth mūirmigh
 Sugigh sūilpher sophlatigh
 Teih nj * Meidin glackzall ghreinigh * nj? in MS.
 Maissigh, meihrigh, moir ailtigh

Cūyrt vick Mūyrr cūjrt gin chjnt
 Cujjrt nj keirrhie hohijn
 Cuyrt nj phaijlt cuirt nj slaijnt
 Cuirt gin chail er chokerrj

Cūyrt gin oitta cuirt gin chojnt
 Aind ī mūhir shjyall sroilaitigh
 Cūy(r)t nj mackaj nj bann noiph
 Aind ī muhr beannight gloir hūhyn

Dūhn nj dūhlj duhn gin dijph
 Duhn is moid moirvahis
 Duhn gin airmjd duhn gin dorchis
 Duhn gin cheilg rj koverson

Duhn gin ¹vaislijg duhn gin ²vaiggig
 Duhn gho taigh ī troikre
 Duhn gin choiggig duhn gin ghoirt
 Duhn gin chros er choir verthi

Kahir noiph kahjr haijnt
 Hesrigh, Horragh, kolrahigh* * kohrakigh?
 Kahir voūyhigh, kahir oūisle
 Dahigh doūylligh, do-chahigh

Kahir chairdigh hrehigh, yailvigh
 Aijltigh aimbligh organigh
 Kahir chūiligh zailrigh heyslrigh
 Lasrigh, laindregh lochrandigh

Rj nj rj dj zailph dhoon
 Dj zailph toor is teorijn
 Dj zailph qūairrhū ghaj chon beah
 Phahj ffertigh foir oūihinigh

Di zailph Iffrin di lūighk dūimbh
 Oin vyek mūirn moir Vūoyrh
 Di zailph speirt di zailph ryh
 Dj zailph ess * is Eolūs * esk?

Di zailph ghaiphrig grouimbigh raisigh
 Rynlūigh, lainluigh, roh hijntigh
 Dj zailph feihphir * bruhvoir, broinigh * foihphir?
 Kluhvoir, krohvoir knūassigh

Brissimb soohr brissimb aintu ¹
 Oimbrim moin har orduhj
 Minnig ī hoūisklis koir nj drūijs
 Er bih ghoih klūh ī kloijvijne

Gna dom kailg is peaghkj mairph
 Fairuid ffearg da^m voir loisgig
 Lea lain oūyhr bj^m er ouirhj
 Muighig meoylsh is meoillish

Di nj^m leisk bj^m err vijsk
 Gim,² roh cheilt er chosherhj
 Bim gj sayntigh gaiphigh kaijntigh
 Lauigh lairrigh beil-easkj

Oir ī ta ir peighkj er tj ir kaiwhell
 Gūih^m ī Tabir troikerigh
 Si spirrit noiph da ir soorrig
 Si maighk fijsrigh foir nairtvoir

Fūil dj zestijph fūile dj zaill treyk
 Fuil dj ghlaighk moin meorrindigh
 Trijd dj chesi saind ī hoirrig
 Dhoon doir gheir loihtt

Vj da dī hijph gheirhj erig
 Is dū fein er veo varrtyn
 O zhe ghraighe bhell moir-ailtish
 No eijrh dail sī deonichig

Ach mir di hoor ū assin phrison
 Ioseph foore ūillj foihinigh
 Mir di riagh layt as nj pijntj
 Joab keylvoir ko huigsigh

Lazarus da veoighe mir dj zonj
 Rj sj chruhider chuaghtighe
 Mirr di hoor Sūsan noiph
 Vo choir breig, braad vriher

Mir dj skoil ū vo lūing Ise
 Keihir ghijh is koyhgheyle
 Beher gi daighkjr shin vo peaghkj
 Oim vyck eaghktighe oig Vūhirr

Oir ī saind* di laūphs ta nj grasin * [sanid in MS.]
 Snagh deijd traijh er hroikre

¹ u is doubtful.

² Gim [or Bim rather].

Beher er manim leat vo zaiphnj
 Eddir angli oig ghlann
 Dehe dj chrühighe etc&

Oin dj reinig leish ī skrijpher er la vrehonish

Smūymnir ī la fa yeoyh
 Koir ghūin di ghull eig
 Smūynimir peackj nj hoig
 Smūynimir foijst nj hjg no zheihj

Smūynimir nj hig no yheihj
 Gir ea la nj moir vrehe
 Gig nj reynig lyn^d sj neoil
 Cha neydir nj smo ī chleih

Cha neydir na smo ī chleih
 Mah no sah di rejnig lyn^d
 Nōure chi shin brihi nj sloj
 Tijghk oirn snj neoyle, trūmpt da sheirmb

Noure heirmir ī trūimpayt voir
 Krijnchidir nj sloij ma saigh

[*Modern Version, by Professor Mackinnon.*]

Aon a Rinneadh leis an Sgriobhair air Latha a'
 Bhreitheanais.

Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh,
 (Is) còir dhuinn a dhol eug ;
 Smaoineamar peacaidh na h-òig' ;
 Smaoineamar fòs na thig 'n a dhéigh.

Smaoineamar na thig 'n a dhéigh,
 Gur e là na mòr bhreith ;
 Gach ni rinneadh leinn 's an fheoil
 Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith.

Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith,
 Maith no sath a rinneadh leinn ;
 'N uair chi sinn Breitheamh nan slògh
 Teachd oirnn 's na neoil, tromp 'g a seirm.

'N uair sheirmear an trompaid mhòr,
 Cruinnicheadar na sloigh ma seach ;

Gigh naigh hairlis duih beo
Kyghlj ead doij si baighk

Kijghlj Mũirr agas toor
Kyghlj gigh nhi as nouyh
Loiphrij ī tallũ souys
Gigh naigh choyh ainsin nũrh

Gigh naigh ī choyh ainsin nuirh
Erigh eadsin na nouh chorp
Is gaiphj gigh ānim sheilph
Ains cholljn cheilg ī roh chlost

Nj ir choist i shin da nj chouyn
Glouyshidir ea fo leah
Nj vahig vo hossigh tijmb
Liphrij shea er chyn^d nj breah

Breah ver bouyh er gigh breah
Cha Vrihvj leavreach ī rj
Hijhis ī kahir nj breah
Si ver kairt vreach er gigh tj

Gach neach a thàrlas diubh beò,
Caochlaidh iad (an) dòigh 's am beachd.

Caochlaidh muir agus tìr ;
Caochlaidh gach nì as nuadh ;
Liobhraidh an talamh suas,
Gach neach chaidh anns an ùir.

Gach neach a chaidh anns an ùir.
Eiridh iadsan 'n an nuadh chorp ;
Is gabhaidh gach anam seilbh,
'S a choluinn cheilg an robh chlos(d).

Nior chlos(d) ¹ an sin do na chuan,
Gluaiseadar e fa leth ;
Na bhàthadh bho thoiseach tìm,
Liobhraidh se air chionn na breith.

Breith bheir buaidh air gach breith,
Cha Bhreitheamh leth-bhreitheach an Rìgh ;
Shuidheas air cathair na breith,
'S a bheir ceart bhreith air gach tì.

¹ MS., *choist* for *chloist* : see line above.

Gigh tj va kur ra oilk
 Terbhir noighkt er ī laiūph chl̃j
 Karijr er j laiūph yeish
 Gigh tj vj is deish er ī chind¹

¹ "chind" written over "laiuph" deleted.

Gigh tj is deish er j chyn^d
 Laūhrj Brjhj ruih gi kairt
 Vo is beūhyn^d veamnigh sywe
 Mahims ghūis nir peaghk

Mahims ghuis nir peaghk
 Gaiphis sheilph chairt sī rjighkt
 Choirrighe mahir vo hois
 Guishin aind ī gloir gin chrijghe

Oir ir bhi ghoisin fo hairtt
 Fo ouyghk, fo arkis, chon bais
 Prison gin troir gin nairt
 Houskle sywe kairt er mj chais

(or er) ~

Er bhj go^m mj choigrighe kein
 Smj hreveller ains gigh bail

* Sic in MS.

Gach tì a bha eur ri ole,
 Tearbar a nochd air an laimh chli ;
 Càirear air a laimh dheis,
 Gach tì bhios deas air a chionn.

Gach tì (bh)ios deas air a chionn,
 Labhraidh ('m) Breitheamh riu gu ceart :
 Bho('n) is buidheann bheannaicht' sibh,
 Maitheam-sa dhuibhs' 'n 'ur peac'.

Maitheam-sa dhuibhs' 'n 'ur peac',
 Gabhaibh-s' seilbh cheart 's an rio'chd
 Chomharraich m' Athair bho thòs,
 Dhuibhse ann an glòir gun chrìch.

Oir air bhi dhomhsa fo thart,
 Fo fhuachd, fo aeras, chum bàis,
 ('M) prìosan gun treoir gun neart,
 Dh'fhuasgail sibh ceart air mo chàs.

Air bhi dhomh a'm choigreach céin,
 'S a'm *thraveller* anns gach bail',

Restle sjwe ghois no meimb
Cha roùh ir teihphis go^m gain^d

Ach freggrj eadsin i brihijwe
Qũjn chũnikimir sywe fo hairt
Fo oũijghk fo arkis, chon bais
Si houiskle shijnd di chais kairt

Berrims deirph ghuiph
Houiskle sgir aind dui. a nach olk
Veids gin dreinig lyphs dhyle
Ra pijntj mj vrahj boighks *

* boighk ?

Shin laũphri brihywe fois naird
Ruìh fouire aijt er j laiph chlìh
Oimbichie voymsin gi braigh
Zuisi kais ist kraijh gin chrijghe

For i bj Taversher ī pein
Anglj sī chleir er faid
Veids nach dreinig rijws dhyle
Rj pijntj mj vrahj laigs

Fhreasdail sibh dhomhsa 'n am fheum,
Cha robh ar deagh-bheus (?) dhomh gann.

Ach freagraidh iadsan am Breitheamh,
Cuin chunnaiceamar sibh fo thart,
Fo fhuachd, fo acras, chum bais,
'S a dh'fhuasgail sinn do chàs ceart ?

Bheirim-sa dearbhadh dhuibh,
Dh'fhuasgail 's gur ann duibh nach olc,
Mheud's gu'n d'rinneadh leibhse dhiol,
Ri piantaibh mo bhràithre bochd-s'.

Sin labhraidh ('m) breitheamh os n-àird ¹
Riu fhuair àit' air a laimh chlì,
Imichibh namsa gu bràth,
Dh'ionnsuidh càis is cràidh gun chrìch

Far am bi ('n) t-Abharsair am péin,
Aingle 's a chléir air fad,
Mheud's nach d'rinneadh leibhse ² dhiol
Ri piantaibh mo bhràithre lag-s'.

¹ We still use "os iosal."

² MS. "ruibhse," but see previous verse.

Oòmichj ead sho gj trouyh
 Ziffrjn ouire bj fouighk is tesh
 Ghaiphjs ga dūillighe i kais
 Ni ir feih ead bais aind i fest

Ach oombj beūhjnd ī graij
 Dj fouire aijt er ī laiph yeish
 Lahonis nj flah feile
 O ewijn doisin ī treish

O eivyn doisin ī treish
 Ewijn doisin gigh nj chj
 Ewijn vj kahir nj grais
 Ewyn vj lahir ī Vrihiwe

Ewijn vj lahir ī Vrihjwe
 Ewijn ī hichaih sī vouyh
 Cha nedit ī chur ī keil
 Mead ewnish * ī nayt voūyn

* ewnis ?

Ewnis ea nach faighk sūile
 Ewnis ea nach koule klouyse

Imichidh iad so gu truagh,
 Dh'Ifrinn fhuair am bì fuachd is teàs,
 Dhoibh-san ge duilich an càs,
 Nior faigh iad bàs ann am feasd.

Ach imichidh buidheann a ghràidh
 A fhuair àit' air an laimh dheis,
 (Do) fhlaithneas nam flath féile,
 O ! eibhinn doibh-san an treis.

O ! eibhinn doibh-san an treis
 Eibhinn doibh-san gach nì chi ;
 Eibhinn bhi ('n) cathair nan gràs ;
 Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreitheimh

Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreitheimh ;
 Eibhinn a shiochai' 's a bhuaidh ;
 Cha'n fhaodar a chur an ceill,
 Meud eibhneis an àite bhuain. .

Eibhneas e nach faca sùil ;
 Eibhneas e nach cuala cluas ;

Ewnis ea nach dehid er chuil
Ghoysin da dorir mir ghoysh

Doysh is mo no gigh doysh
Ta foūis er neoph eg mj rj
Ewijn da gigh naigh ī ghloysh
Er chor.sgi boūyhicher ī

Er choir.sgi boūyhihmair ī
Smūynimir er krijgh ī skoil
Smūijnimir ir peakj bah
Smūynmir ī la fa yeoyh
Smunmir ī la etc&

Ghea chūh di reinig leish ī Skripher, naimb ī Vrahj
vj neghin.

Rj nj nesple dain sessū gi laidhir lijn
Dhijn shyn ī fest le di restle gin chail gin dhi
Vo is dū klessighe ver gressid slaint ī tijn^d
Ber le do yesslaiwe gin nejst assj chais syn

Ri nj krūin sgigh ūllj ī ta fo ni ghrein
Da leir gigh dhūin, sgigh mullaid, ghais orra fein
Vo sain^d vnnids ha ir mūūyn gi bragh no ir nerb
Dijn shjn gin nūirrighe, vo chūnord ī dairl heig

Ahir nj shoilsh di chrūhihge Mejdin is mraij
Gir leats mir aijrrighk gigh naigh is
Fūih einighk * gi braijgh

* dinighk ?

Eibhneas e nach teid air chùl,
Dhoibh-san d'an toirear mar dhuais.

Duais is mò na gach duais,
Ta shuas air nèamh aig mo Rìgh ;
Eibhinn do gach neach a ghluais,
Air chor 's gu'm buaidhaichear i.

Air chor's gu'm buadhaichear i
Smaoineamar air crìch an sgeoil ;
Smaoineamar ar peacaidh bà,
Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh.
Smaoineamar an là, etc.

Ach vrj sgi bel kaywnis
 Marr ruits gi seypthir gna
 Ma gois smi feymigh
 Mi chollaiphighe eighe agas la.

Ach vo taimb cho loighti
 Sgin hoile mj anoighkir gigh tra,
 Hijwe ghrijwe ī korpre
 Is dairph choisjn ī bais
 Ga taims ghoint
 Is is loijtt er i kraij
 No mj hea mi hoils
 Ach di hoils vijs daijnt sī chais.

Veids gir dus faird ljighe
 Hūg Lazerūs rijst vo nj vais
 Agas nihin Iaijre
 Ta reish di vi ry er j lair
 Ha di graisin cho briheire
 Si va ea da doos shjn faist
 Saind da di hijwsin Hjoirn
 Ha mi zhuills ri slj nj slaint

Chaind slj gigh slaint
 Shea di graisin hrais gigh mūirr
 Gir dū hesrig nj bruhrj
 Assin nawjn va grainoil ri kurr
¹ Vo shead ir peckinin ladhīr
 Ha tarrijn gigh kais er ir mūijn
 Bi mj vūijn is mairlaid
 Aund mi lanio^r baijgh maighk Mūir

Vijek Muir si Hrjnoild
 Di zulljn Pyn agas kreighk
 A Leh gigh oin chrijstj
 Gaifis arhi no yiwinj pein
 Veids gir dus rein dhile
 Lea di hoile vah no ir griwre breig
 Ma ghūin gi shjrhi
 ir peckinin dhiwhir gi leir

¹ Bho siad ar peacannan láidir,
 Tha tarruing gach cás air ar mun,
 Bidh mo mhuinghin is m' éarlaid,
 Ann mo Shlanaighear báigh, mac Muir.'

Gir eid mj pheekinj moir
 Pha mj vroin gigh la
 Cha noimbird lūghk foilj *
 rein mi leoin no mj chrai
 Ach mīsk is strjpighk is poiȝt
 rein mj moigolighk vaih
 Mar ri bristig ī Donighe
 is mijn̄jn moir di gna

[* soilj ?]

Gna lyn vi ri mijn̄in
 nach oimbrighe ir creid
 Ri saijnt agas ghinnigh
 aind ī noinid deo cheil
 Gin nair gin nahig
 ri vi laphird ni breig
 Ach dain troikre oirn fahist
 Vo dus ir nahir ir nehid

Ach eihd agas ahir
 hain^d ī kahir ni keoile
 Aūphrik oirn vo di lahis
 hovir mahonis dūynd
 Aind ir saijnt aind ir gahel
 aind nahis ir beoile
 Aind ir breig aind ir neigh *
 aind najhir ir noig

* nwich ?

Troū troū corr nj hoig
 Kiigh moir ī is dhi keil
 Gogh* ir lesgle sin dois
 no mj ghoyverti pein
 Leūid barligi soghlik
 chūr di gloirs go^m keil
 Lea frestle ī toijrs
 di ghordich maighk dhe

*Goghj ?

Vijck dhe vo saind vnnids
 ha ir mūnnijn gi taijn^d
 Veids gir dus rein fullig
 Ghoirt tuyle er ir keūin^d
 Chj ū fein vijck Mūirr
 Fa ir mūlloid si naimb
 Dhyn shjn vo chūnoird
 Gigh ullj zijn faind

Mirr huggj leat Ionas
 A ijsk moir ī vūirr vayt

Mirr hoirig leat Ioseph
 gin leoin as gigh kais
 Vo oimbird mara shoilt
 mynd ī feoile er ī kraj
 Dhyn shjn vo ir doyvert
 is vo ghorijn ī vais

Cha nea bais chuirp pheekich
 ha mi faighkin vo mi chrj
 No oimbhird mj chardj
 Gad harighe ead mj
 Ach oijr nach beher trahig
 er di ghrasin chijh
 Veids gir dū rein ir kannigh
 No legs ir nānimb ī chlij

Ach nouir skarris ī tānimb
 Vo ni chollin gin vrj
 Na taggir vs orrjn
 Gigh dollj rein syn^d
 Ach foskls dorris reh
 Karrigh di hj
 Zhūin ī foighir ni nangle
 Skimb ī bennight ū ri
 Ri nj nesple etc&

Krossanighk [reinig lea] Alister M'Cuistan.

Mi chomrj oirt a rj
 Fouind mi chri smj rūin
 Cha neydir leoūmb vi beo
 Mi hroir er kurr reūm kuil

Ochadoin o zhe
 Mi chorp kre rein olk

Mo chomraich ort, a Righ,
 Fonn mo chridh' 's mo rūin !
 Cha 'n fheudar leam bhith beò,
 Mo threóir air cur rium cúl.

Ochadan, O Dhe !
 Mo chorp cré rinn ole ;

Ni keidfa huggis dūjn
eads mj rūin da^m loatt

Kyle fourris vohitt
beal is kloūis is roisk
Nahvid dom chon meig
Mi laiph, is keimb nj kois

Ferg is meinviyn vhiyh
Hearg mi chri, ra^m hrois *
Oimbhird agas oale
Gimbighk si neoil bras

[* hreis ?]

Ardan agas oyle
Fayrmid trouh is breig
Soyller yūin gi foilph
Mir ghuill ghorm nj geig

Sivill, saijnt, si neoil
Trūir da koir gigh loijh
Shaill voⁿ choisnjmb tearg
Och nach marph di vij^m

Na ceudfaidh thugas duinn
Iads', mo run ! 'gam lot.

Ciall fuaras uait,
Beul, is cluas, is rosg ;
Namhaid domh chum m' éig,
Mo lámh is ceum mo chois.

Fearg is meanmain bhaoth
Shearg mo chridh', ri m' fhrais,
Imbeart agus ól
'G imeachd san fheoil brais.

Ardan agus uail,
Farmad truagh is breug,
Soilleir dhuinn gu folbh
Mir dhuille ghuirm air géig.

'N saoghal, sannt, 's an fheóil,
'Triúir d' an cóir gach liogh,
Seal bho 'n choisneam t' fhearg,
Och ! nach marbh do bhiom.

Gigh olk reīnīs reūhwe
 Mī chorp krea da rijne
 Bannall agas keole
 Laiñan oale ls fījne

Ta is mj hen erher leayh
 Nono^r zhe is no ainmb
 Deunim kravig troūmb
 Troigmid fouind nj salm

Troū nach shjinjn krūit
 Mir Davi zuitt ī Zhe
 Viig mj chravj boūyn
 Is dain lea foymb ni teiid

Vi mī chri brūit
 Ma gigh cūis ī rein^d
 Mī hūile ra shallj yeoīr
 Hijnind di gloir vijne

Vo hūiggin di ghearmb
 Ghūyn tainmb gigh la
 Tangle da ir dhjne
 Chaiile ir griwes ir graij

Troū di horrig i chre
 Araigh nijr ea aimb
 Smūjnimb ains gigh kais
 Toūyn fouis bais si chran

Mj chomrj oirt Ise
 Oir nj troūmb leatt bais

Gach ole a rinneas riamh,
 Mo chorp criadh do rinn,
 Bannal agus ceòl,
 Leannain, ól, is fíon.

Tathas mo shean-athair liath,
 'Nonor Dhé is 'na ainm,
 Deanam crábhadh trom,
 Trogamaid fonn nan salm.

Truagh nach seinneam cruit,
 Mar Dhaibhidh dhuit, a Dhé !
 Bhiodh mo chrábhadh buan,
 Is dàn le fuaim nan teud.

Er kaind fa Ise
Er chaind i tloij cheis

Chesig maighk Muirr,
Chon reijt yūin ūllj
Er ska gyle nj krūinj
Gah roh hywe di chuirrig

Chuir er chain^d vijek Dhe
Corroūn nj rijn geir
Tarnhi ro vois mhi
Mir vairligh chesig ea

Chuirrig Ise si noūhj
No ly shay tra
Di vhi niffrin treish
Gherighe i tres la

Mur shin zuillin bais
Veids bi dhūn zis
Ga dolligh i kais
Ha ea torrigh da tools

Shools ahu ullj
Fails fa ī toille
De dortig oill
Gin graih er vaighk mūr

Shea maighk Muir hrein
Nj gigh dūin zhyn
Is daillig er ir keil
Gin shoyllig er i ghriwe

Ghriwe rein Ise
Ghūilljñ pijntj bais
Hug nj sloij vo ghirs
Maighk oij nj grais

¹ Shea Ise nj fairtt
Rj fa moir oighk
Nj feire agas gairt
Nj green agas snajghk

¹ 'S e Iosa nam feart
Righ fa mór iochd,
'Nī feur is gart,
'Nī grian is sneachd.

Rj ī fahj foirju
 Nj traig is lynig
 Nj gigh duill chrjuig
 Nj gigh ūillj oinig

Mi chri ta troūmb
 Ochadoin meid mūilk
 Vo is dhuit hūgis moūind
 Kūirrimb comrj oirt
 Mj chomrj oirt o rj

Oin do reiñig leis ī skripher

Och ochoin zhe
 Troūh mj skeil noighk
 Fha arhi ghom chon meig
 Veids ī rein^d mi loighk

Eg veids i rein^d mj loighk
 Cha leir do^m ī toūghk pajrt
 Tahir da mj zhijne
 Vo^m pheckj diwhir bais

Mi pheckj diwhir bais
 Hormb mir chais mir heyn
 O ahir nj grais
 Airrigh gigh nj rein^d

Aon a rinneadh leis an sgríobhar.

Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 Truagh mo sgeul a nochd :
 Fath aithri dhomh chun m' eug,
 Mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd.

Aig mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd,
 Cha leir domh an t-ochdamh pairt ;
 'N t-Athair ga mo dhion
 Bho 'm pheacadh díomhair bais !

Mo pheacadh díomhair báis
 Tha orm mar chás mar aon,
 O Athair nan grás,
 Aithreach gach ní 'rinn.

Airrigh lehids ī rein^d
 Zheh di reirs o rj
 Moijn mj cholljn chrea
 Gi bea reuh mj grijwe

Gi bea reūh mj grywe
 Ra lyn^d dom^m bi oig
 Konnis agas strijh
 Striipichis is poyt

Striipichis is poiijt
 Mynin moir gin sta
 Bristn nj la noiph
 Bea mj ghijls ī gna

Bea mo ghyls ī gna
 Mj hoil fein smj ghoy
 Goimbighk ī baihi
 Aind ī lahj moig

Ach shjn mir chais moig
 Och ochoin o zhe
 Noūire hainis chon ois
 Chad chighle mj beis

Aithreach leithid 's a rinn,
 Dhe do réirs', O rígh,
 Miann mo cholainn chriadh
 Gu 'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh.

Gu'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh
 Ri linn domh bhith óg,
 Conas agus stríth,
 -Striopachas is póit.

Striopachas is póit,
 Mionnan mór gun státh ;
 Briseadh an lá naoimh
 B'e mo ghaol-s' a ghnáth

B'e mo ghaols' a ghnáth
 Mo thoil fein s mo dhóigh
 G' imeachd am baothaibh
 Ann an laithibh m' óig.

Och, sin mar chaitheas m' óig,
 Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 'N uair thaineas chun aois
 Cha do chaochla' mo bheus.

Chad chighill qūyd zē veis
 Ni mo hreig mj toilk
 Oire aind j meahan mois
 Cha lonchrjs mj chorp

Cha lonchroos mj chorp
 Eg ghjnnighs eg saynt
 Fairmid ri qūijd chaighe
 Tairgid gir ea baūis

Tairgid j bains
 Leūms no gigh shejd
 Gad hairljn ea gin choir
 Mj ghoyh cha bj leir

Cha bi leir ro^h choir
 Ach mj ghoghis fein
 Mj heole rein^d mj leoin
 Och ochoin o zhe

¹ Och ochoin o zhe
 Trouh mj skeil o rj
 Cha di hreig mi toilk
 Ach ni hreig i toilk mj

Chad hreig i toilk mi
 Ach nj hreig mj nairtt
 Err oilk ī chūr ī grijwe
 Smoid ī mijwe a^b pheaghk

Smoid j mijwe a^b pheaghk
 Nach di chaighjn mj lonchroose

¹ Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
 Truagh mo sgeul, Ó Righ !
 Cha do threig mi 'n t-ole
 Ach na thréig an t-ole mi.

Cha d' threig an t-ole mi,
 Ach na threig mo neart
 Air ole a chur an gniomh,
 'S móid am miadh am peac'.

'S móid am miadh am peac',
 Nach do chaitheann mo lon-chraois ;

Tūigks vi aggim zho
Lo veahan moos

Lo veahan moose
Nj mj moossjd kairtt
Ruitts o rj nj gloir
Vo is dū mi hrwire smj naijrtt

Vo is dū mj hroir smj nayrtt
Tesrig mj voⁿ vais
Gleisis gigh naigh
Vi is peaghkigh fois keūind chaiighe

Ha imb peckigh fois keūind chayghe
Cha nacheh mj mj ghijph
Hovir ahir ni grais
Baij ghom a lehe Chrijst

Baij a lehe Chrijst
Haimb ghrjsid oirtt
Veids gin drein^d ea dijle
A lehe ghywe is loighk

A lehe ghywe is loighk
Gigh peghkigh airrigh hejn^d
Shea zūilljn j bais
Hoole ahū bj veyn^d

Hoole ahū bj veyn^d
Bais zūilljn ū
Vijek oij ni grais
Kūir mairsighk er chuil

Kuir mairsighk er chuil
Dains meule gi beaghk
Er sljhj ni grais
Fag mj chravih kairt

Fag mj chravih kairt
Meid o zhe mi graihj

Tuigs' bhi agam dho
Ló mheadhon mo aois.

Ló mheadhon mo aois,
Ní mi m' fhaosaid ceart,
Riut-s', a Righ na glóir',
Bho 'n is tu mo threoir 's mo neart.

Gigh essi herr mj chreid
 Lessighe fein gigh la

Lessighe fein gigh la
 Mj, aind di ghrasin Ise
 Mah ghom nj rein mj oig
 Troirighe mj no moos

Troirighe mj no moose
 Kiighills mj veis
 Ho ir arhj ghom na sloir
 Shaill ma deijd mj eig

Shaill ma deyd mj eig
 Dain mj rehit o rj
 Ski foisrighein fa yohy
 Gin doinighe ū ghom shj

Gi doinighe ū ghom shj
 Ski moonighe ū gi rea
 Ni peacki rein^d mj leoin
 Och ochoin o zhe
 Och ochoin etc&

Krossanighk di greah Chollodry eddir ī Chollju si
 Tannimb di reinig leish ī Skripher.¹

CHOLLIN Choūhlis gūh er vaidhjn
 Smj mj chaidle i monhir

TAN : Cha nj choir ī haggid
 Vi lay faid die donich

CHOL : Zheihrich mj gi hagach
 Na maign ma bijre ghois

¹ Crosdhanachd de ghne chomhluadair eadar a'
 Cholann 's an t-Anam, a rinneadh leis
 an Sgriobhair.

A' CHOLANN—Chualas guth air madainn
 'S mi 'm chadal a' m' ònar :

AN T-ANAM—Cha 'n i chòir a th'agad
 Bhi laighe fada Di-dònaich.

Ko sho nj taggir, ormb
Leish i teiggisk nohis

Hũird guh is ea freggir
TAN : Mish tammimb ouysle
No gaiph fijwe no egle
Ro mj heigisk nouhis

CHOL : Shea lain di veahis anmyn
Oinvijn leũimb di chaidrj
Hoir zhũin pairt yehe^d henchis
Gj lainvyn er di chreddj

TAN : Hijlins gi bhijr shjn
Ach fijwigh mĩ ro dj chaidrj
Ghlessid ũ dũ di chrijsti
Kijghla grijws vj aggid

CHOL : Gi dehe grijwe i taggim
Smj mj chaidle gi koirrid
Gi behell mj ski lain artejle
Vo heighon gois i donighs

TA : Ṽ fein is fa da tartdell
Vo heighoin gois i lo shin
Cholljn vreigigh pheaghkigh
Trough i taijt i taski gois ũ

Achs eiddir ghom vi ũijld
Da ni chũighk is aird
Ga ta mj lebbj cũhig
Ach i ghuih i bais ũ

Cha neah shjn fa maighkijn
Ach mir chlaikir leat i Donigh
Gi karighe ũ mj nũihirn
For i bi kũh is doihrrjn

CHO : Shin di reggir mish
Smj kliskig gi hairloũh
Sainds koisvell vs nish
Ri feher misk is kairrain

TAN : Cholljn i cholljn
Hijle leat gi bũ fein mj
Cha neill misk no karan ormb
Gir nair ruit vi bregigh

Ach smiñig ī va vs
 Ga gluittig gi sairvah
 Mish ī steih ī tuighks
 Gijs zuitt bhi grainoile

Gad vij^d ū nerrighkis
 Zhe bi derroile dois ea
 Cha bear leat oūire cill yj
 No derrj la die donighe

CHOL : Di reggir mj fois nysill ea
 Cha nijgh leoūmb hijñ di chora,
 Gir trouh ī derrig cōmijn duitt
 Vi shoyllerighk mj yoyveart

Ach mas haīnd ma vristig donighe
 Ha koreaghks ī tairris
 Cha daintir ghriwe na fonig
 Mij yoiñ ainsin veallis

TAN : Ha koreaghk ormb gin naverris
 Mir chahir leats ī Donigh
 Ach err ī veid da laūphir ū
 Cha newhir aijre ghois ea

Sgin lūhig dhe shaij la zuitt
 Chahj ri di hibire
 Ghordighe ea gin naverris
 La duih chūmvell noiph

CHO : Na shoylj dū ghois
 Mirr īs koir doh chlaikig
 Cha vrjstn ea lea^m yoyveart
 Da mj zoyn ī feist

TAN : ¹ Hoylñ shin duitts
 Na tūiggj dū voymb ea
 Ghuiskj dū si vaiddjñ*
 Vijg taignig soire vo aūhas

* vwddjñ ?

¹ Sheòlinn sin duit-s'
 Na 'n tuigeadh tu bhuam e ;
 Dhuisgeadh tu sa' mhadainn,
 Bhiodh t' aigne saor bho fhuathas.

Aind i naimb zuitt ehrj
 Bejmoile duit di chashrijg
 Aind i naimb nì trynoild
 Nì chrighnichig di vaistnig

Noùre churrj dū ort teihdigh
 Mir beihoile * di yehr (?) haittimb * beihoile ?
 Reaghtū er di ghlūnj
 Zainū tuirse a leh dj pheaghkj

Gūih dū Dhe ī Tahir
 A leah vyck Ise
 Ea yoinighj mahonish
 Aind ī tah is toile ghrivir

Heūlj dū gin saigharan
 Ma shaighnig ea aimb dhijtt
 Gheistnighk tūillj teiggisk
 Aind ī negglish di chyle skijre

Aind sin gaiphell rahid duit
 No laūhir ach ī noorrjn

Ann an àm dhuit éirigh,
 B' fheumail dhuit do chaisrig;
 Ann an ainm na Trianaid,
 Na chrìochnaiceadh do bhaisteadh.

'Nuair chuireadh tu ort t' eudach,
 Mar b' aoidheil do fhear aitim,
 Rachadh tu air do ghlùinibh
 Dheanamh tuirs' a leth do pheacaidh.

Ghuidheadh tu Dia 'n t-Athair
 A leth mhic Iosa,
 E dheonachadh maitheanais
 Ann ad shath is t' uile ghnìomharr.

Shiubhladh tu gun seacharan,
 Ma sheachnadh e àm dìt';
 Dh' éisdeachd tuille teagaisg
 Ann an eaglais do chill sgìre.

Anns a' ghabhail rathaid duit
 Na labhair ach an fhirinn;

Bi deirph gi feyh ū aind
Di reyhing lough di hoorh

Ach na bisi dichoyunnigh
Ma chitijr leat nj boighktj
Er nhj hovird noosid daij
Mir ghordighe Chrjst is Ostle

Nouire heid ū steagh i neglish
Er feherj heiggisk bj qūijnigh
Na bijg tijntjne merranigh
Hoir * airh er gigh nhj chlūyn ū.

Darr hig ū maigh dhehj sho
Marr ī reih leat bi toñir
Teihs chommin leihoile
No teihle lūighk nj poijs

Bi furranigh kairdigh
Rish nj brahrj kaijrt
Na gaiph fywe no naijr
Gad zain ū kaigh haighnū

Bidh dearbh gu'm faigh thu ann
Do rireadh luach do shaoth'r.

Ach na bi-sa di-chuimhneach
Ma chitear leat na bochda,
Air ni thabhairt 'n iasad daibh
Mar dh' orduich Criosd is Abstoil.

'Nuair theid thu steach do 'n eaglais.
Air 'n fhear-theagaisg bi cuimhneach ;
Na biodh t' inntinn mearanach,
Thoir aire air gach ni chluinn thu.

Dar thig thu mach an deighidh so, *
Mar a rogha leat bhi t' ònar ;
Tagh-sa 'n comunn laghail,
Na tadhail luchd na pòite.

Bi furanach, cairdeach,
Ris na braithre ceart ;
Na gabh fiamh no náir',
Ged dhean thu cách sheachnadh.

* "p" or "v" deleted apparently in "hopir."

Shūihill rijst gin saighcharan
 Gaighj zūisj ^d heihlighe
 Gigh nhj choūlis leats
 Aijrhis daij is meihrighe

CHO : Dūskig aind mj leibbj dom
 Si kaidle er mj voyrrig
 Shin ī skeil mir haighir
 Gaihrish mj mir choūle
 Choūylis ghūh etc&

Krossanigh dī rejnig lea, Murchig maighk vjek
 cūrchj si naimb nj reackig Rj Tairligh
 anno : 1648

Olk ī teiphir oūphjir
 Ghlaighk ī sivill aūphir
 Ni vell sea ach nophir
 Mirr zūill gheig si daphir

Mirr zūill ni gheig
 No koip tūijn er farkh
 Mirr vhūn bla, breig
 Mirr vheimb strūh rj kairk

¹ Mirr zaijlt ro noihn
 No snaighk naimb grein
 Smiñig shojh fo ghoih fo ghorjn
 Is Dhij gin voran pein.

Siubhail rīs gun seacharan
 Dhachaidh dh' ionnsuidh d' theaghlaich;
 Gach nì chualas leatsa,
 Aithris daibh is meòraich.

Dusgadh ann mo leabaidh dhomh,
 'S an cadal air mo bhuaireadh,
 Sin an sgeul mar thachair,
 Dh' aithris mì mar chuala.

¹ Mar dhealt roimh nòin,
 No sneachd an ám gréin;
 'S minig saoi fo dhórainn
 Is daoì gun mhóran péin.

Mūr shjn korr i tivill
 Kailgigh ea ga loihor
 Hig ea er naigh sīphoill
 Naigh ga hijr ryh aūphir.

Qūirrimb Druimb rj chombjn
 Qūirmb oimbloūh nach fannig
 Evirr beid da nannimb
 Grajjh da nj vreigs cholljn

Graijh j noire si naillj
 Heg nj sloij ga Dūillj
 Vo chardis gin channigh
 Go ardans go gijnnigh

Krjs j beah maillj
 Heg j deophjn wllj
 Chon j tloij j vaillig
 Don ī noijh gin torrig

Kead aighk ī tastle breig
 Kois chemū ni fairkh
 Lah nj foorrjn forijn
 Vi brah ī rj chynd argjd

Is dail gigh naigh nach koūle
 Beaghk ī skoil mir harlig
 Vo ghlaigk ī troigh oirn oūghkir
 Gi foihjn kroighe da zijllig

Gj bea Tudas fails
 ī Sudir da nj ghrijws
 Voyl ea phloghk sī noylsh
 Doij gir olk zhjls

Mur shjn is trouh ī chlūip
 Ghais gi boūin na korp
 Goale j Rj lea glūitt
 Mūill chrj ghajj olk
 Olk ī teiphir etc&

Rijn ell di rennj leish sī naimb i dhogrig

Dairl Rj Tairligh.

Deish dūin koūhir vyk dhe
 Lea hreish tejhir gigh Rj

Leish gin strjh ī qrūinnj keh
Gigh dhūin reah lea vūll nj

Rj ghoirinis gigh kūis
Ha faickshin dhorin is kais
Dhyn Toiglijgh vo lughk kriis
ra * moos ha fornairt i gais

* ra ?

Dijn toir eain vo nait ī voarb
Ha streip lea mjrūin sle kailg
Nir corroūn rj di hearg
Oiūmb earb lea torrih teirg

Kaisk i cūighktj si beaghk
Vo is ghrive ainkūhj ī nijighk
Leoūin bi rihij reaghk
Gin chairt ī chur reuh lea looghk

Deash laūh ī tlanior chywe
Vi leish na chorj go zhjn
Hryl gin noin eiyl no chrj
Gin chrijghe kea is kyl oirgheill daij

Foigir lijn feyl no chuis
Pijn cheyl foist daij is doūys
Doūran ra faickshin ī gnūise
Gir trūh, nach faghain * ī chais

* saghain ?

Rj chūightjghe ni kleis
Gigh tj bj ujld da^d hoyls
S dū phijl gigh phjn vo skris
O * mois gin vi lyn gj deish
Deish dūjn etc&.

* no ?

Oin eill di reinj leish naimb krahit vj no chaind.

Tursigh mish vjck mj zhe
Ha tuilsh mj chreh da^m loatt
Aidphimb di zahir nj grais
Gin chahis mj la gj holk

Skijtt voūymbs maddijn mj heirmb
Mir chlippoig gin strein, gin noish
Mir chraind kūrh gin sta
Gin dūill, gin vlah, gin voos

Chahis fois mj veahan lo
 Gin valis ach oal is krjs
 Gigh ghraiġ ghaidimbs da neoil
 Da maygnig, is broin ra moos

Dainnig meskir mj noûre
 Da^m ghressid gi loûh chon nûih
 Beannight ī tj hug j dail
 Gin ī tannimb gna re kijh

Airrigh gigh nj reinis reûh
 Zhey dj reyrs chollin vrais
 Gin vi aggjn da chijnd
 Ach klaggjnd tijnd^d is kijve ghlais

Dhyn lea di spirrit mj vroin
 Hoir oinnid da^m gloir ī nish
 Er chorr sgi klyhmjd ī neol
 Ski bihi mjjd fa zeoyh rj turs
 Tursigh mish etc&.

Oin ell di renig leish to the toon of, over the
 moûnteins.

Diphoin ir dlu chiwe er tûittim chon lair
 Diphoin ir pisiwe ir cuppinj klair
 Diphoin ir nûghk naimb ir nûskir gin sta
 Diphoin gigh oin nî, noûre hûighkis i bais

Diphoin ir kaystle fo vaidall is fo vla,
 Diphoin ir naittrj da kailkig gigh la
 Diphoin ga ghait lywe ir markis rj mraj
 Diphoin gigh oin nî noure hûighkis i bais

Diphoin ir seywrîs ir neiwnis* rj bair
 Diphoin ir noylshiwe ga ghoûiligh ī bla
 Diphoin ir bandtroghk lain ausighk is gray
 Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

* najwnis

Diphoin ir koidle ir soghkir gin sajst
 Diphoin ir kostnû fa ostnj gigh la
 Diphoin ir grasyw ir taintjwe er blair
 Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin ir lehviġn ir leirshġn j vain
 Diphoin ir geirchuse snj sperû gi haird

Diphoin ir tuigksh ha tuilsigh ī gna,
Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin nj doon naigh smjnnighe j bais
Diphoin ī sivill ī hivig is ba,
Vo ha ea da^m chlijhig smj didain i spairn
Skūirrimb dehe hoir ryh vo is divouis ea
Diphoin ir dlū chywe etc&

Oin foist di reinig leish

Tūise ghlijekis egle dhe
Dull ī teigisk ī tj hrein
Meihir chon brostni graij
Leūphir osklig gigh oin la,

Oūghtarrain is rah gigh foorh
Lochran flah nj foirrīn
Dliḱj gigh corroūn ea fein i vois
Na vrihj corrūm kozeish

Gigh Earl no Trijgh mūr shjn
No rechrain sih gigh ferrijn
Eg mollig ī ti ī dug
Fo oñor da ti vo daiñig

Dlihj ead vi furranigh feyle
Krijgh dūinoil ī naij reyr
Gin trūh leggell no karr
Gin neher breig na koirl

Gin trūh leggell no gaird
Gūih mjd Rj ro aird
Chrighnichis oūibhir gigh foorh
Lea brijn ī hobhir ni foirrijn

Och mj nouir shjn och mj nouirh
Taigh gin nouhir is suj nouh
Ailish ni kreh ga bj vras
Faighir ma veil ī dorrish

Ga moir i naywnis si mūirn
Seywris ī qūirm no korrōm
Gaijr ī vairris ma ghail leish
Shailvain salligh ī tivill

Ga moir aijwnis gigh foorh
 Fo nointos is doiĵ gi faighir
 Clarĵ loūimb ī legfĵjr leish
 Faighir pha ī toomb ī bertijsh

Blank space in MS. for one verse and a half.

Oin di reinig lea Allistjr M^c curchj

Ta koiggig oirn di gna,
 Torrig mj ghraij ghuit ī zhe
 Ta mj spirrid da mj ryn
 No bihig strijĵn sī chollĵn chreah

Ni hairmb eignj huggis dūin^d
 Creiddi, vrnj, agas grayh
 Vi ga noimbird mir bi dlyh
 Creid ī spirrid noiph ī vain

Ti di nairttj nj hairmb
 Si loittjg gj garwe si cha,
 Shea eiphir ir naignj vijh
 Skin rebhig ī hywe lea gah

Chūir shead corroun ma chaind
 Tairnj gi tain^d rw vois myh
 Chon ir soirrj vo nj vais
 Di viroildiwe pha ir kyh

Treigmjĵd miroūin agas kailg
 Treigmyd fearg is oūhir kūirp
 Bihi myd ri gūih gigh lo
 Beūhighis do ga di huitt

Berhj mi chaptjns boyuh
 Kainord sloūy lea piĵlljr toir
 Bihi mj chreid da mj zhyĵn
 Mir ī dūhird Peiddir foile is Poiĵl

Berhj mj mj chaptjns bouyh
 Ga bea oūire ha ghail chon taigh
 Sea dhortig foall mi ri
 Nj mañimb zhyns si naijrt

Di vĵh shoole Ahū ūllj * dail
 Taywnis ha hail ghaj cha leir

*ullj

Gair ir kelj ī shūjnd
Vo is derph lyn dj ghull eig ¹

Krijgh j choiggj vo shea teig
Cha nobbjins ea kea yea pha,
irr nūll ajwnis di vi hail
Sivill ī vois majlt ī ta,

Mañimb ī Christ mir skrijw nj hostile gj leir
Mañimb ī rjjst vri vaistj vo nj chleir
Tarran si fyn si phrjs ī kayrigir ead
Sleid ī mijwe go mañimb ī zhijn a pein

Oin eill dj reinig lea Allister

Ewijn mj hoyne ī ryre
Chunkis feist bj voir meihir
Kahir vri * is Ri ghaill † * orj ? † a doubtful.
Vaiørhk agas mile angle

Sloij rj tijghk er veih meijn
Fa choir kahir ī naird Rj
Oin vaighk rj tijghk gi dess
No kaind mir ghreen vert hollish

Klay orhi no laiph
Nj sloij roih ga nimbhain
Beūhind heih er ī laiph yeish
Fa moir meihir is aiwnis

Beūhind eill fo leūind dūh
Nj koillin shid j neig chrūh
Ew j ghull, is trouh j gairh
Is oin neher moir da njmbain

Ta imbs kurr ī keile
Oūimb zhūin fa vicheile
Vo is koir ghūyn qūijn er ir bheih * * bleih ?
Skir leoir doorid ī nard leheh

La leihe vamir aind
Flah j teihig nj soore chlāind
Pha, oin leiskle cha deid lijn
Di ghaig ī soyskle aggin

¹ Bho is dearbh leimn do dhol eug

Tri ephir fa dug nj sloij
 Shool Ahū ullj neūmbo;d
 Dūile rj mahis i nihir
 Zail dhe ghūin flahis mir ahir

Riist ī taiwnis si korr
 Vihig eg Ise ma ir kovirr
 Gi braigh cha narj oin naigh
 Brayhid is tairph nj karrigh

Treiss ephir fa koir toom
 Tess agas ewh Iffrjn
 Aijt gin ryild gin gloir
 Bell krijh ijghkle is dobroin

Aijt krahit gin njighk *
 Vell kais gin shoylsh gin oimbig
 Gin chrijgh pein her leher
 Gin shj, gin skeiwe, gin ajhir

* noighlk ?

Garwih nait shjn gi beaghk
 Gherwe Lazarus da nj vertigh
 Naigh va noighkir ī pein
 Zhewe ea furtigh si chile vehir

* vehir ?

Arrhi nj hoig bi deish
 Mir j dūhird poul no heigisk
 Naigh shin di vihig mir shin
 Da hyre chlaikig j beiwijn
 Beiwijn mj hoyne

Rijn di reinig lea donochig m^c ryrie
 er lebhi ī vaijs

Hainig pha broin er ir Cri
 No dainmijd deoir arrhi
 Gi bell shjn salligh ūll
 Chjn toil da noin dhūin

Crj shin lea salchar shyn
 Ta no vaijle talvyn si chollin
 Breigis ea neoil ūillj leish
 Zainū na sloir deh ir naylis

Sajntichir leish nj chj tūile
 Lea gaūlis is lea mjrūjn

Go beah nj chollin breigighe
Skir ea tallū ī ha-eidigh

Cha dleise mj breig ra rūitt
Chrijs ta kle mj chūirp
Fain zhe ga bea di ghlihig
Di vynd fein is oimbchūhi

Mish i tannimb boghk ha pein
Heid mj nish heih vick Dhe
Is bjhj mj daillachjh ruitt
Vo is tallū ū mir hainig
Hainig pha broin

4 rein di reinig lesh, la ī deig shea

Berr mish leat ī vick dhe
Aggid fein ī baitt leūmb taūh
Koūmb er di lbj gi dlūh
Mj chrj, smj rūin, smj ghrai

Mūrnj, agas marvhj boūyn
Vi aggid gigh oūre sgigh trah
Nir peackj ūillj leg lijn
Tuill cha dain shyn gi braigh

Achoin eill zeirmijd ort
Feidj di hoils hovird dūin

Ceithir rainn do rinneadh leis an lá air an d'eug e.

Beir mise leat, a Mhic Dhé,
Agad féin b' ait leam támh ;
Cum air do shlighe gu dluth,
Mo chridh', 's mo rún, 's mo ghrádh.

M' ùrnaigh agus m' aithbrigh' buan
Bhith agad gach uair 's gach tráth ;
Ach peacaidh uile leig leinn,
Tuilleadh cha dean sinn gu bráth.

Athchuing' eile dh' iarr'maid ort,
Feudaidd do thoil thabhairt dhuinn ;

Tannim vj aggid fein
Si cholljn chrea ghull si nūhir

Go vih er kahir nj naìh
Qūiddirj kaigh for i bell *
Vo sdū is fjsrighe mir ī taimh
Berr mish ī leat trah is beher
Beher mish leat etc&

* vell

5 rein di reinig leish ī Donochigs er bais vick-vighk Kennich.

Trein ī maighk hugir leoin
Cha veheir ir toir er gi braigh
Shjn ga di hroggj feaghk
Eashin is mo nairt no kaigh

Viick keynnj doinìghe di vaighk
Da neher is moir nairt is brhi
Eg rovoid dheijghk di chuirp
Ver shea ghūit gho no trj

Di zhonj Abram ī vaighk
Si noibhird fo smaighk vick Dhe
Fūerh ea graisin vo mj rj
Agell rijst eg ī fein

¹ Er j vroin shin kuirs smaighk
Doinhi Dhe zuitt maighk j ryst
Ga roih shin gūih leat
Cha chūhi zuitt strep rj Christ

Hu : Dhe zuitt vrrimb is smaighk
Er gigh maighk ha fohid fein
Rish j nanvjjn koumbs ī choir
No leg leoin lea dhūin trein
Trein ī maighk etc&

'N t anam a bhith agad féin
'S a' cholainn chré dhol san úr.

Gu bhith air cathair nan àgh
Cuide ri cách far a bh-feil ;
Bho 's tu a's fiosrach mar a táim,
Beir mise leat tráth is beir.
Beir mise leat et&

¹ Air a' bhrón sin cuir-sa smachd

¹ Ryn di reinig leish no hain oise

Faid ta mish deihj chaighe
 Si sivill gi braigh da mj reah
 Sivill vaggin gois dhuh
 Nach eil fìjs dhuh kea yeah

Sivill ī vaggin oūre
 Gin zheiddig ea voynd gin nojsh
 Agas ī sivill ī ta,
 Gġ deh phlaj nj shyn riish

Deh Chellin is tursigh leūmb
 Feher vo feihin mūirn gi braigh
 Agas ī verrig ormb moise
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Deihj Royrj is Chennich fa hrj
 Housklig mj as * gigh kais * ais?
 *Ghaig mi fūirrigħ rj mj skrijtt
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Gin vijn, gin ajjr, gin choil
 Ach layh fo vroin gi braigh
 Ach gi feibim bais gin nois
 Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Ta feher ī Manighin nj Loos
 Nach leigin* mish as mj nhj [*leiggj ?
 Di vi kannanich nj ghlag
 Trūir ī ghaig gi laig mj

Mairg i ta beo no deihi
 Si ta gin speise fo vell kjnn
 Hūg ī nanoghkir mj leoin
 Vo nach mairrjn beo nj foihr

Vijck Chennich, Chellin oig
 Vijck i toyhid nach rouh gi laig
 Nish vo is ghoirhid * mj heirmb * [gheirhid ?
 Bihj mish aggid fein go faid
 Faid i ta mish etc&

¹ Rainn do rinneadh leis 'na shean aois

Rijn di reinig lea Allister M^c curchj no hain osse
di nj ghrek chijnd.

¹ Tursigh dhūin rj poirt
Cha noiñig mj gois vi leih *
Hug mj chrj tryh er aish
Mir Osshen deihj nj Fynn^d

*leiih ?

Smj deihj Chennich j naijh
Nach keillig er chaigh ī toire *
Laūph ī vahllard nj shejd
Eūmbig keijd da dug shea foij

[* coire, Prof
Mackinnon.

Ni ir vairrin^d Cellin ūre
Bailloile ī chleū is ea oig
Ga di gaiph shea rjnn ferg
Zhirrich ea gi deirph mj lo

Ni er vairrin^d Royrie moir
Vroistnj fa troimb zūjn er hūis
Ochoin nach mairrin^d nj soūijnd
Choisshin lea laijn dhūyn gigh kūise

¹ Tuirseach dhuinn ri port,
Cha 'n iognadh mo dhos bhi liath ;
Thug mo chridhe troigh air ais,
Mar Oisean an deigh nam Fiann.

'S mi an deigh Choinnich an àigh,
Nach ceileadh air càch an t-òr,
Lamh a mhalart nan seud,
Iomadh ceud da 'n tug se fòir.

Ni air mhaireann Cailean ùr,
B' allail a chliù 's e òg,
Ged a ghabh se ruinn fearg,
Ghiorraich e gu dearbh mo lò.

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Mor,
Bhrostnuigh fath trom dhuinn air thùs ;
Ochoin, nach maireann na suinn
Choisinn le lainn dhuinn gach cùis.

Ni er vairrin^d Royri Ghair
 Dj chūmbig spairn^d rish gigh naigh
 Loigh nach geilig ach sin choir
 Beiwijs leish sloij is kraigh

Smūinmij^d er kannord * ī tou^rrh
 Vo doūrris mūirn is mj oig
 Beiwijs leish shoihig is kū
 Bains leish chleuh no toire

* kaimnord

Ni er vairrin^d maighk royrj eil
 Naigh nach dūlljn beamb fo heid
 No feher teih chillichrist
 Ailloile ī dijs chaj eig

Smūinim fon* oih Eaghjⁿ eil
 Naigh nach dejt karrih ma nhj
 Louh leūmb di zhon ī baise
 Nhūrh ghaig shea no hoore

* ?

Mi choūpan smj charrijd ghijl
 Naigh nach qūirrig fo skyl rūhin
 Gair leūmb di gleh i vaighk
 Glaighk foyr shea ainsin Douhn

Eūmbig dhuin oūysle ī rōsse
 Nach feid mj noish chur sijs
 Is quijh leūmb di zull eig
 Is mish no deihj gin frijse

Ni er vairrin^d foohr oisghaile *
 Moir ī kail dom rj moose
 Kainhoird ī tloij Donill Gormb
 Is Royri nj koirn snj poose

* Inoisghaile ?

Ni er vairrin^d maighk vick Leoid
 In Tallaisker va road ni kleyre

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Gearr,
 A chumadh spairn ris gach neach,
 Laoch nach geilleadh ach sa' chòir,
 B' eibhinn leis slòigh is creach.

Smuaineamaid air ceannard an tùir
 Bho 'n d' fhuaras mùirn is mì òg ;
 B' eibhinn leis seobhag is cu
 B' annsa leis chliù na 'n t-òir.

Si trah ī vj feher pailt
Ra-ersher ī va tlaijt eijl

Ni er vairrin^d Eachin oig
Maighk Ellen nj shoil snj poose
No Rehild, vehr doūyn vuirph
No Donill Gormb, toir dj phiijl

¹ Eūmbig karrjd chaij voūymb
Vo feihnis koūyrt is loive
Gad hairlj mj noighk gin chūirumb
Mi zhoigh ī shea bhūrn rj oale

Ta mj gin aijr, gin noūhn^d
Mi loūh loumb ra dull i kūhirt
Veids choisk mish rj kaigh
Zheūhim no ajt noighk bhūirt

² Di vi oistnj da mj zhōjn
Gin chostnū er mhuir no toore
Da nj chran cha duggis foūyhnd
Baūns loūhng agas fyne

Sminnig di zhoal mj saūse
Di nijne is meilsh hig vo rajk
Vo skūir mj skrjwig nj troisk
Noighk cha nijgh mj zhoagh plank

Bihj mj nish ra mj veoh
Eg Shoirris oig i kaīnd bhūird
Lea klarsich gi ghaūjnd dhain
Oalimb gigh trah lain i chuirn

Ni ir vah mj ghroigh nj chūirt
Nach feihim mūirn vo nj mrahj
Di zhe snach heil mj * kroy
Shea zheūhim foūh er son ghraij *

* Blank in MS.

* graij

¹ Iomadh caraid chaidh bhuam
Bho 'm faighinn-sa cūirt is lòn,
Ged tharladh mi nochd gun chuirm—
Mo deoch i e bùrn ri òl.

² Do bhi osnaich de mo dheoin,
Gun chosnadh air muir no 'tìr ;
Do na chrann cha tugas fonn—
B' aansa long agus fion.

¹ Feihlimhir leophir bain
 Ains ī glehmīr gīgh lā tuīgks
 Gīgh oūre gī bīmīr ī ghoīstnj
 Ochadain is mī fo hurs
 Tursigh dhūin etc&

Mairph rijn di reinig lea Ioin M^c Kenzie err vaise

Chennich oice * ano 16 * vice ?

Kraigh is trūim no gīgh kaigh * * k(r)aigh ?
 Di zoin chles gīn chlij ī teig
 Er Flah deirph maissigh oūrh
 Tairk pha sūelk zhūin er eish

Och ochoin is mī gīn oūhnd
 Fo oīstnj gī troūmb ī kein
 Kea feist vo feihins mūhirn
 Mī chāind eul vj ghaist ī krea

Nī oīnjh gad laihim oig
 Kea Tearle kea troir nj keid
 Ochoin kea toirisle aird
 No kea graij ir nūillj hrej

No kea koušpjn gaiist sheiwe
 Flah bj rihi bahj is beis
 Lea gleit gīgh eūmhj * hoore * dūinhi ?
 Nūill hj, gīn vūhill vheimb

Kea pheil nj mijltive baihrk
 No shreyll da ghaiph gī leir
 Dehe laiānan shj gīgh naigh
 Brainan rj er vaish ī leig

Di reir chijn^d eijhn fo chloist
 Noi-vejhrigh noighk ī feist
 Dehe liphird faskj ī gijle
 Fo leaghkū i noil ī de

Nī qūjrrig assbj er chaigh
 Kurrhi naih ga būr ī gleis

¹ Faoghlamar leabhar bān,
 Anns an gleidheamar gach là tuigs',
 Gach uair gu 'm biomar ag osnaich,
 Ochadoin is mi fo thùirs'.

Kain^d bŷyhn er nach mŷhig naigh
Chŷmbig foŷijnd fo smaighk ī rejt

Kroyh ī skarrih di vi aind
Trouh gigh karrjd fo eŷmcheil
Gin faijkshjn go la loyhn
Broin ī taisk, gi boŷyn no zheive

Faid nach doigrig err j choŷhn
Fo heoil ī dŷg voŷyn ī gheig
Chŷise shin dŷyn ga bj craihj
Viig ir dŷil gigh la ra skeil

Ni aŷlj shin is i noŷh
Choŷle gin trouise ra treiwe
No smijn gi feihir err aish
Oin nhj ghlaighkis ī no beile

Vo ghlaighk ī ti hug ir saijr
Gin aijkind gi braigh ī kreaħ
Fa dohijn nj bj mj strjh
Nj smo mj chrih cha deijd

Mairg i dbyhig no graijh
Mj broŷrsin ghaijph no zehe
Fo chaise, ma nailigan oŷrh
Mj graijse bi chluhtigh beise

Di veise vi karrandigh seijswe
Mir leinhŷ ga baird j keil
Lauph gin toomb si toir
Vijlljg broin lea kjnnall reah

Di phailtish zhijlj zhaiwe
Gin airkis di ghail go teijg
Chroŷn nj feile ra ijghk
Gin erig er ghijtt no sheid

Kea loŷyhis markis no mŷirn
Chŷj aijttis di gbŷigh ī neis
Kea zŷ nach dj hijle ī ghlaighk
Rijn ī rijn vi chraigh si treijd
Kraigh is smo etc&

heir is sett donne the 4 verse of the former lijnis
(being omitted)

Kea chrain^d bi vaissigh shjh
Hrein chaiskig ī trhj gin strejp
Lea kŷhirt ma feighth ghrijwe
Eŷberbbig * lea oiph ī lehid

* Daberbbig †

Khairrhū orain nj raind

Mi ghraijs ī kain^d Phijn
 Raūh * ardham is ainmigh is kleūh
 Beūhmig moir haūighk
 Cur foinūilk ī navid er chūil
 Lea toomb no taish
 Nach pjllig is maslig na chuisse
 Ga bi irsle bu hjgig (?)
 Ra hjrrig di chairlis dj ghruise

* ?

Oin fohjst di reinig lea Murchig m^c vijek curchie

Smairg dj hrejg ī tajhir boūhn
 Er vejhir vreigiwe ī doiphjn
 'S nach fūill er tallū ī vois
 Ach skail fallj di zeywnis

No hreig er shaillig nach fan
 Di zhehjr na zhailligh talvyn
 Tahir torrigh gin dhj
 Ta kahjr holljsh ī naird Rj

Smairg di hiwe ī bla gin voose
 No chlijg lea graijh ī tivill
 No hreig aijhir is boūyn bleih
 Er choūirt nach glehir gin vipihil

Mijm^d * nj Collin smairg di lain
 Fraywe gin torrig ga zhiijnvyn
 Mi noūrh gigh sūhigh gin sta
 Gha doūyse dūhighis gigh oin la,

* Mijin ?

Douyse ī pheckj tūirse is broin
 Mirr lephir j naightrj dohphin
 Tuishle Rj daꝛj si lijghk
 Hūit ghaiwe ga bi dail j Dijphild

Ga^b voir ī neywnis si beaghk
 A seywrīs is a slouyh rijghkt
 Skoaile nj trhevj vo smaighkt
 Vo reind sead bo* zhe ī nūhlighkt

* ?

Mur shin dairnmyd tūirshe is broin
 Shaill fo ir nanmjn^d ī chjghlo

Eirhmyd shichaiwe agas oighk
Niobhrīd ī noūhjn * orrick

* [noūljjn ?

Vo ta teig ī nordū zhūin
Treigmyd fairmjd is mjrūjn
Swo is breigigh meihir er leher
Is smaig ī hreigis ī taihir

Quarhū orain.

Muill ejwnis is mayhir
Eg Mahir ī kahir nj bouyh
Vell shi agas sonnis
Is sollis nach feyhir ī loūgh
Oor ī zhūilljn nj dhainhi
ī phannig ī channigh ī tloij
Bun mannim gi soighkir
ī foighir di ghardichis voūyhm

Oin foist di reinig lea allister.

Troiri maignig ī zhe
Aidvjm nach rehe mj hoil
Ta^m aiwglik aind ī strhj
Aūphrick ī rj er mj chorr

Mj spirrid er vijnd mj rijn
Nj noinin^d kyle do sdo meoil
Gin tiphir ī nhj nach fajek
Smjnjr gi vel eack na sloir

Mj spirrid ī gaūhbrig gi geir
Er aihir fein ha chon taighkt
Klaickmijd ir corhūm ī shūind*
Dher ī cholljn reūmb gi beaghk

* skūind ?

Gj vel leidhird ormb is skijse
Eddir ī doose da vel mea
Moin nj colljn di vi vois
Mānim er laiuph zheish vick dhe

Rj ī voūyhichis gigh kah
Vo doūrris gigh mah da^d zhoin
Dhijn mj si noimhirvay ghairph
Gin toimbhird, vo is meirph mj hroir
Troirj maignig etc&

Mairph rijñ di reinjg lea Ioan m^e Keinnj er bais
 Ioan nj Comrj 168 Lea qūarhū orain
 er gigh rain^d

Mi chriis ī ta fo chraid
 Gigh slijh gi braigh ga gloūise
 Vo 'ghaigshijn dlihi ma chaiisk
 Ma bihim gna fo ghroūymb

Groūymbigh ī draijst¹
 Vi cūmijn (?) bj haivir ī mūirn
 Gin pha vi meihrigh
 ī teihligh ī naij sī chūil
 Vo is kraij ri einighk
 Dei-herr si chlair fo nūhre
 Bi lain gblick dejnjghk
 Meihrig toil dhe ni dhūle

Zhe ī ta gi hūillj kajrt
 Di zheir leat ī tj shin voyn^d
 Ryld * gigh hūillj no di smaighk
 Gigh oin naigh da vel ī loyh

* Ryls ?

Ta loyh eg gigh dhūin
 Da būnig ī chardis kijwe
 Voyhn^d ga doimbich
 Cha dūirrich er chlair ī zoin
 Doūire bair ūrrimb
 Lea ūrrids hair ī voin
 Bouhn cheyle chūmbvel
 is vrraild er chaigh ī skyle

Skjltigh ī nish ma koūyhirt
 Skeil * ī trouh is eihvir † aind
 No zheh snach erighe vo noid
 Kaïnd edhj nj troir snj faïnd

* Skoil ? † eihoir ?

Faïnd ha di voghtj
 Gochoin ī gna di zheh
 Kraïnd * ī fortain
 Gi koïstn ī Pharos dhe

* Kramd ?

¹ The word "applecross" written after "draijst," but not in line with it, and in comparatively modern handwriting.

Taind si dogkir
 Chaj crostouh ī vais di hreiwe
 Naimb cloist dūit
 Gīn noghkle gi braigh di vehil

Behil gin naineul ī saijr chūise
 Zheig vūhjnt nj kleūh feyle
 Co-lijnt lea gijttjn aijh
 Snach arjr lea naigh ī vijd

Meid ī vahish, vi cahj
 Gin snouh gin aylt
 Lyn eil er vahiwe
 Tjwtouh nj traighk *
 Bea moin^d Ioan vi cahj
 rj sloūh ni baijrk
 Mirr ghrijve phlah
 Gi feihj shea voih gray

* fraighk ?

Grai gigh phjn deas is touh
 Aligan si loūy eg kaigh
 Baūghor astalligh ī veis
 No lahj go teirmb ī vaise

Cha vais sho gha tañimb
 Ga daigjh leat baiñall fo ghroūynb
 Ha tlamor* gin vaillig
 Rj payig di charronis boūhne
 Mj ghraijs mir zhaillig
 Naird vrūgh nj nangle go loyn
 Sead krahit er tallū
 Garj gin skarrj dū voūyh

* Tlamor ?

Voyhn gin skarrig croūn j neūle
 Oūre chrain feūhindis nj kleihir
 Gin noos kea yea verhj baihr*
 Da * disrich mj er klair reūh

* baihn ?

* Ea ?

Reuh bea di chlekig
 Vo nj cheid la vj faickshin dj bhuire
 Feistighchj kaitkind
 is tediw(?) ra frassig i cheāle
 Feil lughk bertish
 is edhi nj nairkigh i bū
 Gletigh gin vaslig
 Skeltigh fa saigh er j chūle

* tedin

Er chūle ga dj chahj voyhnd
 Oūrh ī vijs dj lūth(?) eg kaigh
 Sgūirrij ī nish gi trouh
 Di zhūoys fo oiūmb gna

Gna lea tūil djrighe
 Ma skribs vj neig chrūh broin
 Ghaig sead kischraūh
 Bi phrjsoil na * leiylhj † oire * ha? † leighj ?
 Zheig rihj gin dhjbird
 er zhūin ī koire
 Bea veis foorrin
 Gin vi ghraind he .. no zhoig* * zhuig ?

Hig j dūih ga ta dj hrijgh
 Smoir ī zhjvell sea mijsk ghail
 Kaigh gin naihir er ī chuile
 Ha sayhid zeha eūle er chaile

Ha kailis gha kaitkind
 Naimb hi-jghk ghaghj go vūirh
 Maūlaūh gin ghaissig
 ī krain^d ī bairh frestle* da chleūh * fresttle ?
 Taind* chajj taittjmb * daind ?
 Vo chainord ī naghkjñ Ioan ūirh
 Dainsyghk teidd altrūm
 Bj haynt vj leats bea rūine

Di rūins no feithi chleah
 Smairg bj trejn mah er chaigh
 Sma rejnd dhūjn ghais ī krehe
 Vi ūillj no reir gi bea,

Shea va eoligh
 Moir-chuise nighk sī baihj
 Krain^d fo-rjn
 Ma bronigh ī nish kaigh
 Ta lūghk fogir
 Gin chnodigh fo hijghkt dj vaise
 Vo ta storose
 Sin chophir fo lijek ī taūh

Taūh no ajhir* no di zhewe * oihir ?
 Cha neih ī noise tejd gi braigh
 Ski bū teih-idis si feimb
 Fo laūhū vijek dhe nj graise

Di ghraisin i hrjjoild
 Varkig gi miroildigh trein
 Ma vla ī chriwe ion-oild
 Cha-rig fois nijsle ī dheh
 Gais daij gi loino^r*
 No gharden giu ghjwe fo nj ghrein
 Ski dairn-shaid fynish
 Gi dalich gigh frajwe vo nj zheig

leino^r

Zheig bj tairhich * gha gigh naigh
 Bi dailwich draigh no leijg
 Foor Albe zhegjn gj foaighk *
 herr-sheold * ma shaigh nagh bj vreig

* fairhich ?

* soaighk ?

*-sheild ?

Cha breigigh mj vein-mijnd
 ī feighin di vairph-rijn di chaigh
 Gi skeiltigh er targid
 Nehrjn cha tainmbs fos-naird
 Va gehrj rūit shailvan
 is teile da ghairvig j gna
 Kea zhedish dj lain-vyn
 Er ehdin ī tal-vijn j ta

Ta shead gin najhir fo chaise
 Nj ma-hi sdū klair er loūyse
 Chjns nach fejhīr naigh vo nj vaise
 Maighk rah no taijt boūyh

■

Boūigh gin ne-righe
 Di ghoulligh nj krews j baijhr
 Groūm-igh nj keidhj
 Snach gloūyshir le evigh j graijh
 Ghoysivoire nj feile
 Gin loūgh er son teimb di chaigh
 Troūh mir zherich
 Loūh si rjrh skeile dj vaise

Di vaise ghaig mj fo chloist
 Och-adoin i skeile i doūre
 Gigh slīj gha gloūysh gi braigh
 Mi chrj fo chraid gi boūin
 Mj chri-is ī ta etc&

5 Rijn di reinig lea Gillicallūm Gairph ; m^c illichallum

Hivill is diymbhoin di vūirn
Smairg ī zhūhir lea droigh qūirmb
i trūire bj phailt ra mj reah
Nj er vairrjn dhuh ach ī nah skeile

Ta Ingis ī kroighk nj naingle
Laūh nach di cheiñ īn ī sivill
Va shjd er vj laūhū bj phailt
Da faighkis i chlannū ghajhall

Laūph eill ver Gillespig
Maiphk Chellen Earle ghūinigh
Shea shin dairle laūh bi phailt
Da faigekis di chlannū ghaihalla

Lauph Eachin oig vijck Eachjn
Mj chraighs bj * er j kljig
Bea shin oin lauh bj phailt
Da faighkis ī chlannū gaihalla

* vj ?

Nish vo chaij trūir shin saighid
Skin vi aind uaigh ga tivig
Ach ead mir zhimbigh ī faijhe
is ro-veg mart ort ī hivill
Hivill is doimhoin etc&

Rijn di reinig lea Oishen m^c Phyn

Seisher shjn soir ir slijghk
Seisher shin nach smijn olk
Feher deh ir seishir fo lijck
Mi chraigh meid ir kliskgi noghk

Qūeig-err shjn dūll er sheid
Shinidir ī teig ra ir tijwe
Dai-nig taighkir gin trouise
Vūn ea voyn^d queigi kijwe

Kair-err shjn shailg shaill
Chaihirn airmoil nach ghirr
Er chrouise da qūirrimir kah
Vūnhi voyn^d fehir zeh ir fihir

Treirr shin dull ī kein
 Shūid dir * hūgid Rj Greig * [dir (?) blotted.
 Cha^b dairmid zhūyn vi er choūyrt
 Vūnj voyn ī trese deh ir treir

Shijh-mjid no ir doose i steih
 Skilidir ī rijst ir genn
 Tūkshj teig mir is dluih
 Vūn shea voyn ī dairle feher

Mish no monhir no deihj
 Goisjn (?) cha viphill ach baise
 Cha naise er ī tallū souise
 Da chonyse * nach tairlir si chaise * chouyse?

Smj noin chrain si chroighk
 Smj stoighk ra būyltyrr toūjnd
 Cha veah ghom ach ī baise
 Smairg da faigrr * ī laūh loūim * [faigir ?

Smi noin chro si voigle
 Sgin chrojn eill no maskin
 Is beg ī boig j lea tūittimb
 Gijh dull fohim gi farsinn * * [farsim in MS.

Kihild is Goule is Gohrj
 Agas Oiskir tan kris-ghall
 Mish is Ryn va nj (?) vainmjnd (?)
 Gir ea shuid j mainmb * da teisher * inainmb?
 Sheisher sjn etc&

(On a loose slip of paper)

A prophesie made before the situatoune of Invernes.

Streid wahell sallich ī shūind^d
 Wohgre * fijne a darrieh douynd^d * Bleire ?
 i Daine Chain^d voddog ghail
 Droūle er i weihwid oūynd^d

Invernish daill chlaisk
 Dorire kaha tūirhglash
 i dig M^c Pehaig i mach
 Lea layn agas lea luhrich
 Tuitti ni Ghayle ma saigh
 Ma voirlūmb toim nj hurich

¹ Rijn di reinig lesh ī Skripher naimb ī dorig
Rj Shemis 7 a Sassjn anno 1688

Gir faijlt carroile ī sivill
Gi maile ea barroile nī sijhijn
Siljmbs gir fojr ī skeil
Wo nj zherich dj Rj Brettjn

2 Gab voir ī heywris sī vūim
Steyle fois si zho chrūin
Lohrj ūll sī hreish
Doigrī leo ea gj mj-yeish

3 Gab voir ī hovird si ghoysc
Da choivirle agas da louh
Dj ghijghk ead eil lea taish
Eidighe ī skeil ra ahrish

4 Maghk j phehir pha ī neighk
² Co-chavill rish er gha gleis
I Chlewhin oile agus oūll
Yimbich da yoin go hrūinei ghūinn

5 Gad haimbs cūrr ī keil
Di zhūmb zhūn voir skeil
Ni vell fois er bhj kea yea
Ehvir zhe, no pha ī zhūmj

6 Ach ghlesih Rj er veid ī hresh
Vhj^a vrihi corhūm co-yeish
Gin rūihn leggell fa skoole
No zhjn, vaillih lea deo-gloir

7 Loyhri ull chūmbell kairt
Deo-chreiddj fo lain smaghk
Rairs mir heiggisk Christ gi beaghk
Agas ta reis hest oistle

¹ The second volume of the MS. commences here. Dr Cameron transcribed of this volume only the first five verses of the first poem, the first eight of the second, and the first nineteen of the fourth poem ("Sorrhie chaj &c.").

² The three lines here given are on the margin. The original lines deleted run thus :—

Prinse Orrange zeh gherri sead
Marie ī nijn ga doūir
Gharw sea gi boūir ī klainnis

- 8 Shaū-keid bleind ta reish eig
 Va vreihri zhūn^d ull reah
 Loin-vi-mir nj kembnj keind
 Sno eign-chi-mir i foighkle

As shin tūigfir mir ī daile
 Gir oin slj choistnis haile
 Cha dehlimb ead reūh ī skoile
 Hoile hohird da gigh oin nehr

Ach gogh ir brihi mj sī chuise
 Heddir Rī Breittin sī Prūinse
 Derph, ha ir peckj cho cūirst
 Skūirsir shyn a Leah nj keirh

Nj oinjh shjn hjiḡhkt oirn
 Oūrh lījn gigh shain, ghall gigh noh
 Di vreignich shyn ull ī test
 Verh shyn gin cheist nj ha-vijūjn

Kighla shyn, mir chighlas strūh
 Shemis ī deh Prūinse ī dūih
 Derph leūhm, vo skeil doūjrh
 Bāirh-ī ti bi doūile, no hainig

Ach ghūihmijā as ī Leah gi taijnd
 Ead vjh fa roin er oin raīnd
 Go gloir Zhe, is Ise ī kain^d
 Chon sgi daijnt ī toile gin deylh

Dain-ni-mir broin agus traisk
 Ma loimfir shyn na moir reaghk
 Lea ūlljh di zhe sgigh caise
 Err ir glunj, gna gi soyller

Treigmijd fairmijd is oūhphir cuirp
 Treigmijd mj-rūin is moir ghluit
 Treigmijd fourh chreddj gin vla
 Treigmijd gi braigh vj feylloile

Eairmijd shichawe, eairmijd ijghk
 Eairmijd fijūh zhe, tuis vi ghlyck
 Eairmijd creiddi, treigmijd saijnt
 Vo is faijlt carroile ī sivill
 Gir faijlt carroile etc&

Ghrea orhan di rejñig leish ī Skripher si naimb
chijnd anno—88

Ta sivils carroile
Ha ea didain da ir maillig gi gheir
Leūhid kighla herr tallū
is Dhoon er ī dallig lea vreig
Chrek Pairt dūis ī nañim
Sdi chighle ead barroile chijn sheid
Oir chaj añ¹ sī chrānoig
Ghoirt tūill da ir kañigh
O oin Rj voire beannj nir creid

O ahir nj graise
No failig shjnn nir crouise
Ach aūphrig oirn tra
Lea tlaise o^d lahis ī noūisc
Mirr hug ū lea^d Wirūild
Clain^d Iseraell
Gin dhi foirr si choūyn
Dhjne teglish di rirj
Ga ghoyh lea lūighk ī miroune
Vo skribs ta tijghk ma kouyrt

Skoir rijs vi oūild
Ga ta ī fo ghuh ains i naimb
Gir ead ī peakjn ī duhire
Harrjne oirn pūhire is kaile
Ach dainmir traisk agas kūh
Rish i nerr * * chale (?) deleted.
Gha gin deūhir si chrain
Chons gi kaisich * ea weūhjn^d * kaisick ?
Chleak ī negoire is dūih
Mir ha bregin is lūhin is faile

Zhe chūrrind laidhir
Ghalich mūir agas teere
Ha ū faikshine ī draist
Mir ghaljg ī prabirrs j Ri
Ach rairs mir haghir di Gaij
Noūire gaiph absolon
Pha er go zhi
Berr ghaghi ma ghaile laitt
Ghainoin ī partī
Nir Rj chon ait, lea shih

¹ ou ? A deleted form of the verse clearly gives an.

5 Ferr eill sma ī shoile dom
 Ha gheist oūire er foighir
 No phairt
 Loighk ni cūrrijn ī shoilt
 Di hogrig snach obigg
 ī spairn
 Ga tāmīl leen vyn^d ū
 Nj dorimir foūh zhūit
 Gi bragh
 Sand da ir shoirs bi doūle shin
 Eddir Vhej agas oūylsī
 Wi er di zheislaiph ī croudall
 Si caise

6 Troūh nach faickin ū tijghk
 Mirr baitt lea mj chrj
 Si naimb
 Far ri Shemis lea beūhind
 Nach gheil ī zeūhir
 Ni ghaile
 Ha draist ro weūich
 Veids gin hijighe
 ead faile
 Lea sholig slea neūhimb
 Ains nj modū is dūih
 Chuirr fa zha* shiwe er shūjle
 Di Rajnk

* zha ?

7 Ach ha maijr snj dūhj
 Gi kighile ī coūirse
 sho foist
 Gi faijk mj lea^m hūlj
 Vi skūirsi gigh trūh, va
 sni moijs
 Sgigh Barron beg cūbigh
 Vaile lea carrū is lūbin
 Prnce oire
 Gheūh M^c Kellen er hūise dūih
 Ghainoin ī chūirt
 Gallire bi dūighisich
 * gho
 8 Bea ghūghis vo haino"
 Vi didain ra maillig
 gigh tij

* [Teajk, *teachd* (?) is deleted in MS.

Cha baire ea hiwe Ahir

Ga^b voire j wahis

Vo Rj

Ma sea sho ī treis gahell

Hugg euk * vouh vaihall

* [rusk ? uisk ?

Go proos

¹ Lea meidin scorriach skahoile

Chad chaisichig eaise²

Ga^d hūitt ā * cha naihish

* ea deleted

Dūit * ī

* dāit ?

9 Oūimbīg Tijhorn is poist

Nach oyle dois ī noish chur

I dhain

Ha draist gi mojttoile

Le phrabir gi boistoile

i^d phajrt

Saind duih shjn Culodhir

Graintich, is Rossich

i chaile

Noūre hajntas ī roihj

Chon ainsighk vo hossigh

Gir taijnt ghajj chroighe

Misk chayghe

10 Ach carrū nj hailb

Ga dailligh lj draist

nir couirt

Ga^d lephit siw vo ir lainbighk

Svo la gheils sijwe Ghergus ;

err hūise

Huitt gigh foinn lea tairmisk

Di hreig snach rouh earbsighe

Diⁿ chrouin

Ach shoh tailigh ī ghairvis

Gi harj ī sainchis

Gi neirrighe mj hailvoire

Da kleuh.

11 Nj kan mj nj sleir rom

Rj ir mahi, ri ir cleir

ri^r poire

¹ Prof. Mackinnon transliterates these two lines thus :—

Le maigheann sgoraidheach sgathail

'S ged thuit e cha'n athais dha i

² Line much corrected and obscure.

Gin harrjn ancreiddi ort cail
 Vo la vūirt ljiwe Sheirlis
 Ha ūilsin ghewighk gi tain^d
 Gaiph ahri i tegoir
 Hoir ghachi Ri Shemis
 Noih higg skuirse vo Zhe ort i nail

- 16 Ghajallū gaist
 No layhi fo waisle
 Si chuisse
 Ach feyhvir siwe tappie
 Si Ri Shemis no haiek
 er ir cūil
 Ga ta Vlliam ī Sassin
 No gheljwe i feast
 da chroūn
 Leūmb is kijnttigh mir haghris
 Hijwe oīnlighk ī weartjne
 Gi pijltir ea gaghj,
 gin chleū

- 17 Noh^m oin hywe peim sho
 Sgin ghlaighk eash i negore
 err chaind
 Va vanefesto ro ejdighe
 Nach fajjk* sywe gir bregigh
 i chainjt
 Sgigh gaillig di reyn^d shea
 Di Hassjn di hreig shea
 gi taijn^d
 Ha ead nish neyhi cheile
 Nouire hūig shead ī reson
 Ach nj ha Phresbiterianich
 — aind

(* fajjl, fajjh ?)

- 18 Nam lehid nir mistnighk
 Gi roū ead sho bristnigh
 na couirse
 Fo skaile religion
 Bea navjst si ghlighkis
 Vo hūise
 Co zūh ailigh ī nish
 Nach dacha i nijghk
 Lea miroūine

Ach ha najt lea foise dhūind^d
 (Ga^d ghailig Rì jn trijek ead)
 Eg gigh Airmjnd^d va tyrggig
 ī chrouine

- 19 Gim aūlj sho gheris
 Vaihj Albe snj Heir
 si naimb
 Ha caihi lea Shemis
 Snach daiphrig ead fein
 err ī kaile
 Ach beill ī bayst si nedin
 Fo gigh naieh va ri bregin
 Srj faijle
 Gaiph ī test va eijdighe
 Eddir Vahi is chleir
 Ho^r ī nanme ga negoragh
 — Vaylt
- 20 Ach ha mj dajle no mj varrole
 Mar chaysich Dhe charrighks
 ī tra
 Smar Vayltir leash barrole
 Chlajnnish oyure alloile
 gin vla
 Smairg ī hosich mir ajlj
 Ahir keile chur ahloūh
 vo vaire
 Ach sho ordū nj balligh
 Farr ri dochis ni kellj
 Si tivill chroyh charroils
 ī ta
 Ta Sivils carroile etc&

Greh ell foist di reinig er fohgri Rj Shemis 7

Mi^m leabbi er moin tijwe gin chadde da jtjn
 Ha maiguj ri smjntj er ī tivills ī ta
 Na choi er gigh Juigh gin soyvairt da skilig
 Ti smo ha toird gjle da ha(?) hjltinis ba
 Sea conj mir oillich flūigh roytyj oūmghiech
 Ochoin gi bea drihj snj ghidir sho ghra
 Noūire chuirrig Rj Shemis lea oimbird sle egjn
 Gin vūill gin vemland, vo hreid a whithall

- 2 Leūhid trein ūrr va achk gi hūillj
 Di laūrig i nūrrj kea burr si speirn
 Va trakig er būiīg si chardis daj vllj
 Noj-nado^r i skuirr ead hraj tūill er i ghraij
 Vjek Mūirr faijk fein sho, sbi tūrr ansin reijt
 Si di vūills is trein no kedhi si spaijrn
 Vo nach t vūn ea gha negor mir churr ead leid¹ er
 Gigh turris da deid ea bi fein er mirr ghaird.
- 3 Baightj liwe pein sin, hiwe aightrj no lephjn
 Oin des chrain cho trein rish gha derrieh mig * * mrg?
 Breittin is Erjn no chairt fo oin neiwe
 Ga barshjn i hredjwe, ead fein hoird i hair
 Noūre chassi no eimb ea le lassar ankelj
 Va dlessnis edieh noure hreig ead i phairt
 Vo-is kaartis bi veis da, hig askell er Shemis
 Lea nairt vo ni sperū an-eawjn sin daj
- 4 Zibbir gin cherr lea oinlighk lughk feyll
 Shain mjrūn na an-ijghk gi mairr sho ach gair
 Bi-j tj er i baimnū nj noirrjn i kaird
 Ga strj gigh nj mailj heid alligh fo sinail
 Ha mj giis nj varroil gin ginsighe^{*} ea aill * gulsighe?
 Ni tihin da būnig lainell go bais
 Gim i mj-ghraidor sallich heid i sinj ra erammū
 Ach gi skjssich ead baillū vo harrig gi haird
- 5 Gigh rebell noi-hiphoild, hreg nūill rioile
 Keims vi klj ghaj ma dirich ead aird
 Besin da ditijg si beill vi ga eijs
 Lughk leiph di zilsuwe da skrivig er clar
 Zhe taispein j negoir, kairt chlair i nedin
 Sgi faickir leo fein gir j vreig hug i sair
 Ha vajrts cho rei ghuit si t-lait heid i nes loi * * koi?
 Lea tairtjn si chetoin hoird treinfū fo vla.
- 6 O oūghir gigh kroūdell foir furtich si noures orn
 ha mūrre mo koūrt dūjn er houre vi aird
 Go cuspin hoird boūinf di ghuittsich² nach trou siī
 Gin chus aggin foūitt rūj doulchis no daiwe
 cha nurtigh bi-voūn sho lughk glut no oūphir
 sleir rūtt hi-ighk ma koūrt daj si touh no di laj
 Go skūttsjg mir gloūran na lussanj sourrigh
 Na nultich sua koūlu er heūrnig lughk bais

¹ heid?² ghuittsi?

- 7 Ta sivil no vrehill, nj bivill daj eihl
 Ha maghk nehi nahir gin na-lig gin vaj
 Feidi mj gra nach skiljr i kailigh
 Gin voonu* zeh di vahis ha flahis no haiwe * voonu ?
 Kighill nj rahi is jnich nj graihj
 Gi fijd-mjd naijghk aiin no hra,
 Clin er i chlea no smijn sjn er aihir
 Ma nojnvah bi cahir hijghk fajst go äjt
- 8 Shaird mj holas no traghkli lea geoir daj * * eaj ?
 Mir harlig di Jonas ea dorjn si kais
 Havill i choir ea sea slain ansin lochrain
 Si najdi cho doinigh ri foirn ea vj bait
 Tlanior hug troir gha har chaigh ansin vorvijl
 Va nardoghs an-ordoil ach fo vairt i ghrais
 Kolaidhir si los ea si harlig vo hois ea,
 Cha traj err i hrokir ach dochis hoird da,
- 9 Mollig i zhe ghuits ir corroūn i negin
 Di hollis i skelig no rejt no hra
 Chorrūm i gerj gin dollj gin neislen
 Err chor is gir leir raj ead fein vi ba,
 Ha gimhird si gegin gin eimbidi resoin
 Ach einnis go fedoil sgi treigfir leo aid
 Di vūlls veimb rūi go curr & * i deisla j * currp
 Mir yūill nj geig ga skelig ma lair
- 10 Nj Heūinj de'iphnj . chuir culū ri kainord
 Skūirs mir ghaintaig noi-ghraind er i cnas
 Va cūirtarighk maijle si rūyn daj ga ghailtjn
 Dubligi nailtoig si naimb gha vi kais
 Chūil her i nortoūn da kljgg sda crossid
 Le snij cho doghkir ri loit chreiwe i bais
 Na lij snj dorssi eg sijve fo cossi
 De ghij da roisg mir ochin i waijt
- 11 No bainh ghom ijs ha barrandis skriph
 Ha marriskell mihūor ha ditigh lain
 Charrighk is oinlighk ga fairris leo dirigg
 Snoj vainight hjr voyh gha dijbhir ma lair
 Ha ahir i toyllish le brehill da boyrrigg
 Va kuhi ma koūirt dhijt go toyndigh i gna,
 Si klaj da ghloūsid naihir Ri oūbdain
 Hig la err i tlouhsin go douyse i vi paijt

- 12 Lūghk hessis i chorigh nach suighmj da doin ea
 Mirr aijlt dehi fogir er fofill * sgigh aijt * fofill?
 Va dairkig si folim er chairris gin notis
 Gad chraighig na sloir yū ha storos i taiwe
 Eg abir gigh treid ha kahir nj reijt
 Verr breh er gigh ein nj vo nelū go laijr
 Smaghkisich egoir gigh naigh er i hrein
 Bi fest mir skeh ghaj, vo sleir ruitt ke yead.
- 13 Ha dulan i morall nouire yūiskis nj shoids
 Nach skūrsjr na sloir yū lea nordū go bais
 Vdhir i choir ghaj go kūis vi toislaij
 Neul chart er foighir sead poist no g(?)aj * * ghajaj?
 Sdūbild i keoh sho verr suljn ī voirloyh
 chūirr cūil da kairt doin rish gin dorjn gin chas
 Trūir ha ga chonig, mj ghuils na troikir
 Gi croūnir leo foist ea ga foigirigh ea,

Sorhrie chaj chūrr, meetterrighk dajr, zeūsie nj
 noylshie Gaijalligh va and i la
 Roone Royrig.¹

Ceid Sorrhie daⁿ Hoylshie
 Leish nj voylig ī krūinord
 And ī la Roone Royrie
 Ro fouhas moir ghūinjne
 Gir fadd la choūlis
 Cha vi boyh voir gin chuñord
 Va vūill ansin nouhrs shin
 Choishin croūdall dūiwe honoūre.

- 2 Chūj skejle di Zheire
 Mir zherich ī la oid
 Choishin cleū agus ke-tie
 Di chedū di Gaijell
 Cha bj leh chuidd broinaine
 Si Nolaind ra arh-rie
 Mirr hairle daⁿ voirloūh
 Smirr ghoigre M'ky aind.

¹ [Soraidh a chaidh a chur am meadrachd Dain dh'ionnsuigh nan
 uaisle Gaidhealach a bha ann an là Raoin Ruairidh.]

- 3 Va mahij Chlain Donill
Lea Couñlojne si naimb sho
Maghk Illean is oig-err
Sir Eovins Clain Chambroin
Dull i qūcinnie ī nouhash
Clevir sūyrk mir chainord
Gin ea dooss ma trūir and
Cha^d yūjlt ea advanse.
- 4 Err Vaghky sea gi shoijt
And i nordū vattallion
Lea Vijltive di hlohrie
Si hroiltie ri craūnhū
Ga bea chijgg i foūhas
Bea shid ouhre ra go ahin
Frass phellerraie leouh
Lea more eymb nj cannon.
- 5 Eūimig oganigh sūyrk
Hūit si nouhre oid go tallū
Di ghoylshie Chlain Donjll
Chlain Chamroines, hijle Ellen
Ach nj hajrrjñe vo lūyh
Hugg ead rōūhar lea laūhū
Ho-jrd ī magh j ratrejt
Lea kajrtt eigGINE slea ainhoine.
- 6 Cha di noissie leo edjn
Ho-ird di rebelldū graheill
Ach to-jrd fo cheile
Lea beimb skeih agas claijh
Ach gin gaiphe ead ratrejt
Lea reish chon nj haūhne
Sgi dagjh leo ceidin
Si trejpe oid no ly.
- 7 Bi lijnor si nouhre oid
Corp i gloūsid sea loijnt
Keijn, aidd, agus groūggin
Ferr gin chloūsin, gin chora,
Cha chleūnt and i zewe
Ach, alleise (agas) vo is me
Quarters for Jesus
Bi veirle ghaij con-hie.
- 8 Ma hjmbchle nj haūhne
Bi ghaihoile ī leirsh

Roh nj mijltive no ly
 Ha aind fathist gin nerie
 Va quijd deū gin laūhne
 Beoile ri flahis gevigghk
 Sno mairrig ī lah
 Nī ghajg nīrr claij gi bejg ghaij.

- 9 Gimb ī slain da nj cūrrhjue
 Leish nj chūrrig ī doirhine
 Nach koūlis i qūymbes
 Vo la skūrr* Imerlochie * churr *overwritten.*
 Smah ī foūhris feerr Vūill
 Sgigh dūhine chlain Donill
 Sgi dairnj shead tūillig
 No fūirrig ī roigre

- 10 Cha baind lea ir dūhrighk
 Hair ea oūhj mirr hajek
 Ach lea dūroilighk eighe
 Agas meyroillighk eaghiwe
 Trouh nach roh ea si relen
 Dewigg i gajskigh
 Ach nach bherigg ea Chlevir
 Gin Vlliam Herie no haghk.

- 11 Smirr bihig baise Chlevir
 Bi trehigh mir haghir
 Chūirr shidd maijll agas eisvoire
 Err Ri Shemis hūghk ghaighie
 Ridd begg eill i ta ge-rie
 Si gewighk ir maslie
 Chardie cha leir rūiwe
 Saigh i treiwe ha cūrr as da,

- 12 Gir eumbj laūhe hreigh
 Eddir Ere agas Breattin
 Chahig lea Shemis
 Si gherigg i gest oūhre
 Mirr vi egle i tredie
 Keljne, si kaiplic
 Gi tairghkt liwe pein ead
 No trejgkt leo daghie.

- 13 No vaillhi mish buillg-shedhj
 Is trein vah de^m naghkin
 Marr chahins i fein leish
 Cho fadds i zedi mj pherse

Ach vois heart sho nach reah go^m
 Hiwe gigh egoir ha^m faijckshin
 Bi-hi mj ghujh lea Shemis
 Ach gi treig siwe i fassons.

14 Si chainhū nj treiwin
 Da beisin ī maillies
 Ma ghaile ljwe cūise reah ljwe
 Kaiskie negoirs gi hahlouh
 Stroūm oistne nj baintroigh
 Snj clainannū fallie
 Sgi troigg ead sho kain dūih
 Marr chainsich siwir maillouh.

15 Nach eole dūiwe i shoirse
 Ghlaighk ordū vo Vlliam
 Chuirr Rj Shemis er foigre
 Vo chorjue i hainoure
 Koūhlis reawe dojvairt
 Bi hoylt err i hijmbjrt
 No mirr hairrjne ead oirn
 Folaindigh Fijnoūhre.

16 Ni mo choūlis breiggin
 Bi trejn no vaghk
 Mirr chuirr ead i keile dūjne
 Na keid manefesto.
 Mūirtt i Vrahir Rī Sherlis
 Si Tearle shin Essoix
 Maghk Goūh nj kairdich
 Vi naijtt eyre Vreattin.

17 Gir eūmb nj vair sho
 Chuirr ead aird voir keile da
 Ach gin vaillj leo armaild
 Sgin hearb ead i chleir voyh
 Legg ea ūulli * go dairvigg
 And i Parlament reasound
 Ach vo nach feiht leo croidigh
 Saind i ghogre leo Shemis.

* ū doubtful.

18 Va leskell shin a-rjdd
 Si pharlament egrogh
 Sgi dewe ead as aijtt ea
 As gin hairn ea vo neigvell
 Ghlaghk Vlliam is Marie
 Taijtt lea reasoūne

Ha foose eg Dhe grasin
Nado^r si beisin.

- 19 Gir fadd la choëllis
Gi boërroill i clainnish
Ni ghairwe ead si noühres
Lea fouh voire is gaülis
Maghk i Pheahir da oüdigh
Shea foytt rish shaürogh
Misk Hurkichu troyllie
Cha doühre reüwe haüile.* * MS. haüile
- 20 Gadd ha creiddi mir skaile aghk
is tûrr zaihchea ead bible
Foühre Achitophell aytt
And i Marie chairt ririe
Darr i hreigj leo cairdis
Agas charitas dirigh
Si vrijst ead gi granoile
Err i nain hug Chrjst daij.
- 21 Dhe choirrich baij ghūjne
Vüle, graij, agas foorrjne
Ni vell ea mir chaise eir
Charaids i philtjne
Ach rairs mir haghir i Ghaij
Si Vaghk a-ljne da hi-rih
Higg Ri Shemis go aytt
Ghainoin cravih Phresbitrie.
- 22 Sgadd zerigg ir phaijghks
Ghasin hjwe oost
Higg Maghk i Ghoühne i ghaig sjwe
Go chairdich lea konnaig
Verr ea garrih teh gavie
Do gigh airmjnd zibre ea
Ni ea tairgnj chain ar dūñ
Err vahrū nj stijple.
- 23 Achs moir mijranj smj smüytine
Hjwe gigh cūs ta ge-rie
Gi bi Breattjn dhea qūjrt
Füill vrühitt and i Nere
Gi bi bristnig i chrawe
Edder Marie is Shemis
Sgi bi smjirr eg i Rankigh
Ma kaüisich sijwe cheile.

- 24 ZHE ghordich nj Rihin
 Chūmvell shi rish gigh dūin
 Vo is dussin is brihoire
 No gigh tijh zeū shid hūlla
 Kask fein leat^d vihrūild
 i trihs gi hūilli
 Kairttich robberrin Hemis
 Bah rebelldin Vlliam.
- 25 Ach oorr j heūlis er choyrt voyne
 Zeusic eoylshi nj hono^r
 Vand la roine royrie
 Goch ir ouhre j leo corhjm
 Gir ajtt leum mir voyle eads
 j Roūhar oid orh
 No keill vs mir choūle
 is berr voūlms Ceid Sorrie.

¹ Orain di rejnig ag : 21 169

Voh tjms sin i nurrj chaj mjntin i trūmid
 Skeile kjntigh sho chuirris fos-nard
 Gab i hountigh mj hurris dull yeūsie phreuse W^m
 Cha mi hugrig go mulloid die majrt
 La skjlmir i naighk . ghaig syhni fo vaslig
 Lea soohir err leppinin claire
 Cha beard mj honas, nj gaife pairt lea Sir Tomas
 Shead veidich mi ghorin smj chraj

Va kailgir oid brjñigh . cho shoilt ri shymnigh
 Na fonj leat minin is graj *
 Nouhre hair ea lesh eembird . si ghaljg ir kjnnig
 Gi daig ead i kain Foon and i baird
 Smairg dab^b choūpan i nūr va no choūpir neo-chūoile
 Si rōuhkir oid vrrond no chaird
 Si chūme voⁿ chroch ea, lea housglic si drogh ouhre
 Sma j yoisich ea toghey gha

* vraj ?

Hug ea eusie er Sasshin . for i deūsiech ea fassons
 Heñta eads vy gagh * go najt
 Gad va eash gi feyloile cha nan^d carse ha mj cheyre
 Ach er nj ghaljg lig i Chlain Chennich si chaise

* gaghj †

¹ This poem is written on a broad double leaf, which is folded in. The fold causes some letters to be obscured or lost, especially after the fourth verse. We have therefore indicated its place by a space in each line, continued straight down the page.

Dar i hreigi leo nonot^r gin neigin gin chunord
 Smaing da derich na chūm ig i la
 Can gigh oon near lea bros kle nagh fajek si mi-ortoūne
 Mir chaisich ead Fort-sea gj naire

Foor ell va croidall . hanig e r Chouhtttj
 Gi nairrish ead eoymb sho gi h aird
 Leshi bjnjsho haghird. snagh di sminich i verts
 Manj gloyse ead go maghir vo hraj
 Si leuhid loogh gaist va ^d fajekshin no vrattich
 Nagh foyhtt ri gajlltighk gin spairn
 Band deū m^r Gellen, ag as Allistir ferroile
 Lea eūmbig kajn baill n o ghaird

Oig Gharligh fo houh leash, le a armjnd gin groūman
 Nagh tajrleam i vy si taise
 Ferr ell nagh bouh leoūm, ga ^b Hijme bi gle chroy ea
 Noughre chūnig ea eoyleish no caise
 Agas Eūn cha chellim cyre Ghonochie vic Chenich
 Cha neihtt ea er derrj slo ūh bajre
 Sho ni vejgg yeah i chim ig chahig leashi gin ghirrig
 Gad di vjtt gha eembird c hon baise

Ach Fleskichive eoyleish gin ner rose gin nouhlligh
 Mar eajekt aghk boyltti er b laire
 Ni chuirtt leo souhrigh, ma būintt gi croy rish
 Gad va quid er i buyrie lea caigh
 Ni bi mir da sloynnig i d raist gi fouhllish
 Snagh ma ha mj chommis i dajn
 Agh chūnnis pairt deū da i ghaig i kain eūle ead
 Frassigh i hilljg i sulj go laire

Cha bjnmjn si douhne deū va si naimb oid gi cubigh
 Cha beard ead i Burdessigh fajnd^d
 Si ghainnoine i cūrte j bihi charrighks qūyrt
 Da ti shin i lūib ead gi m eailt
 Gin vi ghroigh ¹ vo dagh ach eur roh vi gailttigh
 Si chojrle vasloils hojrd da,
 Si hreig i kain kjmie er son mūhe lughk mjllie
 Gad yerig gha oombird vi ba,

Ryb Qūijle er i fortune mi chraigh ha mi-choslogh
 Nagh di noish ead di hoiss igh i pajreke
 Ni bi mi ri broskle ma ca n mj ni is olk leo
 Agh Dhe hentta i rohs no aj t

¹ ghāroigh ?

Hoirð cohirle hrein daj ead chahi lea chele
 And i noombird i negin si spairn
 Sgir faid la choūhlis ch a vi an-jighk gin nouhas
 No Foon voire souhse g in vi graj

Ach hig mj si nouhrs er nj la ūvrig gi seūyrk rish
 Cha vi mj ri bouthirighk e ajnt
 Scha chell mj mir choūhle hū hird quyd yeen eoyslsh
 Nach reackig i doūyhlehis e r sajnt
 Ma ghavild vi souyhse fj ne dain^d hi naimb crouhdell
 Lea^d chlaj sdi louh er di lajve
 Sno crah yijtt di chardj er son meghin di najdi
 Agh gi naiskir leat sne umb orh i bajnd

Pijle fahist go^d ghuchis la he ighe Buchin i nūind vyne
 Sleg skjllj da^d venttir * ach p ajrt * venttir?
 Ach gi fosklir duitt dorris yainū ^{dh}ichaj lea onno^r
 Chin snagb fajekir leatt co r(?) hrim is fajre
 Sho i choirle i fouyre e a vo hrijre nagh leoūyh mj
 Sgi couhle mi chloyssin i raj
 Gi compt leo souise ea ghainoine i brydlen
 Er majlljn va ghoylchis shin daj

Sgi cahig ead fein leash no oombird sno eigin
 Gad di hreigt leo fedoile is s praj
 Trouh nach hand mur sho ye rich ga^d vihins neish de
 Ma deagh ea fo mein - sin lajwe
 Agh i Ghaiallū gast na gelie mi-happie
 Gad deih ead ghuine* mas lig no gha * ghyne?
 Mir va la shin vajltjn di cha Liviston fajle oirn
 Ha nish and i haule ri chra

Hig fahist er Choyntti ma yeu h ead deoh ouhrig
 Ni chuirris i slouh oid vo va ire
 Sgad ha feghkinin ljno^r sdoj g o fajek sive drogh yile orh
 And i torrig i grjve vi nair e
 Sna vaillj mj medigh mur i bait leūm vi geistnighk
 Gigh i tj yeu gevighk nir baj
 ZHE earltich nj grein fo re i naighs chaj negjn
 Is gresse daghj Rj Shemi s go ajt

Na feihin mj rūine daj cha vi ig ead qūjrt
 Ni mo yainmir oūle di chai gh
 Sgi teuttag i squirses er gigh aon naigh gi dubild
 Va cahi nj lubin gi faulse

Ach leggims i chuisse go do /e nj tj i chrūine
 Naigh is urrjne da housl ig a cāise
 Svo cha mjnttin i trūmid ma ni shin i chūnis
 Skeile kjnttigh sho chuir mj fos-naird
 Finis

Oran rejnnig er foigre Ri Shemis i āno 1692.

Ta mulloid qūjntigh troūmb er mjntin
 Chuir go oolsh mj vahran
 Ly snih gi dubild er mj hūlj
 Glaick būhre mj chlaistnighk
 Cha chodle sugrich, ghom gin deūstigg* *deūltigg
 Evir tūirse mj ghaire
 Ach gi neistir leūm skeile
 Ri Shemis hijghk chon ajjt

Trouh j narsijghk ha mj e/aj...
 Tijghk er pajjt g/egall
 Gin scap ni cardjn vo no phacirs
 Sgin vahig yeu ceiddin
 Ham ghuile gi laidir & i grasin
 Naid Ri mir yeris
 Gi tuitt squire is maslig dubild
 Tjve vo durig skeile

Skeile ell aghks, nagh ajtt leum,
 Ghaig fo arttell mjntjn
 Sgir ea haghkis, troūme er maghkire
 Mir haghir di Hifort
 Sgir ea basson reave gha ajttim
 Vi tappie si Ri-jghk
 Foilve mir Gaiskigh, fea elig breakain
 Foh Vrattich nj Rihin
 Ta mulloid etc&

Sgir moire mj vroydlen ands i nouhrs
 Maⁿ Hoylshi heir foiggrig
 A Brettin oūhre, ta er troylig
 Nūill loyh er ghorich
 Ghresse mj ghroyms bi er boyrig
 Och mj nouhre, mi skoilse
 Ghoydich voyh, Ri bi douhle daj
 Is hargigg fouh leo oirn

Pha mj chij, i bhj ri bhijh
 Tairks i tijh, i leoinig
 Fo ajlles foone, j chreddi smijn
 Ead, i Rj chūr vo chorjne
 Coūhlis reive ljeve, eighla ghijves
 And Crjghū i Doiph-nain
 No shainchis chleyre . bi vjn breahr * * breake?
 Ach grijve Absoloim shin

Va Maghk aljush, i veg Dahi
 Gi hardanigh, gohrigh
 Lea vi cah-achig er Ahire
 Si Ta-er-she da hoilig
 Hug Dhe ba-rigig har chagh as
 Vo ghaljg ea ordūs
 Is chrogh i chroy-cheyle, er i yroyg ea
 Sva royg er lughk gha chonig

Boyh * i skoils, lea lain dhorjn * boyh?
 Da toirsh nagh ell cardojle
 Is er i Voir-loūh, ta ga chonigg
 Sin choire ha noj-nador * * mj-?
 Agh Orr i ghordich najrt is trokre
 Chūim J-o-nas vo vahig
 Ber go eivnis . di gloire ejmoile
 Ri Shemis mir j baile leūm
 Ta mulloid etc&

Dhe di rijghnich, oim mir ooghju,
 Ouhle Hrigk, ads beo shjne
 Honor yjoild, and i fjevjne
 Lea ir grijve, ho-ird dojse
 Ha sho skrjvt Neglish Chrjst
 j breahre Esple Phoil vjne
 Schad heiggisk Ise i cūr soose ljne
 Ma gijvinj fejst

Js kea yea Tih, i ta no Vrihj
 Err j Rj fads beo ea
 Ach mas is shj ea, di Phres-bi-trie
 Nj vell brhi sin gloirse
 Sgad heggisk eadsin i choire feins
 Hoird i Hesar lea co-rha
 Is fodd i skeils . ga rea j
 Neyhi beise i floyes

Shoyller ruine nj faile chleūhin
 Chuir nj trūh fa choirs
 Tairks ghūine . chūr nir Crūntie
 Lea beūhighk i skoiles
 Lea lain vreigin, mir is bease daj
 Curr i kejle gigh lo err
 Vrahir fein . vi ga chur eig lesh
 Is muirt edieh Essoix shin

Svonⁿ yoinig gha vo Zhe mir graise
 Maghk i naijt nj gholve voyn
 Ghoin shid eadsin di chon baise
 As gi daise ead borh yeh
 Is hroigg ead sklairisk er i Van-Rj
 Lea narshighks . lea shoilig
 Gir ea charich j no aijt
 Maghk feer-chajdd nj nor-dū
 Ta mulloid etc&

Nagh moir i bhachar^a (?) is a braghlin^{*} ^{*} braighlin !
 Sho haghbir si nambis
 Err Vahj Albe agas Hasshin
 Vi shaissū lea ain-tlaghk
 Cha le naishnesh ha ra chanttin
 rj Luchd restle i taimple
 Nagh di chairttichig j vertts
 Lesh i Phreince mir yoile ea

Ach Oorr j Gūisnj er i chuise oid
 Būn i tuirses zeembs
 Hoir baighk, is eūle, is frehirg sūj/
 Da gigh Dūighk is Earle
 Er chor sgi skūrse ead gigh oim truighle e...¹
 Rejn vo huise nir dyvell
 Ma tuit ead doubbild, lea drogh lu-bine
 Snj coursinnū kijnd

Nagh shoyller raijs . nūillj foilse
 Si caūle de go masligg
 Smir di phrisighe^{*} leo kooshin ^{*} phrisighk ?
 Oirph pjne is er ir daigh-en
 Gin vi gin rhyrich and vo ryalds
 Tihi veasus nj kervin
 Cha nase i ljves, i nah-scrjbs
 Higg i reest hje sesse oirph

¹ truighker ?

Smir vi gealt nj Narmin si droh nador
 Sleà sairigk (?) nj Cleire
 Cha vi-mir saijst, fo nj chaisi
 Na bailish leo ehri
 Agh smairg di ghordich i chuid stoiròish
 Da toirse mir rein Shemis
 Hreig i choire si hentta cloijgk
 Lesh i Nòlain^d egroggh
 Ta mulloid etc&

Si Rihin nj cristijhk gi de tijus
 Here ir myne no ir nairr
 Nach tuig sive cheile . is daini rejt
 Ma rigg i negoirs harrive
 Cūmj Dhe-moir j chreid fein sōuse
 Cha vreignich ea yaillig
 Cha choggig grajnoile nehi* nador * dehi ?
 di gharich vo hain ea

Glacki glejst laūhin i cheile
 Chur Hemish no oinid
 Gir beart reh sho, lea derva (?) pen ea
 Leshⁿ yeris de chūmond
 Ver i veñtir oid a-heñta
 Is eūsie gi dūinoile
 Cha dohir ead eistnighk no deukhreit (?)
 Phresbetrie no Ghuilliam

Nach faijek si pein, gir skeile gin vreig sho
 Mas leire reū ir cuñord
 Nach ell rj eittin ans i treib oid
 Nach geile di vñj chūmond
 Sgir ea is Prespitrig gha Cleirs
 I neistinighk gigh dūin
 Nagh coire Espick nj mo Re-hin
 Vi er lejd nj crūijn

¹ Di rejn ead Bharjn . daj mir skajle
 Di Marie si vulloids
 Is Ri yeh Ceiles . and i steyle
 Vo nagh eyrich Villie

¹ Rinn iad Banrigh dhaibh mar sgàile
 De Mhairi 'sa' mhulad-sa,
 Is righ d' a ceile ann an *style*
 Bho nach oighrich *Willie*.

[*Mackinnon*]

And i naūsighk is gi quaūsich
 Ea, Francigh gin nūirrich
 Is Brettin harshin leoh go pairts
 Chons gi bajrd j spjnnig

Sma vihis i negors cho reh ghaj
 Si levis ead . si chuñiis
 Cha nell Re and fo nj sperū
 Nagh bi deish laiüh i turrish
 Is raire smir yenichig leoh Shemis
 Lea breigin a Lundin
 Ma heid i teighk, lea Pres-bi-terie
 Eris ea gheūs eüllie

Cho fadds is corjd souhse i Nolaind
 Rihi shoirs oid da ir maillis
 Aijt dheyn eüll hreytor
 Sgigh mj-loyn herr tallū
 Nagh faijek mar ba shjve
 Mir di harlig da Spainighe lea carroid
 Ga ta ea drajst no err pajrt
 Dull lesh i ghrajsk go vrembes

Ach Oorr hohird forjne as gigh dorjne
 Si ghordieh j veartts
 A leh ir ghjvin . snir faile ghriivre
 js djvirighk nir peackj
 Agh rairs mir yerich di Rj Sherlis
 Tijghk a egjn daghj
 Bere go ir nejvnis leat Rj Shemis
 Si teyrs i Vrettin

Sho nj vūnnig yeemb mj vulloid
 Verrig qūirrig gha mj vahran
 Chaskig tuirse is snj mj hūile
 Is būjhre mj chlainsnighk
 Vi^m choddill sugigh ghom gin duiltig
 Bevir qūeūle mj ghajre
 No bea sgi neistjne mir j beh-vjne
 Ri Shemis hijghk chon aijt
 Ta mulloid etc&

The toon follows being added be an sinceare Royalist
 Ochoin, ochoin, ochoin, ochoin
 Ochoin ochoin, co yoossise
 Ochoin ochoin, ochoin ochoin
 Gigh fajlsh ta Presbitric.

Ochoin ochoin, sea rein nir leoin
 Mir vaile ead i da Riighks
 Sgir ea ghaig moghkills gin noūhn
 Mulloid troūms herr mijntjn

Oran di rejnīg lea Perse Eglīsh, āno 1692.

Kildūich mj hajwe cha ly ghom sajwe
 Huit maighir j gna go tuirse
 Ghajg artell boghk mj gi haghkanich skj
 Smj chadle j strj ra^m ghuskig
 Sgad ha doose lag oig er one slj er tijghk oirn
 Cha neh brihin sho lojne mj hūgrig
 Ach mj smjntinin troūme ma jlte nir noūhn
 Chuir taghkaitt mj choūhm j chuirennj

Choūle er najhighk j de chuir seyhīd mj chle
 Cha neyhīr leūm le da toūisklig
 Snach majrrjn nj shoid da rouh mj gle oig
 Gi markasigh keolvoire sugigh
 Zhe airttich nj Nojh cūrr di nairt lesh i chore
 Chon sgi faickmir j shoils i teñta,
 Go ejjhir * gin dhj sdeoū neyhighk j Rj
 Foⁿ chlaighk shjne vi shihoile soūnttigh

* ejshir ?

Trouh i ehchirles hoim nach dovrig i leo
 Er rahid hoirde, do go chroūntj
 Ly geylt orh is koj . vo la hraighk eads i chor
 Sbi va aghk Shoris Mūjjck,
 Lea hreyle is leo hoile . hug ea Sherlis go doj
 Scha detrj lesh oire no cūimvell
 Sdar va Albe fo smaghk sea yarve vi kajrt
 Ga^b chainord er feghk ea Chroūmbell

¹ Bj vah Kennich nj boūh ha^{im} geñdran j voym
 Shea nach kellig j chroūse si chūirt oid
 Sajre Earle tive-touh, ghaig deroile mj groy
 Smore ejrgjn eg eoysie ghuigh er

¹ Bu mhath Coinneach nam buadh tha mi 'g ionndrainn uam,
 'S e nach ceileadh a chruas 'sa' chuirtd ud ;
 Sar Iarla 'n Taobh—dh' fhag deurail mo ghruaidh,
 'S mor iarguin aig uaisle dhuthch' air.

[Mackinnon.]

The person here praised is the Seaforth of the day.

Agas Innise nj glajn va oonvoile si Rāick
 Bi voire ooryile j naimb ir deūvell
 Sheūn eūmbig i vaire nach geñdermid (?) raijt
 Mi chraigh cha nell sta no coñinttig

Ch'a nasi mir ha . nir creiddie no grajne
 Lea teiggisk gir najre . ra chleūntin
 Olk j yenū gin grah . er Rerj is er Flah
 Cheūn sgi nerj ghūine . mah ga hyve sho
 Sgir ea airm gha ir Cleire an ooghk anva.. * is **bleid** * †
 For i dlessig ead deir is vrnj
 Sga chuirrir leo j keile . dūjhne giunigh go sheid
 Sajnttich oon nerr yeū fein na trūire yijne

Ach j Vreittin ha ba . leggi teiggisks ma lar
 Lea creiddie is graj is duile vah
 Mir heiggisk Mack De . da Esple ro eig
 Gile vi aghk gha chele is oūle
 Cummir lesh j chrejd fein . no Eglisch gin vejd
 Mir yerich da treve oid J-ū-da
 Va Babilon i saise gavell oran fo chrajd
 Ach nj haire j leo strajd J-e-rū-sa-lem

Smas hajrie gheū tra . as gigh fah ha rj gra
 Chi si hauile sho la da ir neusie
 Treigi eaghigh is feyle . vo ir crj gin veaile
 Sho i tlj ta feunoile deūs
 Vo cha ir creiddie vo chleū la haire v^m ir croūn]
 Lea mjnnin gi cūirst j dubild
 Gin najhir gin shi . ach ly fo chjse
 Snir Mahj go strj gi dūjltigh

Ver W^m lea veghk nj Fainckich i staigh
 Scha churrjne ea er seassū i sqursig
 Ghoris gigh tj . va foigre j Rj
 Lea shoilig j nire oor churst
 Fojre Ahir nj breig, i rahich j gleise
 Svon ghavig leo fein j coumpaist
 Ach ha nj Zhes cho kajrt gad ha remin daj faid
 Snach dejd ead voy as gin vūnig

Chi si Flanrisk mir ha . eggi Rainckigh fo chairn
 Mons aljne, lea strajd Nameūhir
 Gelj Charliroy gha, nouhre chūirrir i caise
 Snach hurrjne daj caigh da tōusglig

Sgad cheill ead lea shoile nach^d chaile ead ni smc
 Ha W^m fo vroine da neūdran
 Sgir ea mj varroile ga ba . lea eūmj fer ha no phairt.
 Gir fajr ghūjne mir hare j sugrig

Mi yerj sho gho chjt teintie na sloire
 Er staidie fo choi gi hūfoile* *husoile?
 Agas glaiñichin oist lea cannichin beore
 Faiñigh doigh slajnt nuin^d orh
 Ach i ghaiñoin j skloj heid j njmbirds j flo
 Is yeūhir derrig gigh skeole gin sum
 Svo chaj ea neish, nj lughk pairts i rejt
 La chi ead, ead fein j coūindoirt

Hig W^m ga brass Hasshin er aish
 Snagh vrrjn ea hessū Wūnsie
 Ratreut err gi tean^d Vrettin go chaile
 Rj Shemis no chainord boūyne
 Kea reist bi poire chuir eish er n chor
 Heirr leoūmbs gir doj ghaj cūbigg
 Sbihi Mahj fo camb, nouhre hig ead sho naile
 Cha ghavir voh meen mir oule

Bhihi chūig gi leir, agas Levjn j peine
 Is Craford j deish j squirsie
 McCellen si Chlain j teañie nj laūh
 Cha tairjn j chajn vo duchis
 Bihi Forbessich boghk & Grantich gi noght
 Fo chossū nj nolk da spūljg
 Bihi Kiñig V^eKy . si Mraihi ga kijh
 Teihig nj gijh go geūlan

Bihi Dajj beg Douyn, gin nerrose gin nouhn^d
 Si chiñig gi troume da chursig
¹ Bihi Tearle shin Chatt si veavill gi kairt
 Sea tryle tairshjne as di new land
 Ha kijn^d eyhin or j vajre, ro veyrrigh i drast
 Ra eynhighk cha nand go curt daj
 Zeūh ead style lughk fajle, & eyrrighk gin veayg
 Vo Vejdin nach^t hajntich shursich

¹ Bi'dh Iarla sin Chat 's e miamhail gu ceart
 'S e triall tarsainn as do *New Land*.

[*Mackinnon*.]

Gigh tj hessie j chore, bihi ead sessrigh na sloir
 Ga^d douhrie leo leoin si chuisse oid
 Lea honno^r is couirt,* har lughk j mj-rüne * conirt?
 Slear rüne gir feū i cleū shin
 Smairg i ghorig gi tain^d si dorjne j vajnd
 Mar ehir leo tajneck na deuvell
 Vihig ferrin lughk fajle, da rejn orh i bajnd
 No feihins rajne mir ghūrighk

Bihi Cāmmond er hoile nach^t chūnīs leo foist
 Cha phaj ead nj smo a smūdie
 Bihj mish mj ghoj curr zilljn er stoile
 Sda grjñichig i choire nj pupajt
 Lea^m zooish lag oig na sjh fo^m choir
 Sea brjhine mj choile smj hūgrig
 Killdūich mj haiwe lyhir leūme saij
 Snj bihimir and ra tuirshe

Couh Joan Vreittin or Jock Breittans complent
 Irished to the toon qⁿ the King coms home in
 peace againe—Julie 1693.

Tuirsh mi veanmjne tuirsh is ainm ghom
 Tursigh armoile i ghaise mj grount
 Dairkig an-mejne nj Halbin^d
 Si cleaghkig barbre ha no coujrt
 Curr eaghigh orn mir yewe
 Go ahish er ir Cleire
 Tairks Hemish chur er chūile
 Ach j ghainoine lughk j hrjh
 Bihi nj meennins gin vrih
 Nouhre hig mj Ris j rjst go chroūne

- 2 Smj Jock Brettin sboghk fa^m vrett te (?)
 Slughk gha^m hessū dull go baij
 Hreig j Negglish va ga^m heiggisk
 Rears mir heiggisk Crjst is Ahij
 Achs daile leūm j spirritt
 Va ga ir njmbir
 Gin cheūme girrj ro vjunin baish

- Gir ahrie chuisse vjlt
 Sho gheūs agas dhijtt
 Nouhre hig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt
- 3 Faid i leūms j skeile gin chleuntjn
 Tihighk j Veūtrijgh orm er sajle
 Chon sgi tēntaig rah nj qūyle
 Err lughk eūpre vjnnin grajne
 Cha zainnigh leo nir nj
 Gin ir nañmin chur i zih
 Chors sgi ditih shjne la vrah
 Ni sho eūrressie no di
 Cheūrrir er mj hire
 Ach i dig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt
- 4 Ha touhre zull as orms gi kairt-vreigh
 Ma ghonis sesse agas argid chajn
 Beart nach fas gaise mir asson
 Mjnnin tarshine da curr j bajne
 Ver sho orn i faisk
 Franckich ghaist
 Go ir maslig lea neaghū shajng
 Shea ir sljis go shaghnū
 Fa roon si vi berttigh
 Mi Ris hoird daghj si chairt ajm
- 5 Ro veg i hjle mj ra mj hivill
 Nolajnd oone vi skjle orm koih
 Cha leh mj smjntjne as mj zoon
 Vi cho moole sgin leg shead leo
 Mj chroūin mur sho chūmmig
 Dī Mahrie sdi Ghūilliam
 Snagh bead nj hurrin da mj coire
 Cho faids si vi Rj Shemis
 beo * si Vaghk femoile
 Ti hig er gleise go eyrighk orn
- 6 Nagh more j dairmid di vahi Albe
 Noñor zairse chur er chuile
 Coirs kejd Rirj er j noon tlj
 Er tijghk vah dirigh magh go cleñ
 Skeile sho ta kjntigh
 Gir and deūs j doose oid
 Rears mir skrjve lughk-shainchis dūjne
 Gigh tjh vajle j djsighk
 Orhs agas foorine
 Heid go djh nouhre is shj da^m chroūine

* Leo ?

- 7¹ Cha leh i vaslig di Vahj Hassin
 Ead vi curr as daj pein da dojne
 Chajle ead berttish rish gi farssig
 Is lūngis varsand na sloire
 Agh sea vajle ead gi heullj
 Gajle veg ferr Lūndjn
 Er bhj chūmmond hijghk no lorg
 Ha ead majlt fo chuūdart
 Skrisse vi ghaj ūllj
 Nouhre hig mj Ris er mūr go choire
- 8 Nagh fajlt i dois rein j Nolajnd^d
 Lea ir gorighe go ir cajle
 Dar i foise eads lea moir-chuise
 Oirph Preuse Orienge mir ir kaind^d
 Cha naind^d er ghile hor ros
 Reiñj leo i toistis
 Agh eggill foist vi orh ro ajle
 Smas i dhoon i beo shj
 chi shj vi ga oigre
 Nouhre hig mj Rj go choire j naūle
- 9 Smairg i hale* j vert cho gorigh * hoile?
 Si rein Preuse Orienge ansin najm
 Dar i chaile ea coire i heisric
 Mir huitt i neole voⁿ cheon si damb
 Sgigh oon gift is feile
 Zeūt vo Ahir keile
 Sgir ea maghk i pheahir fein j vand
 Ha dhe mir err deve er
 Dull chaile chuise lea egor
 Mar hi mj Rj lea reit i naūle
- 10 Agh Errū dilish bihive kjntigh
 Nagh dejd i vj stirighk ma lair
 Sgi tuitt i scribes orh da oolt
 Chleūh nj deestjns er mj chlair
 Sla squirsie sho ta cūmmond
 Zeūh gi oon deū beull
 Ha fooltigh furranigh j draist

¹ Cha lugha mhasladh do mhaithibh Shasuinn
 Iad bhì cur as daibh fein le 'n deòin ;
 Chaill iad beairteas ris gu frasach
 Is luingeas mharsanda na 's leòir.

[Mackinnon].

- Si noubre is laig i Dūin
 Ha mj Zhe cho oūhllie
 Go mj Ris i churr no ooñid slain
- 11 Quirj cuille rj mjnnin gin noon-ghirrig
 Treigi njmbird si grjve naire
 Leg lughk ooññjd hive spjunj
 Go vi mjllig orne snir gnaise
 Agh daiñimir ir mūnnjn
 Si Tis ta vrrid
 Vo is sea is vrr ghūine no ir cais
 Sver eash orne gin chuñord
 Er aish (cha nea Vlliam)
 Rj cha chummig ghom lea graise
- 12 ZHE di ghordich ghom vi beofie
 Chi ū deo-vert orm mir chais
 Cleaghk di hoilig go mj chonig
 Sno leggs ghoj mj chlij gi braigh
 Ach tessrig mi gin vejd
 Vo naskine is vo nejgh
 Sgi feilimir vo^d chreid i gna
 Gin ir nañim chur go dih
 Lea naineüle er son nhj
 Agas grese mj Rj lea shi chon ajt

An other Irished by the same outhor called the
 true Protestants complent añoⁿ 1693

Nach fajek sjve j zoone
 Gir moir i cighlas ha Brettin
 Mir huird Fjllie mah orajne
 Ha choire and da straghkig
 Gaid yaint and i negoire
 Cha leir ferr i caisk
 Vo la vurtig Rj Sherlis
 Cha drogh vesin i clajckig

Ach na pajt leo erig
 Ni tijs is trein va aghk
 Vūintt i kajn de gigh rebell
 Di zeha ma nj vert oid
 Sla nach drejn i vaghk Sherlis
 Teighks er hj-ighk ghaghj

Ha Vrahir Rj Shemis
Er eignig lea praskan

Smairg di yerb as i toirse *
Gha mj noise vi bristnigh
Reack i Tahir chju storaise
Er bhj gho dull no njghks
Ach na būintt reū shojlt
Mir bi coire yerr glickish
Cha vihic Shemis er oigkir
Gi hanordoile lea sljghks

* toirsk ?

Ghāig spirrit nj shichaj
Nir *erighin* (?) gin noosh dūine
Cha nell foorin no Intjghki
Ach tairk ri Itoon i nish and
Cha najekir j nigisk
Eg nj doon oid gi righkoile
Chuir ferr voyrig i tivill
Gigh oon deū fo visk

Ha pleurisies campre
Si najms er i glaickig
Gaise sheillen no cains
Chuir gi tain ead j breaghlīm
Sgad ha imbird nj fraukigh
Lea laūsin j cask sho
Cha squirr ead ye j naintlaghk
Agh gi kainsichir as ead

Va mj ouhre nacht di hoole leimb
Tijghk a jgisk i teiggisk
Ach gi couhlj mj riri
Murt Rj agas Espick
Sma vihis Wlliam da tivig
Cha njjd ea vi tesrickt
Bihj clajj gha jvir
Achk djden da frestle

¹ Chaj kearttis er chuile dhūine
Leish ni *cursinins* haghks

¹ Chaidh ceartas air chul duinn,
Leis na cūrsanan th' ac-sa ;

Graj creiddi is duile vah
 Cha i truir shin er shaighran
 Ni vajre ha ga ir quyrri
 Argid smüide agas sesse
 Cha leih nir cürüm
 Ma ghüiblr oirn fajghk

 Bert ell mir chaise oirn
 Ghaise i vairle gi farssig
 Far rj spülj nj rodi
 Gejd Vo agas chaipplj
 Sgad deihtt ferr coire reū
 Yainū skoile do^m chin^d taiskelt
 Nj nj Houghtaren toire err
 Cho chairts is beo ea no chraghkin

 Sgad chuir Vlliam naüle oirn
 Cōmander i chaisk sho
 Leish nj hjichig stoühse
 Ands si nouhns ha curr as deū
 Cha nürjn ea chaissichig
 Aintlaghk Lochairkegg
 Snj mairt i gheiddir leo staivrig
 Sheads loine gaivrie gha cheaptjn

Gradh, creideamh, is dùil mhath,
 Chaidh an triuir sin air seachran.
 Ni 'bhàrr tha 'g ar ciùrradh,
 Airgiod smùid agus sesse ;
 Cha lugha ar curam
 Ma dhùblar oirnn feachda.

Beairt eile mar chàs oirn
 Dh' fhas a' mheirle choasant' ;
 Fear ri spuillleadh nan ròide,
 Goid bhò agus chapull ;
 'S ged gheibht' fear còrr dhiubh
 Dheanadh sgeoil dhomh chionn taisgeil,
 Ni na h-uachdarain tòir air
 Cho cheart 's is beo e 'na chraiceann.

'S ged chuir Uilleam a nall orr'
 Comandair a chasg so ;

 Cha 'n urrainn e cheannsachadh,
 Antlachd Loch-Arcaig ;
 'S na mairt a ghoidear leo 's t-samhradh
 'S iad 's lòn geambraidh dha chaiphtin-s'

[*Mackinnon*].

Chaj shjne eullj vo reyild
 Vo cheūg bleine nj taghks
 Lea mjñin is breahrin
 Chi deh mas i kairt ea,
 Fo chūñord nj figh sive
 Ma zeihrir i sheaghñū
 Ach don cro agas eeghlin
 Er i cheid veile i ghlaghk ead

Ha lughk ir teggisk a pūpajt
 Er i mūnig lea faction
 Va rcave rj drogh lubin
 Tairks ir croūin chuir as ojrn
 Ach ma chjnnis i tūjrne leo
 Rear i duhrighks i haighk
 Verrin mjñin daj oūlj
 Nach and di W^m i basse ea,

Sgir ead ir peaccinin cūirst
 Chūir da ir neūsie cho caitkind
 Ea sho mir err scoūirsie
 Go nir duskj fein ast
 Ach no baihrj is toūirse ea
 Lea ir sulj gi frassigh
 Chūirtt i tlajt and is steinn
 Mir ni ferr toome ri vaghkan

Ach Orr j hoūsklis gigh croychūise
 Gloyse j sloūh go kairttis
 Chor sgi fouhdich ead voyhn
 Gigh oon noūh is drogh verttin
 Ach ver mi dulain j resoin
 Gi fedir sho kairtt leo
 Ach gi dorir lea rejt
 Eyre Vretjne er aish dhūine

Gir ea mj varroile i draist
 Vrij gigh airsighk ha^m fajckshine
 Nach kjnnich sho tra leo
 Ach gi faise ead gi hairckoile
 Sgi dorir lea nain-tlaghk
 Franckigh j steagh oirn
 Chūirris eullj fo chrajne shjne
 Eddir hajñ-duihn is leskigh

Beart ha ferris sho ghas
 La gaise ea gi tappie

Si leūhid ferr i ta Nailbe
 Agas yarvine i Sassine
 di Chahis ead fein lesh
 & i Nerig i vaslj
 — As gi doigre lea bregin
 — Eyre i Vrehtjne i mach voyh

Si spjnnig bi coire raj
 Vi ma ir coirssme da ir sessū
 Ach gi riggis i storose
 Bi noise vi ghaj frestle
 Ghaig ead shid and j Flanrisk
 Gin leūh er gaūlis vi eattire
 Sma ha foose egg i Rankigh
 Gir cajrt aimb sho go laittird

Gna aghkle ra eistnighk
 Cha vreignichir feist ea,
 Teih i neihj i cheile
 Cha nedar leish sessū
 Aūli shin is mir yeris
 Mi le-chraigh di Vrettjne
 Heid i Creiddi i skelig
 Sgigh oon treve yeūs i scappig

Ach mo hairlis sho ghūine
 Is evir tūirse gi kairt ea,
 Vi cravig si gūihle
 Saigh i trūir shin i chlaick shjne
 Snagh eill ainm fo nj grejus
 Vo feid shjne vi tessrickt
 Ach i tainm shin J'e-sus
 Naigh ha reittigh ir peaccie

Scha nell nj fo nj greins
 Err i mo mj zevs go leanyjne
 No teiggisk Vick dhe ghūine
 Phaj ehrig nir nanmin
 Ha veartts ro-rea gha
 Ti yehlis da hainchis
 Gad ta eadsin da rebigg
 Yainū reir i maghk-meanmjnd

Ha maillighkin eidich
 Da tj i hemis rish an-var
 Vaghk saūile sho gehri
 Gais i vehris oon veag zhea

Ach chi si da hreib oid
 Da reirs sho da damnig
 Mir ha beairt(?) besigh
 Si Pres-bi-terianigh lainbj

Ha Ferr reū gi shoilt
 Toyrmisk posie is bea ghūine
 Si teiggisk nouhjhghk ver storose
 Yeusie cofir i Chleir
 Ha Ferr eill lea ghorich
 Cūrr ordū i deislave
 Gad duhir Peddir is Poale reū
 Gi beimoile dhois lea cheile ead

Sgir eūmbig nj lehvir
 Chuir i Chlear oid as ooñidd
 Gir and deū sho nj besine
 Ha no Nephrijne fo vjnnin
 Gi kaillichir feoile leo
 For mi choir rai i spirit
 Cha rouh Chrjst cho an-ordle
 Is beat gin dochis i hjrrig

¹ Nach moir i blasveimb ri eistnighk
 Gha ti levis gi min ea
 Corp herr deslave mj yhes
 Chur go deishine no ir minnigh
 Sgad di vinich Chrjst rea
 Gha yislie pein vi no spirit
 Ha sho is teüllj no creids
 Fo anna-thema gin zirrig

Ha cravig daⁿ marvhū
 Lan dervig gir fihre sho
 Si nūrnj gais er i glūnie
 Si luibi di yjvay
 Sga di lavir dhe fein reū
 Gi bedvoir maⁿ grjve ea,
 Saind i ghoigre leo najns
 Egg naire as i krighin

² Nach mor am *blasbheum* ri éisdeachd
 Dha 'n ti leughas gu mion e,
 Corp th' air deas laimh mo Dhe-sa
 Chuir gu deisneach 'n ar mionach.

[Mackinnon].

Ach moilli mi riri
 Gigh oon nj mah aghk
 Si grivire foorghlick
 Rears mir chrjghich nj haspile
 Smir vi oule di zailve ghom
 Is feoile i veavrig naght chlaighk ead
 Verrjn honot is ajtt
 Daⁿ Phaipe mir aird Espig

Cha lean mi gi geir sho
 Ga lear rom i cleackig
 Snj can mj nagh deid ead
 Lahis Dhe la cha baistjg
 And i meir yeh nj chreve oid
 Is leir rom¹ vi caitlig
 Gad herr eads ea gi deisnigh
 Rjnn hreig ead ma nassons

² Snach ell meir yheh nj chreve oid
 Gin i cron fein vi no haghlish
 Mir ha shoyller i zeig shin
 Nagh geil di Rerj no nespigg
 Ha ir quid vnnjn fein deh
 Mi chraigh lear sin ea haghird
 Achs trouh nagh baihrie gi leir rūin
 Si vi reah er i chairttis

O eūghir gigh rejtt
 No leggs i treid shin er haighran

¹ The *Is* is deleted, and either *leoir* or *levir* over-written immediately before *rom*, making one word with it as written. Read : Is leoir dhomh 'bhi *Catholic*.

² 'S nach 'eil meur dhe na chraobh ud
 Gun a cron fein bhi 'n a h-achlais,
 Mar tha soilleir a' gheug sin
 Nach géill do Righrean no dh' Easbuig.
 Tha ar cuid annainn fein deth,
 Ma chréach léir sin a thacháirt ;
 Ach 's truagh nach b' airidh gu leir dhúinn
 'S a bhi reidh air a' cheartas

O uighdar gach réit,
 . . . Na leig-s' an treud sin air sheachran,

Ha gehrig j yeinchuid
 Duitt fein sda di Vaghk,
 Ach cūime shine ra cheile
 Si noore chreids ta aggids
 Vo vraighlim svo vregin
 Phes-be-terian is haggird

Ha mj ghūile and di hroicre
 Gi doinich ū maghoine
 Snach bi Franckigh cho gorigh
 Sgi tosich ea veartts
 Sma rejn ū ghūine lea tordū
 Zeah ferr troire agas taghk
 Yeuh ū coggig ni sloire ra,
 Cin vi toire er ri vaghks

Ach ma ghaile leatts i chighla,
 Di hoile hoors gi taghir
 Vo nj shojller rūine evir
 Snir dull djdain j magh ort
 Ach ma chellis du oirn
 Di gloir agas taighkle
 Is trouh ir corr ansin tivills
 Och i yoone nach fajek sive
 Nach fajek sive i yoone etc&

An song made be an certain Harper on the accompt
 of some officers q^o for fear quat their Commissions in
 K : W : service & pretended to be compon^d be be
 on Gillimichell m^c Donald tinkler as follows

Shejd nj būilg shin oollj ghom
 Ri noonone . fajr i tord
 Beg ojn ghūine vi ajirrich
 Sdeūh najighk go breh oirn

Tha 'g aoradh a dh-aon-chuid
 Duit fein 's do do Mhac.
 Ach cum sinne r' a cheile
 San fhìr chreud-s' a ta aga-l-s'
 Bho bhraighliom 's bho bhreugan
 Phresbiterian is Shagairt.

No vaillj mj mj lejn
 Vo shi eidigh ha ra meoile
 Mir yajnt i leūm gair evjne
 Ach Rj Shemis hjghk go choire

¹ Gad herr ead rish nj Kairdinin
 Gir gna leo vi ri oile
 Cha nell misk no merran orm
 Gairrish deū mj skoile
 Ach shuid mir ha mj varroils
 Ga yeammidigh mi gloir
 Ris hainig i ghannose orn
 Gir failles ea na koih

Sgir eūmb naigh va ajirrjgh
 Ra cyhin as i hoise
 Cha chreddig ead nach baingle ea
 Hug flahis daj da yoine
 Ach nouhre hig i suljne daj
 Si ghūiskis ead er choir
 Cha vegg i tevir tuirse leo
 Noule rejn ead do

Zerich ead gi bastjligh
 Lea brattichin fa hoile
 Is hreig ead i Rj dlessinigh
 Shea Prūise i bajtt i leo
 Deuh nach moir i deūm-boy goj
 Ra chūnttig er i hoise
 Nouhre yisrich ead i coūndordin
 Mir hentta quid deu cloick

¹ Ged their iad ris na ccardainean
 Gur gnath leo bhi ri òl,
 Cha 'n 'eil misg no mearan orm
 'G aithris diu mo sgeoil ;
 Ach sud mar tha mo bharaill-sa,
 Ge h-amaideach mo ghloir,
 An Righ-sa thainig a dh' annas oirnn
 Gur feallsa e na ceò.

[*Mackinnon*].

The above lines were also locally collected by Captain Matheson, Dornie, and attributed to Duncan Macrae himself—not to the “tinkler.”

Noŷyr gairrich ead ea failigig
 Cha tavig ead da doine
 Va gejl̃t is groym da sarichig
 Vo groyh go sajle i broig
 Ord Goũh nj cairdigh
 Gad harlig ea no doirn
 Cha sparrig ead j trahid leish
 Natigin go cro

Ach fajrr fajrr lastolighk
 Va shin ga bea oũyre
 Vo Chaptinin go majorin
 Ha draist er dull a foymb
 Hjlt leo gi bjig skeyhin
 Er da hrjn snj va stiv touh
 sGi sheũlig ead mir ryllig ead
 Nj heyrmaildin er loũse

Ach ha qũyle nortũne avirdigh
 Dar hig i straghk ma coũhrt
 Vail j rears mir charrj lea
 No barroile mjl̃tive sloũyh
 Sno dũgt geir i najrh yi
 Ha trejn dea carrighk croy
 Cha no e,me strj no ardani daj
 Go lave hoird er i boyh

Sleir j vla ra eackshin
 Er nj Captinins va noũh
 Zindrig gi trein achkinnigh
 Glei hattarigh j foyme
 Ga bi voir j tarũanigh
 Nouyhre hair ead ajt er sloũh
 Chuir clagh ghon nardorrish
 Bũyn si salj voyh

Va na duile i nũrri
 Dar i sqũirrig ead nj gleise
 Gi gelig gigh eullj naigh
 Go vrrim hoird daj pein
 Dũhird Vainn gin chũnnolis
 Cha shain aghkles i feimb
 Na bougg go quir ũ vuũim ea
 Gad veynnin ũ di leimb

Ach nouhre hig Ri Shemis
 Si yevir ea na choire
 Cajt i bi nj hegorich
 Hreig ea da cajrtt dojne
 Si va gi seyvir fedoligh
 Geri er i stoire
 Nouhre hair ead sais is egin er
 Ead fein hovird i loine

Ha tjh vo dūyre eod barrondis
 Ra carrig mjltive slouyh
 Ni di viis laine vaillight
 Hair lajnnan da hire louyh
 Ga moir i chljk si chailgarighk
 Sea shailgarigk ma couyrтт
 Smairg da cullie hairmjde ea
 Najmb anmin hovird souhse

Nach more i coih si breaghlins
 Haghir si chajrt ouyhre
 Daⁿ chommin chaillgigh vaskiligh
 Voyle bas er vair nj hoylsh
 Rejni i teennis adda
 Gi noi-aghkire go foubgk
 Ga trick i squirse cha va ead ea
 Gin spairn mir cha ea souhse

Hugg ead straighk cho maillicht
 Sgir ainni ea ri louyh
 Graj hoird di Ri ainnossigh
 Si kainnose i churr vouh
 Sga bi hajst i daillis shjn
 Go earrose nagh mairr bouyn
 Bihi lain deu teih nj hairrichis
 Nouhre haillis ead ma couyrтт

Darr i hig i Ri lea statolighk
 Go ajt mir is cojre
 Is cūndort nagh bi Davj douyn
 Gairri raive fo hoine
 Aghki bramman feile gha
 Sbi vesin da vouh hoise
 Doñis boidd yeris err
 No ye shid is ea beo

Ach bihis ea na chuisse ghaire
 Da ni Gaj-allū is glān beise

Zindrig gi trein croyddalligh
 Lea Noughtarain si neimb
 Sga dugg ejsi conie erh
 Tor-leimb hoird no gleise
 Nouhre yeyuh ead njne i njntine
 Snoi-chjnttigh gaise reit

Ach Vaiister Cellin sdū fair
 Barroile er i treids
 Shin i tjjh nagh maillig ead
 Chaj nahlls gha kein
 Hesse ea mūih gi tavighkigh
 Dar i livir caigh i geil
 Sgad ghaig gigh naigh no jnir ea,
 Va ea gleaghk lea oin toill fein

Ha mi gheūh nagh airrigh shin
 Smah i varrondis Maghk Dhe
 Naigh shin hug gaillig gha
 Gi shaillig ea er ejmb
 Tijh voⁿ glaghk i chūmpajst
 Gin deūmboyh as i yeive
 Si hessis feimb nj foorrindigh
 Nouhre vinichir i trejpe

Sgir Dheoile Dūinoile eolligh ea
 Gin doivairt dūine is leire
 Foyhtt ri moir-Riolighk
 Nagh djbhir ea go eig
 Ga more i dūh ha nairrichis
 Di ni harrjue ead go rejtt
 Cha neyhtt i teih nj faimbichis
 Saire lainaṇ i noose-heid

Sgir ro-vah lave nj hiskin ea
 Lea kjnttichis gin vreig
 Squirri ea mir yindrig ea
 Cha njmbirlich ea ceams
 Is boūhigh doyse nj dorine
 Hig solas as i deve
 Sma ha bri mi harkirrigh
 Bihi fairmid rj yea-cheile

Sminkigh rah er feihidine
 No glehig naigh i chore
 Ha marriskell ni cūises
 Na vdir er na sloire

Ga bea oūhre heñttas ea
 Tive da cūir ea toire
 Nī ea Rī cairtt cūpaistigh * * tupaistigh !
 Ma teñtta dū di ghoirn
 Shejd ni būylg &

Gillimichells ansr to the ford luns

Shejd ni būylg shin oolli ghom
 Rī neen-noin fair i toird
 Sgi tairgjn tedin eggidigh
 Da ners ha goombird oirn
 Ga dūhird ea rish nj kairdinin
 Gim b grah leo vi rī oile
 Cha scandjle er lughk caird sh^d
 Leūhid tavern ha^d i foilve

Gir haind ha Rī ni brahrin oid
 Draist er tjighk fa ir coire
 Gin daise ea fooljgh * fūrranigh * footigh ?
 Sgir furris da vi pojt
 Foūyre ea Eeñoin oūlli
 Er yeoh chummig lea M^c Leoid
 Cha voyllir lesh trj buillin oīh
 Nach būyñin ea er groat

Sgad va Katrjne vrrossigh
 Is M^c Currich va na loirg
 Mj Vaghks ga yea is oūllj
 Er nj chummig lea chūid ord
 Voⁿ hurig Gillimichell reūm
 Qūeim i nooslich mj mj gloir
 Donnis groat j veūñin ead
 Nach^t churrie leo si stoip

Ach kjd sho da ni Veestre
 Vi ga churr i neere gojse
 Va rew rī oaile a pjsinin
 Gin di-cheūin vo oose oig
 Bī vijne i Vain chinñj oid
 Villig leash lea hojle
 Ach nj vrst ea noorrish
 Veg i njñnid i va foihj

Achs ro-vah chullj hūgre
 Ferr i zūisligin si goih
 Gad di chuir ea cūlū
 Rī vreyh fūjst gaig ea breoitt

Nach ahri nish er squirsig ea
 Na bihig Gūistinin fa choir
 Is ea shire claickig suirsic'h
 Vob jsh is oūre keoile

Ach vo nach mah is leir rais
 Bainn j beise si doj
 Strick j ver ea lein yi
 Is ea geidigh ri M^e hoirse
 Dar heid i go eistnighk er
 Lea eiskollighk j beoile
 Noghkj ea chraïn gleist yi
 Sgi fajsk ea veire na foi

Ach no fajekins Rj Vlliam
 Si Chleirs hugg mjnnin do
 Chūirrine j steih rūmbeld
 Er i hrūilli beart gi shojlt
 Ach vo ha Tis i Lūndine
 Lain vulloid i vri skoile
 Quirrim yeusi Tjrrefe ea
 Go vinnichig er moid

A leah sgi dūhird i berihder
 Rish i neyre shin hjle-faig
 Ghaig i claj gin negindis
 Da neine va ga ghra
 No fajekt leish Ri Shemis
 Tijght lea yearlainnū er saile
 Donnis moone i yerigg er
 Zainū feime gha go la i vaise

Narich eā lea ajndtlaghk
 Ni Cōmanderins ha noh
 Nach dejt da doine di Larisk
 Zeussi Ranckighū go leojne
 Dar i chuir ea njnnish daj
 Trahid chile gin chro
 No berrig foove na cighla orh
 Nach fjte curr na tojne

Achs ajnn gojse naitigin
 Brahre caird mas i beo
 Eddir sho s rū Ghairligh
 Leash nach naire vj rj oaile
 No tairlig ea si lahir oid
 Mir ajligig i ghoirn

Chūirrig ea toine pajrt deū j
Gi dasinigh lea oird

Sgad ta vert oid edich
Chūir eashin i keile, do—
Tirreffe nouhs yerich oirn
Ni egoir yeh ni choire
Mar fanjd * leūmbs i skeillighk
Si vreiggin er mj hoirse
Na ga di vūintt as perish
Lesh i resūr va na phojck

* fayd ?

Beart eili ghaig i deislajve mj
Si chuir go eish mi choile
Ferr i ta Dōnine Edin
Vi fo vejne di lughk chloighk
Cha neyhtht foonish vreig ers
Chjne fedolligh na ojre
Ach Davj beg mi-chetigh
Is ni yerich leash do phoire

Gad va pention vo Ri Shemis
Da nj vreigider ra veo
Noūyre hair ea saise is eigin er
Saīnd yerich ea go leoine
Vaghk saūile shūid di hreigis ea
Ri treins hainig oirn
Sga dugg ea mjnnin edich gha
Gi reib ea ead da yeoine

Is trouh i chejle veg Rj Vlliam
Reine mūnnin and si toirse
Hreig i vi ri dūinoilis
Is leish i būrris vi ri boist
No fajckig eads cūndoirt ea
Snach burrne ea si toire
Seads loūyh chuirrig mulloid er
No Tih nach^t vūn daⁿ void

Saīnd deū shin Captein Hūistion
Va cūrimigh na sloire
Na Governer gle ūsoile
Ands si tuire shin Chuil-teh-leoid
Si Royhine and i Baidinigh
Ga^b hair-aghkligh i gloire
Cha chuart noūd ea Laūrisk
Zeūsie Ranckachū da yeoine

Ach na vaillj mi boilg shedi
 Is ni helins ha fo choi
 Mir i bairt leūmbs Ri Shemis
 Hijght lea reit naule go choire
 No mi skeile kjntigh sho
 Vihig lūighk nj mjue fo vroin
 Chighlag ead i njntjne
 Da ijlt mir bi noise

Sgir eūmbig beart vi-chūnōligh
 Chūnnj mj vo moig
 Lea oombird zhoone fūilligh
 Zhair i mūiñell eg Montrose
 Ga yea sho is cūndortdigh
 Si Ri Vlliam j cūrr leo
 Tuitti gigh oin dūin yeū
 Mir yūillag de roitt

Andsin taiñg va voire cheūnni
 Rein i Curri ri lughk pairt
 Gir ea ceid nj loynnjg leo
 Si vjnnich ead gi haird
 Nach bi chlaj i dūile ghaj
 Snach squirrig ead gi braigh
 Gin i Fanckigh churr go dohrin
 Slain cboir bohird da ni Phaipe

Ach kea mir ver sho frestle
 Err profession zjne bha
 Sgin zajle ea gais i sessū
 Neihi deskinin i Phaipe
 Sgad vibig Shemis feist achk
 Cha bi cheddi vert oid da
 Ski ro-vah tivir leiskell ea
 Go gressies chon baise

Sgir arih mir ha gerj geuh
 Vi negin is i caise
 Si muiirt edich shin Ri Sherlis
 Gevighk oirh gi nair
 Bi protestanigh dirigh ea
 Nach^t yibir go la vaise
 Cha choūblis evir diti
 Ach i yislighks no phairt

Svo la ghorl ljse i heyligh
 Sgigh oin neyr hug Dhe gha

Ha Breittin fo vi-loyn de—

Agas feymoile * hir i gna

* feynioile ?

Cha shjne eūlli nerig sho

Deish-lave voir lea ir bahi

Is cairt vrehigh ga^d yeri gheū

Slijghk Nero hijghk no najt

Mas i heih lj creiddi Hemish

Cha nedar livs j grah

Nach dimben sjve go egin ea

Is ea fein no leannū ba

Err chor sgi berr gin leirshin ea

Mir zelig ea no chaise

Di ghelimb Hesuetigh

Va geir-chūisigh no gnaise

Ach na bi doone keli sive

Mir i beimoile di lughk stajt

Cha chūirtt i Maghk oid Hemish

Lea ir bregin as ir pairke

Ach verri sive deo-levin da

A egisk Cleir i Phaipe

Is beaghti leūm gi neve shid orn

Ga zevjne livs ea draist

Sga moir chuir ead go egle sive

Ma ir creiddi ghull vo hoile

Verr mj Zhes freistle

Er gigh naigh vi is dlessigh gho

Choūhlis reve foore Espikin

No heih vih vo hoise

Ha mj ghūile gi sessie ead

Ta-reish da teisse i foilve

Sgigh oin naigh va ri lubin

Si cha i coūrsis oirn

Cūndordigh nach squirsir ead

Lea dursinin i Phoipe

Chrjst feigh fein di ghūhrighk ghūin

Ma quirir shjne mar leo

Ach vo sea di hoils is cūrimmich

Gi roh mir ouhild gho

Si weūnttir ver i neūsi oid

Gir dubild ha^d i coih

Ga moir i beaghk nūrninin

A neūttose is a stoire

Noùhre i sleh duils
 Rish i chuirsis hyghk go leoin
 Saind cheurrir ead a cumpajst
 Far ri courtterrinn nj Roj

Ach djnni Chrjst no ochir
 Gigh oin nagh i ghohh gha fein
 Lean ryald ni Nostle
 Agas oghkles gin vreig
 Nach drein vrnih achoine
 Di naigh gaise fo ni greine
 Is chi ead pairt de naittish
 Higg i najcher er i hreids

Errū mah na sminichie
 Gir biskirrichk mi gloir
 Ha skelis cho kjnttichs
 Si yisig j vo hoise
 Lea oudhir j mah dehj
 Va ryildigh ra ¹ veo
 Scha dejd mi hive mi chjne gheū
 Gin i churr gi fjne j flo

Vo js ahri va ea geyrri orn
 Sbi cheylie ghūine j tuirne
 Toin DHe more i reyrichig
 Is ejrish churr er chuil
² Ach herr leūm gir olk j ryild
 Di Zearle no di Prūise
 Clesh Vic Cellen eyr hūlich
 Vi geyrri chon j Chrūine

Mi qūirrimis keile teūlli ghaj
 Ha ead cūndordigh na sloir
 Gi shoilj DHe Rī Vlliam
 Si heulli naigh si choir
 Ham fein j gavell mulloid deū
 Is ha tōūng dull vo hoile
 Shejd nj boujlg shin oolli ghom
 Sgi grjnnichin j toird
 Sheid ni bouilg etc&

¹ na sloir *blotted before* veo.

² Ach ar leam gur ole an riaghailt
 Do dh' Iarla no do Phruinnse,
 Cleas Mhic Caillein shiar-shuilich,
 Bhi 'g iarraidh chun a' Chrun.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE Book of Clanranald is found in two manuscripts, at present known respectively as the Red and the Black Books. Dr Cameron was engaged in transcribing from the Black Book of Clanranald when his last illness came upon him ; and he had copied out only about a third of what is here extracted from that Book and placed before the public. He had got the MS. from Dr Skene, whose property it then was ; and, on Dr Cameron's death, it was returned to Dr Skene, who, in his turn, restored it to the family of Clanranald.

The Black Book is a thick little paper MS., strongly bound in black leather boards : it could not be better described as to appearance and chief contents than in the words in which Ewan Macpherson, the coadjutor of "Ossian" Macpherson, describes its sister volume, the "Red Book" of Clanranald, viz., "A book of the size of a New Testament and of the nature of a common-place-book, which contained some accounts of the families of the Macdonalds, and the exploits of the great Montrose, together with some of the poems of Ossian." The exact dimensions of the Black Book, a specimen page of which is herewith given in its full size, are as follows :—Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; and thickness slightly over an inch ; all exclusive of the thick leather boards. It contains 232 leaves, or 464 pages, of which 36 are blank. The rest of its pages are in various hands, Irish and English, of the 17th and 18th century. Indeed, the Book appears to have been made up of some three or more separate MSS., written at different times by different persons, and ultimately bound together in one volume some time last century. The cutting of the edges in the process of binding proves this ; for in the Macdonald History, the first few leaves have letters half and even almost wholly clipped away, but the reading is quite clear, and the letters can be supplied from manifest indications of their former presence. Almost all the last half of the MS. is in English, written last century, and dealing chiefly with the praises and exploits of the Marquis of Antrim, the friend of Charles I. and Montrose. The Macdonald History forms altogether less than one-sixth of the Book (some 72 pages), and the rest of the Gaelic

material extends to a like amount (74 pages), made up chiefly of poetry, with 14 pages of Irish kingly genealogies; but many of these Gaelic pages contain only disconnected jottings. A full account of the contents of the Black Book will be given further on.

The history of the Book itself is very obscure. Upwards of thirty years ago, Dr Skene disclosed his discovery of the Black Book to the present Clanranald (Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald), informing him that he had picked it up among some old Irish MSS. at a book-stall in Dublin, when he at once bought it. Dr Skene, as already said, restored the errant volume to the representative of its ancient possessors after Dr Cameron's death, and the MS. is now safe in Clanranald's possession. By the kindness of Clanranald, who lent both the Red and the Black Book to the Bank of Scotland, Inverness, to be consulted and transcribed by Mr Macbain, we are enabled to complete Dr Cameron's transcription of the Macdonald History, with the addition of one or two heroic poems. The rest of the Gaelic, or rather, Irish material, as will be seen from our detailed account of the contents of the Book, is not of interest to Scotch readers, and abundance of similar poetry and prose exists in manuscript and print on Irish soil already. No portion of the English materials is reproduced here.

The famous Book of Clanranald is, of course, the "Red Book," which figures prominently in the Ossianic controversy. The relationship between the Red Book and the Black Book is exceedingly close; they are both "common-place-books," as Ewan Macpherson said, and the Black Book, as regards the Macdonald and Montrose histories, is but a curtailed form of the similar histories in the Red Book. Indeed, the former omits some of the best episodes recorded in the latter, and wherever a condensation seemed necessary or possible, it takes place in the Black Book narratives.

The writers of these books were the Mac Vurichs, the hereditary bards and historians of the family of Clanranald. They traced their descent to Muireach Albanach, circ. 1200, who was famous as a poet both in Ireland and in Scotland. They had as perquisites of their office till about the middle of last century the farm of Stailgarry, and the "four pennies" of Drimsdale in South Uist, close to one of the seats of their patron, Clanranald. The Mac Vurichs were learned in all the lore of the Gael, and it is even said that they studied in the colleges of Ireland. In any case, even to the last of the direct line, Donald of Stailgarry (floruit 1722), they were scholars of no mean repute, capable in Irish, English, and Latin. The early history of the Macdonalds down to about the year 1600 was probably composed by different and successive members of the family, but the history of the Montrose

wars and of the events thereafter is clearly the work of Niall Mac Vurich, who lived till a great age, his youthful recollections being, as he himself says, of the reign of Charles I., while his latest efforts were elegies on the death of the brave Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sherifffmuir in 1715. The Montrose history seems to have been written before the year 1790, and the avowed object of its author is to vindicate the part which the Gael played in the brilliant escapades of Montrose's campaigns. The hero in Mac Vurich's page is Alaster Macdonald, not Montrose, and, undoubtedly, Alaster did contribute, to an extent much underestimated, to Montrose's success.

The Red Book, as already said, figures largely in the Ossianic controversy. James Macpherson, accompanied by his clansman Ewan Macpherson, visited Clanranald in 1760, and, at Clanranald's direction, received the Red Book from Neil Mac Vurich, nephew of the last great bard, and himself described as not a "man of any note," though capable of reading and writing Gaelic in the Irish character. But here our authorities begin to disagree. Rev. Mr Gallie in 1799 had given a graphic description of Macpherson on his return from the Isles to Badenoch wrestling with the difficult Gaelic of beautifully written and embellished MSS. on vellum, received, as he understood, from Clanranald, and written by Paul Mac Vurich, the 14th century Clanranald bard. Now, Ewan Macpherson said, in a declaration made a year after Mr Gallie's statement, that Macpherson got from Clanranald only the "common-place-book" detailing the history of the Macdonalds and Montrose (which is now extant, and known as the Red Book), but that he did not get the Red Book or *Leabhar Dearg* from him : Macpherson only got an order for it on a Lieutenant Donald Macdonald at Edinburgh, who then possessed it. This *Leabhar Dearg* contained, so Clanranald told them, some of the poems of Ossian ; but Ewan Macpherson never saw it nor did he know whether James Macpherson ever got it. In the same year (1800) Lachlan Mac Vurich, son of the Neil that gave Macpherson the book, declared that his father "had a book which was called the *Red Book*, made of paper, which he had from his predecessors, and which, as his father informed him, contained a good deal of the history of the Highland clans, together with part of the works of Ossian. . . . that it was as thick as a Bible, but that it was longer and broader, though not so thick in the cover." His father, he said, gave this Red Book to James Macpherson, and he further denied having an ancestor named Paul. Gallie, Ewan Macpherson, and Mac Vurich are in considerable disagreement, as we see, as to what book or books Macpherson received from Clanranald, and, what is very singular, the only MS. which was

recovered after Macpherson's death was the Clanranald MS. got from Neil Mac Vurich, be it the Red Book or not. Malcolm Laing in his famous dissertation on the Ossianic question says (1800):—"It is in vain to deny the identity of the Red Book, when it was restored as such to the Clanranald family by Macpherson himself." The present Clanranald believes that he has the veritable Red Book in his possession, and, considering the amount of "hard swearing" that took place over the Ossianic Reports and Dissertations, and, having regard to the further fact that the Book has been denuded of its covers, whether purposely or not, we think that he is right in so believing. The late Dr Skene, who in 1840, it would appear,¹ was inclined to believe that the *Leabhar Dearg* was a different MS. from the extant Red Book, calls the latter work, in the last Volume of *Celtic Scotland*, the Red Book of Clanranald.

The Red Book, as we will call it, after passing from the possession of James Macpherson, was much consulted, not only by the Ossianic disputants, but also by the historians of the country. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, of Gaelic Proverb fame, made a transcript and translation of, at least, its historical portions; and this was the translation used by the various writers who quoted the book until Dr Skene's latest work on Scotland. Sir Walter Scott quoted largely from the early portion of the history of the Macdonalds in the notes to his "Lord of the Isles," and Mark Napier made use of it in his *Montrose* to throw light upon the obscure points of Highland conduct in the Montrose wars. Mackintosh's translation does not appear to have been very accurate, and he certainly misled both Laing and Napier in making it appear that the writer of the MS. (Niall Mac Vurich) was present at the battle of Auldearn. The translation, which with some obvious corrections we here reproduce with the Gaelic text, was made for Dr Skene by an Irish scholar (O'C.) from Mackintosh's transcript of the Red Book, corrected by the light derived from the use of the Black Book. Dr Skene himself publishes several pages of this new translation in his *Celtic Scotland* (Vol. III., pp. 397-409).

CHARACTER AND CONTENTS OF THE RED BOOK.

The Red Book of Clanranald is, like the Black Book, a paper MS., but slightly longer and broader than the latter; its exact dimensions are $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ thick, as it stands at present. Its covers have been cut off, and it has lost the first 32 pages. How much it has lost at the end it is now impossible

¹ See Preface to Mark Napier's *Montrose*, page ix.

to say. That it once contained Ossianic poetry is certain ; it now contains none. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, who translated it, speaks of it in the 1807 "Ossian" in connection with the Edinburgh MS. 48, which has been printed in Vol. I. of the *Reliquiæ Celticæ*. After remarking that the poem "Se la gus an de" appears in MS. 48, Mackintosh says :—"This poem is also in Clanranald's book ; it gives a description of Fingal's palace and heroes. I have compared both this and the other poem ('Cnoc an Air') with those in Clanranald's book ; but the leaves on which they were written were loose and detached, five in number, and given to Dr Donald Smith, when assisting Mr Mackenzie in making out the report on Ossian, and who died before the report was quite finished ; and unless the leaves are found in the possession of Dr John Smith at Campbelltown, the brother of Donald, they must be lost. These leaves contained two other short poems ascribed to Ossian. I have copied these two last some years ago ; the one is a genealogy of Fingal, the other an account of the ages of the Fingalian heroes."

The leaves referred to by Mackintosh are, of course, lost ; but fortunately the interesting poem on the Ages of the Feinne is preserved, along with "Cnoc an Air," in the Black Book, and is printed in our present volume further on. The poem on the genealogy of Fionn is, we fear, lost.

As at present preserved, the Red Book begins at page 33, and ends with page 310. The first 32 pages, containing the history and genealogy of the Macdonalds from Milé (1700 B.C.) of Spain down to the year 1234 A.D., is lost. It is clear that the Edinburgh MS. 50, which is a congeries of several manuscript *debris*, has incorporated in it 6 of the lost Red Book pages, detailing events from the death of Colla Uas in 335 to the middle of the exploits of Gillebride, father of Somerled, marked as pages 11-16. Fortunately the Black Book furnishes a complete though curtailed version of all the historical portions of the Red Book, and in the earlier part it is practically as full as the latter work. The contents of the Red Book as far as page 274 deal with the history of the Macdonalds, especially of Clanranald, and with the wars of Montrose and Alaster Colkitto, interspersed with elegies of various chiefs, one or two poems of praise, and a prose description of the last Lord of the Isles' array for battle, after the fashion of the older romantic school. Pages 275 and 276 contain a satire in English on Bishop Burnet ; this is the only English in the Red Book. After some blank leaves, on page 282, appears an Irish satirical medley of Rabelaisian tinge by Fergal og Mac an Bard ; it is very indistinct in some parts owing to damage done to several pages of the MS. by the action of water. The piece extends to

11 pages ; we reproduce none of it. There follows on page 293 a song in praise of love, and on page 295 another by Cathal (M'Vurich) in dispraise of the same, followed by a vigorous poem by Niall Mor M'Vurich wishing the prolongment of love's long night :—

Let not in the morn ;
Rise and put out the day !

These poems are printed further on. Then on page 298 there comes the first part of a poem by Diarmad M'Laoisighe M'an Bhaird on the armorial bearing of the Red Hand ; this poem and the reply to it by Eogan O'Donnelly are given in full in the Black Book. Here Niall M'Vurich answers both the Irish claims for the Red Hand in two poems of 23 verses each.

There are three handwritings in the Red Book. Up till the beginning of the story of the Montrose wars is in one handwriting, both prose and poetry, possibly written, as the historian Laing said, by Cathal M'Vurich ; while the Montrose wars and the rest of the history is the work, and doubtless the handwriting, of Niall M'Vurich. Cathal's handwriting reappears in the poem of O'Henna and the immediately subsequent description of the arming of the Lord of the Isles. The following poems are written in an ugly coarse hand :—Elegies on Allan of Clanranald (1715), on Norman Macleod (1705), and on Sir James Macdonald, and the poem about the exile of Ranald of Clanranald (1715-1725). The rest of the poetry is in Niall M'Vurich's handwriting. The contractions in the Red Book are comparatively few, in this contrasting strongly with the Black Book ; but, when they exist, they are the same in kind in both MSS.

CONTENTS OF THE BLACK BOOK.

We here give a short account of the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald. The first 14 pages contain a mixed gathering of scraps and jottings, English and Gaelic, half of the number of pages, however, being blank. There is little connection or interest in them, and the writing is mostly of the 17th century. The 15th page abruptly begins—the first portion evidently being lost—"circles are two, viz., greater and lesser. The greater are six, &c.," describing the zones of the earth, and proceeding to give a concise account of the globe and its divisions and, with the interruption of a blank page, a concise geography of the world ending on the 42nd page. All this is in English, and in the 17th century script. Then follows a chronology extending to 13 pages ; the Age of the World when Christ was born is given as 5199,

which is the same as the date implied in the chronology of the Macdonald History, and also the same as the chronology of the Irish *Annals of the Four Masters*. The handwriting is like the one on the previous pages, and it is followed by 4 pages of a chronology in an 18th century hand. The chronologies are all in English. On the 69th page begin the Irish genealogies in Irish, which develop the offspring of the mythic Eber, Ir, and Eremon, the sons of Milé, through long lines of kings down to contemporary Irish chiefs like Se'an O' Neill of Tyrone and the Macdonalds of Antrim. There is also given the descent of Milé from Adam downwards. The whole extends to 14 pages. After scraps of chronology and a blank page, we light upon 12 pages of Irish poetry, forming 6 pieces in all. In the first, Diarmad mac Laoisighe mhic an Bhaird proves in 17 verses that the Red Hand belongs to Clann Rughruidhe, the descendants of Ir, and the Ulster men, citing mostly the exploits of Conall Cernach (circa year 1 of our era), who placed two thousand heads on one withe in revenge for Cuchuluin. In the second poem, of equal length, Eogan o' Donnelly denies and ridicules this, claiming the Red Hand for Conn and his descendants, whereof are Clann Colla, whence, as we have it, the Macdonalds are descended. We have already noted that Niall M^c Vurich replies to both poets in the Red Book. The third poem consists of 4 (not 5) verses of advice *a la* Cormac's Advice to His Son in our ballads. These verses are :—

No 5 rain dhuit a Dhoñchaidh
deuna mar adera siad
diogha rain ni bhfuighir uaimsi
crañ go ttorrthaibh uaisle iad

Brath haignidh abhair beagan
bi go réidh fo rachadh ort
na beir breith re gáol do ghaire
go breithe don taobh eile ort

Na hob síth na seachan cogadh
na creach ceall gion bus beó
na bi do gníomh tenn os tengaidh
na dena feall no gealladh gleó

Bi go mín accríochaih chad
a ceríoch biodhbhadh na bi tais
bi go cáoin re deoraidh Chriost
a leomhain do shíel Chorm^c chais.

No.

The fourth poem is a lament for a young lady's death, in eighteen verses, beginning—

Buan an leunsa air Leith Chuinn.

The fifth poem is ascribed to Deirdre, and we print it further on. Then follows a poem of ten lines, an address to a flagstone, “sinnt ar dháoi,” over a bad person, with its underlying contingent of maggots, beetles, and mortal remains.

On the 97th page, and attached to these Irish poems by being on the same sheet, are the three pages of Macdonald History detailing, with genealogies, the Macdonald Chiefs contemporary with the writer's time, written in Allan of Clanranald's chiefship (1686-1715). This will be found printed further on, practically where the Red Book places it. Five blank pages, when we enter on a new sheet of paper, and we have the History of the Macdonalds, as hereafter printed. It extends to 63 consecutive pages. But abruptly, on the 63rd page, and in the same handwriting, there begins, with the last two lines of the page, a treatise on Gaelic grammar and prosody, thus:—

Madh aill fios dfhaghail ciunnus is cóir Gaoidheilg do sgrìobhadh 7 do leighedh nì fular dhuit fios na guidhuidhibh 7 na consonuibh do bhi agad.

The latter portion discusses prosody with examples, closing with the two heroic poems of the Ages of the Féinne and Cnoc an Air, which we print. There are only four pages of this grammatical material, exclusive of the poems. Then follows the genealogies of the clans Maclean, Mackenzie, Macbeth, and Campbell, which are, with equal abruptness and in a different hand, followed, on the reverse of the page, by the genealogies of the Antrim Macdonalds, extending to six pages. All these genealogies and histories will be found in our text.

On page 187 begins a poem of forty verses on “Sìol Colla”—the Descendants of Colla, which details their glory and privileges—these same being detailed with more definiteness and less obscurity in an Irish extract in Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. III., pp. 462-466. On pages 194 and 195 is a poem of seven verses, condoling with a Bean, or Wife, at a Grave, and conjuring all the Fenian heroic wives to her assistance. After some blank pages come seven pages, in a large coarse hand, of Gaelic proverbial philosophy, founded on Solomon's Proverbs and the Wisdom of Ben Sirach. The following is the first page and a half:—

Ataid se neithe as beág ar dhia, et an seachtmadh ní as ro bheag air é. eadhon suile toileamhla 7 teanga cealgach, et lamha ionalta le fuil, 7 cosa luath chum uile do dheanamh, 7 croidhe smuaineas droch ghníomha no dhroch bhearta, agus fiadhnaisi

bhreagach, 7 an tí cuireas imreasuin eidir adhearbhraithreachaibh. Ataid trí neithe nach eidir shasadh et an ceathramh ní nach abair ataim sathach eadhon bean dhruiseambail, 7 talamh tirim, 7 ní sástar iffrión 7 ní faghañ an tine asaith coñaidh choidheche.

A taid trí neithe nach uras eolas dfagail orrtha et an ceathramh ní heidir eolas dfaghail air .i. lorg iolar isin áer, et lorg aithreach nimhe ar carraig *mar* ambí na chomhnaidhe, 7 casan luinge isin muir et beatha dhuine *attuchd* oige.

On page 207 begin 31 verses on the sufferings and passions of Christ. After three blank pages there begins a poem on the history and present (17th century) state of Ireland, beginning—

Nuar a smúainm ar saothibh na héiríón
sgrios na ttiortha is díth na cléire
díoth na ndúine is luighead agreidhthe
bí mo chroidh im chlidh da ráoba.

There are 73 such verses, 54 of which detail the history from the Flood, and the other 29 the muster roll of Irish chiefs and the unhappy state of the country in the 17th century. Then follow five pages of odds and ends in Irish, mostly verse. From the Proverbial Philosophy to page 242 is all in the same large, coarse handwriting, slightly improving as it progresses.

At page 243 we may say that a new book begins. This is the praise of the Marquis of Antrim. The title runs:—

Antrim's Trophee
or five panegyrick speeches
Dedicated to the
Marquis of Antrimes
Excellence. Written att his excellences
arriving in Scotland anno 1646.

The first of the justice of his armes,
the second of the fortitude of his armes,
the third of his excellence true nobility,
the forth of religion and superstition,
the fifth of his lordships constancy and perseverance.

The work is by "his excellences devoted and true servant G. G." After the five Panegyrics come accounts of the two escapes of the Marquis from Carrickfergus. The whole, which extends to 153 pages of florid English, is written in an 18th century hand, and doubtless is a copy of the original. In the same handwriting, and in English also, follows a chronology, with geography appended, extending to 33 pages. This is followed by a poem, which is the prototype of the song of the "Vicar of Bray," some 20 quatrains. After eight pages of blank we find the 445th page upside down. The fact is, that from this point to the end the book is written from the last page backwards. There are only five lines of Gaelic,

which are rude and shaky. Some astronomical jottings are followed by twelve pages of a letter describing the deathbed of James VII. at St Germain's (year 1701). The Book concludes by a satiric poem of twelve lines, comparing King William's conduct to Satan's rebellion against God, and entitled "The Legacy." Such are the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald.

There are four hand-writings presented in the Gaelic portions of the Black Book, none of which can be identified with any of the three scripts in the Red Book, though there is a strong family resemblance between Niall M^c Vurich's writing in the Red Book and the chief scribe's of the Black Book, who wrote the Macdonald and Montrose histories; it is this writer's hand-writing that is reproduced in our *facsimile*. The genealogies—Irish and Scotch—present a hand-writing of their own; so do the Irish poems, the two sets, that which begins with Dairiad M^c Laoisige and that which begins with Siol Cholla. The fourth script is the coarse, large one already noticed as characterising the Proverbs and subsequent poetry. It may be mentioned that Neil, father of the illiterate testimony-giver of the Ossianic reports, could write the Irish character, while his uncle, Donald, who may be looked on as the last of the M^c Vurich bards, was the son of the Niall M^c Vurich to whom we owe the most of the Red Book. The genealogy runs thus:—Donald (floruit 1722 and later), son of Niall, son of Donald, son of Lachlan, son of Niall Mor M^c Vurich, who sings the praises of the famous Sir Rory Mor Macleod (chief from 1590 to 1626), his contemporary.

THE PRINTED TEXT.

The text of the Macdonald and Montrose histories here printed is primarily that of the Black Book; but the omissions in it, which are numerous in the Montrose portions, are supplied from the Red Book. The text is therefore continuous and full. There is only one historical poem in the Black Book—that of O'Henna. The Red Book text, on the other hand, is interspersed with elegies and eulogies, which have been here reserved to the end of the historical parts of the text.

The contractions are shown by the use of italics, and the character of these contractions may be understood by a reference to the *facsimile* and the printed page. The Red Book, as already said, has the same class of contractions as the other, but it uses them more sparingly. There is practically no punctuation in the Red Book, but the Black Book is well punctuated. The real difficulty in this matter is with the capital letters; it is almost impossible to say when t, d, c, g, p, b, and l are capital, while the only vowel that presents a capital form is a. Size alone must decide in such cases.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE MACDONALD HISTORY.

Aóis an domhain antan tainic mic Mileadh
aneirín · 3500.

Ag so anamaña m^c mileadh Esbain̄ .i. 'Ir 7 Eremhon 7 Eimhir Fioñ, arañ an Colpan an chloidhimh 7 Eimhirghin ghluingheal an file, ase fa file 7 fa senchuidh 7 fa brethemh dhoibh, 7 céad ugdur Gháoidhealach, ní fhuighmid sliochd achd ar triuir dhiobh .i. 'Ir 7 Eiremhon 7 Eimhir Fioñ, an cethramh sliochd 'Ithe mic breghain̄ .i. brathair̄ athar do chloin̄ Mileadh. Do bhadar sliochd an chethrair̄ sin ag gabhail ceñuis na heireñ, achd nach mo no triuir no cethrar do shliochd Lughuidh mic 'Ithe do ghabh ceñus na heireñ. Sliochd 'Ir mic Mileadh re nabarthar ulltuidh 7 claña rugraighe sliochd Eimhir fhioñ re nabhartar muimhnidh 7 fir an taoibhades mar ata clañ charrtha 7 siol mbriain, sliochd Eir(e)-moin o' fuil Comachtuidh 7 Laighnigh 7 an rioghrigh albanach. 'Triail fáigh mh^c Eiremhoin na rí, Eithrial mhac 'Treil nar^e aontrebh an sliochd soin. Eiremhoin go hainsir righe aine mhóire mh^{ic} cochaltha bhúaghuidh mhic Duacha Laghraigh mic fiachach tolgañraigh mic Muiredhaigh bolgraigh mhic Simóin bhric^e mic Aodhain glais mhic Núaghad fínfail mic Giallehad mic ailealla olchaoín mic Siorna Siorgalaigh mic Déin mic Deamhain mic Roithechtaigh mic Maoín mic Aonghus olmucadh mic Fiachach Labhradha mic Smirghuill mic Enbhotha mic Tighearnais^{ic} Follaigh mic Eithreoil mic 'Triail fhaigh mic Eireamhoin 7 do roinēadh dá threibh do threibh Eiremhoin ó aimsir lughuine mhoir̄ .i. treabh Chobhuigh chaoilmbhreḡh 7 trebh Laoghair̄ luirc̄. achd ge do bhádar cúig mic fhicéad ag 'Iuguine mor̄, ní roibhe coróin na riogachda, achd ag sliochd deisi dhiobh .i. siol Chobhuigh caoil mbreḡh 7 sliochd Laoghair̄ luirc̄; ar shliochd Laoghair̄ ata an céad rí Ferghus tainig analbain̄ .i. Ferghus mac Ferghuair̄ mic Feradhaigh mic Laoghair̄ luirc̄ mic 'Iuguine mhoir̄ ag sin an chéad rí tainic ar albain dona Scotachuibh no do Ghaidhealaibh, ní roibh achd en rí ar Gaidhealaibh go [techt] rígh Ferghus go halbuin antuairim 300. bliagan re ginemuin̄ críost 7 adeir foireñ eile gur ab ceithre chéad . ar sliochd Chobhuighe-caoilmbhreḡh ata urmhór riogh alban 7 eirioñ, do rinēadh da

TRANSLATION OF THE BLACK AND RED BOOKS.

The Age of the World at the time the Sons of Milé
came into Ireland 3500 [1700 B.C.]

Here are the names of the sons of Milé of Spain, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, Aramnan, Colpan of the Sword, and Emergin White-knee, the poet; he was poet and historian and judge to them, and the first Gaelic author. We do not find descendants but of three of them, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, the fourth race being that of Ith son of Breogan, viz. uncle of the children of Milé. The descendants of these four obtained the sovereignty of Ireland, but only three or four of the race of Lugaid, son of Ith, obtained the sovereignty of Ireland. The race of Ir, son of Milé, are called Ultonians and Clan Rugraid; the race of Eber the Fair are called Momonians (Munster-men) and the men of the south, such as the Clan Carthy and the race of Brian (O'Briens); from the race of Eremon are the Connaught-men, the Lagenians (Leinster-men) and the Scottish kings.

Irial Prophet, son of Eremon, was king: Ethrial, son of Irial, it was through whom the race of Eremon continued one tribe till the time of the reign of Ugainé, the Great, who was son of Eochaid the Victorious, son of Duach Lagrath, son of Fiacha Tolgrath, son of Muredach Bolgrath, son of Simeon the Freckled, son of Aedan the Grey, son of Nuada Finn fáil, son of Giallcad, son of Olill All-fair, son of Sirna Long-lived, son of Dian, son of Deman, son of Rotheetach, son of Maen, son of Angus Much-swined, son of Fiach Labranne, son of Smirgall, son of Enboth, son of Tigernmas (Death-lord), son of Follach, son of Ethrial, son of Irial Prophet, son of Eremon. And two tribes were made of the tribe of Eremon from the time of Ugainé the Great, that is, the tribe of Cobach Cael m-breg and the tribe of Loegaire Lore. And although Ugainé the Great had 25 sons, none of them had crown or kingdom save the race of two of them, viz., the descendants of Cobach Cael m-breg and the race of Loegaire Lore. Of the race of Loegaire Lore was the first King Fergus that came to Scotland, that is, Fergus, son of Ferchar, son of Feradach, son of Loegaire Lore, son of Ugainé the Great. That was the first king that came over Scotland of the Scots or Gaels. There was but one king over the Gaels until Fergus came to Scotland about 300 years before the Birth of Christ, and others say it was four hundred.

The greater number of the kings of Scotland and Ireland are of the race of Cobach Cael m-breg; two tribes were made of the

threibh do *Sliocht* cobuidh cháol mhbhreg ag Aonghus tuirigh
 temhrech m^c Eathach ailtletain m^c oilill chaisfiac^{laigh} m^c Conla
 chrúaidh chealgaigh m^c Iarruín Ghleo Fathaigh m^c Meilge
 molfuigh m^c cobhuighe chaoilbhregh, da mac ag Aonghus
 tuirmech .i. Eña aigne^{ch} 7 Fiachuidh fearmhara, ar *shliocht* Eña
 aignigh ata claⁿ Cuiⁿ céad cathach. ar *sliocht* fiachach fir mara
 ata an rioghri^{gh} Albanach. Coⁿ céad cathach mac Feilidh^{ui}
 rechtmu^{ir} m^c tuathail techtmhuire mhic fiachach fionola m^c ciamh-
 uin niamair mhic Lughach riamh nderg m^c nattri fñemhna m^c
 Eochadha feighligh m^c roighnruaidh m^c Easamain eamhna m^c
 Blathacht m^c Labhradha luirc m^c Eña aignidh. mac ag Coⁿ .i. art ;
 mac ag Art cormac, mac ag cormac Cairbre, dias mac Cairbre
 Lifeach fiachuir .i. Fiachuidh straifdine 7 Eochaidh duibhlén.
Sliocht Fiachuidh sdraibhdine muireadach tirech, Eochaidh
 maomegon mac muiredhaigh thirigh. cúiger mac ag Eochaidh
 maimeghon ar an rabha *sliocht* .i. Niall naoighiallach 7 brian 7
 fiachra, 'O niall naoighialla do siolaigh claⁿ Neill na heirin uile,
 'OBrian mac Eochadha maimeghon moran dhferuibh conacht,
 ó Fhiachuidh athair dathí mic fiachrach moran ar *shliocht*
 acoⁿacht agus anuiltuibh. claⁿ eochadha duiblein m^c cairbre
 lithfech m^c cormuic .i. triu^{ir} mac re anabartbar na tri Cholla,
 Colla Uais, Colla dha chrioch, Colla meañ, anamaⁿ Baisde, Caireall,
 7 Aodh 7 Muiredhach, as bert an file :

Cairel céad ainm cholla uas
 Aódh coll meañ go mor chrúas
 Muiredhach colla dha chrioch
 Do budh urra * re heisíoth

Gabhais Collúas mac Eochadha duibhlen righe neireⁿ an
 bliagain daois chríod 322 7 do bhí ceithre bliaghna na rí^{gh}
 eirenn gur éighridh Muiredhach tiredhach le nert sluaigh gur chur
 cath ar na ttri Cholluibh gur fogir go halbuin iad, go fuair siad
 feruín iomdha aⁿ. oir do bhí Oileach inghin riogh alban
 amhathair. anainsir Chormuic fhiⁿ do bheith na rí^{gh} ar
 albuin 362. Do chaithedar sel daimsir analbuin go ndainic do
 Muirechadh tirech .i. ri eireⁿ gur fhas cogagh eider é 7 ulltuigh .i.
 claⁿ rugruidhe gur chu^{ir} fis ar chloⁱn dherbhrathar athar go

* uira (?)

race of Cobach Cael m-breg in the case of Angus Turmech of Tara, son of Eochaid Broad-joint, son of Olill Bent-teeth, son of Connla Hard-wiled, son of Iron Bright-wise, son of Melge Praise-worthy, son of Cobach Cael m-breg. Angus Turmech had two sons, viz., Enna Aigneach and Fiacha Sea-man. Of the race of Enna Aigneach are the descendants of Conn the Hundred-battled; of the race of Fiacha Sea-man are the kings of Scotland. Conn the Hundred-battled was the son of Felin Law-some, son of Tuathal the Legitimate, son of Fiacha Finnola, son of (Feradach Fionnfectnaigh or F. Fair-righteous, son of) Crinthan Nianair, son of Lugaid of the Red Stripes, son of the Three Finns (Fair-ones) of Emania, sons of Eochaid Feidlech, son of (Finn, son of Finnlogha, son of) Roignen the Red, son of Esamin of Emania, son of Blathact, son of Labrad Lore, son of Enna Aigneach.

Conn had a son, to wit, Art; Art had a son Cormac; Cormac had a son Cairbre. The two sons of Cairbre Liffeachuir (of the Liffey) were Fiacha Fire-shower and Eochaid Dublen. The race of Fiacha Fire-shower were Muredach Tirech and Eochaid Muig-medon (Slave-middled). Eochaid Muig-medon had five sons, who had descendants, viz.:—Niall of the Nine Hostages, Brian, and Fiachra. Of Niall Nine-hostaged are descended the Clan Neill (O'Neills) of Ireland; from Brian, son of Eochaid Muig-medon, are many of the men of Connaught; from Fiacha, father of Dathi mac Fiachra, are sprung many tribes in Connaught and Ulster.

The children of Eochaid Dublen, son of Cairbre Liffeachuir, son of Cormac, were three sons, who were called the three Collas—Colla Uais, Colla Da chrioch, and Colla Meann;¹ their baptismal names were Caireall, Aodh, and Muredach, as says the poet—

Caireall, the first name of Colla Uais;
Aodh, of Colla Meann of great vigour;
Muredach, of Colla Da chrioch;
They were imposed on them from rebelling.

Colla Uais, son of Eochaid Dublen, assumed the sovereignty of Ireland in the year of the age of Christ 322; and he was four years in the sovereignty of Ireland when Muredach Tirech opposed him with a powerful army, and gave battle to the three Collas, and expelled them to Scotland, where they obtained extensive lands, for Oilech, daughter of the king of Scotland, was their mother. In the time when Cormac Finn was in the sovereignty over Scotland, 362 (326), they spent some time in Scotland, until a war broke out between Muredach Tirech, king of Ireland, and the Ultonians, viz., the Clanna Rughruidhe; and he invited the

¹ That is Colla the Noble, C. of the Two Bounds, and C. the Famous.

heiriñ do coghnámh leis anaghuidh cloinne rugruidhe 7 choicrioch i. ar na trí colluibh . Do fregadar rígh eireñ 7 do riñedar cogadh neimhnich re clannuibh rughruidhe, gur thuite Ferghus afoega .i. rí ullad 7 atriuir mac leo 7 do ghlachadar feín orlamhumus chúig ulad 7 oilltrian choigidh coñocht 7 moran do shochruibh oile do lean re na sliochd na ndiaighe ó ríoghuibh eirenn. Iomthos Colla uais ar chríochnuaghadh an coguidh sin do iompoigh ar ais dalbuin 7 do fháguibh na socuir sin uile aga bhrathribh . 7 ar caithemh chúig bliaghna deg dhó iñte do chúaidh ar sáorchuairt deiriñ go bfuair bás an temhruigh na ríogh año domini 335 Ceithre mic mhaithe ag colla úais .i. Eochuidh 7 Fiachra Tort 7 Feradhach 7 Maine . ar sliochd eochadha ata clañ Domhnuill analbuiñ 7 a neiriñ uile . ar sliochd Fiachrach Tort atait Turtruighe 7 fir luirg . ar sliochd Feraghuid ataid fir lí 7 fir lacha . ni heol dhuin sliochd ar Maine . Do fhás sliochd maith aneiriñ ar Cholla dha chríoch .i. maguigir na cheñ ar cuindáoi Fhermanach . mag mathgamhna na ceñ ar cuintaoi muinechan. 'O hanlúain 7 o cellech 7 moran oile . ni fhaca me abheag scriobha do shliochd Colla Meañ achd an dechuidh sa negluis diobh do dháoinibh naomtha . Do bhi iomad do dhaonamh naomtha na halban 7 na heiriñ ar sliochd na trí colla . ag so an líne direch anuas ó cholla úais do ghinedh Eochaidh ó colla úas, do ginedh Carran ó eochaidh, do gined Earc ó charran do gined Maine ó Earc, do ginead Ferghus ó Maine, do ghineadh Gothfruigh ó Ferghus, do ginedh Niallghus ó Gotfruigh. Geinealach mic Domhnuill cloinni cheallaigh, Flanagan mac taoidhg mic fir mhara, mic taoidg mic Lochlainn, mic Airt mic Fianacht mic Domnuill o fuilid clañ Domhnuill cloinne ceallaigh mic colgan mic ceallaigh mic tuathail mic Maoldúine mic Tuadain mic Tuathail mic Daimhnin .mic Cairbre mic Doim-airgid mic Niallghusa. Do ginedh Suibhne ó Niallghusa do ginedh Mearghach ó shuibhne, do ginedh Solomh ó Merghach do ghinedh Giolla Oghamhnan o Solamh. asé an Giolla oghamhnaontaínic clan Domnuill ros Laogh ó dherbhrathair do Ghiolla Bhríde mac Giolla oghamhna. 7 is e Giolla oghamhnan do thog mainisdir na sgríne an Tíre íarach acuñtaoi shligech accoigidh choñocht 7 ata ainm féin iñte. Giolla bríde mac

sons of his father's brother, that is, the three Collas, to Ireland to assist him against the Clann Rughruidhe and the adjoining districts. They responded to the king of Ireland, and waged a fierce war against the Clanna Rughruidhe; and Fergus Foga, king of Ulster, and his three sons, fell by them; and they took possession of the province of Ulster, and of the Oilltrian (Full-third) of the province of Connaught, and many other possessions which were inherited by their race in succession from the kings of Ireland.

As to Colla Uais, after he had terminated that war he returned back to Scotland, and left all those possessions to his brothers; and having spent fifteen years there, he went on a free visit to Ireland, and died at Tara of the kings, anno Domini 335.

Colla Uais had four good sons, namely Eochuid and Fiachra Tort, and Feradach and Maine. All the Clann Donald in Scotland and in Ireland are of the race of Eochuid. The Turtruighe and Fir Luirg are of the race of Fiachra Tort. The Fir Li and Fir Lacha are of the race of Feradach. The race of Maine is not known to us.

A goodly race, descended from Colla Da chrioch, flourished in Ireland, namely Maguire, chief over the country of Fermanagh; Mac Mahon, chief over the country of Monaghan; O'Hanlon, and O'Kelly, and many others.

I have seen nothing written of the race of Colla Meann, except such holy men of them as went into the Church. Many of the holy people of Scotland and Ireland were descended from the three Collas.

Here is the direct line of descent from Colla Uais. Eochaid was begotten of Colla Uais; Carran was begotten of Eochaid; Ere was begotten of Carran; Maine was begotten of Ere; Fergus was begotten of Maine; Godfrey was begotten of Fergus; Niallgus was begotten of Godfrey. The genealogy of Macdonald of Clann Cellach; Flannagan, son of Tadhg, son of Fermana, son of Tadhg, son of Lochlainn, son of Art, son of Fianacht, son of Donald, from whom are the Clann Donald of Clann Cellach, son of Colgan, son of Cellach, son of Tuathal, son of Maolduin, son of Tuadan, son of Tuathal, son of Daiminn, son of Carbre, son of Dom Airgid, son of Niallgus. Suibne was begotten of Niallgus; Mergach was begotten of Suibne; Solomon was begotten of Mergach; Gill-Adamnan was begotten of Solomon. It is from this Gill-Adamnan descended the Clann Donald of Ros Laogh, from a brother of Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan; and it was Gill-Adamnan who erected Mainistir-na-Sgrine, in Tir Iarach, in the county of Sligo, in the province of Connaught, and his name is there. (And be it known to you that the constant title borne by the clann of this tribe, from Ragnall, son of Somerled, up to Colla Uais, was

Giolla oghomhnan mhic 7 úaidhe Toisigh Earr Gaidhead. 7 ó Cholla armbeith dhó amearg achinnigh aneirín .i. ón clañ na ceolladh mar atáid manchaidh 7 mathdamadh .i. eíneadh meguigir 7 megmathghamhna tarrla do naicme soin coíne 7 comhdhail do bheith eatartha afermanach an duithigh meguighir, 7 bá do nadhbharuibh na gnoidhighib Giolla bhríghde go cuide duichthe do thabhair dhó do tíre féin o do bhí se air dhíobra o na dhuchas o neart Lochlañach 7 Fionghallach. o do choñuire Gille bride sluahe mór do dháoinibh óga urrunnta sa noirechtas 7 iad fabharach dho fein, asi chomha do iar se ar achairdibh an tuillfedh san líos do bhí abbfogas sa naite do dhaoinibh do leigeñ leis dalban mar dhúil go ttugadh se sealbh adhúcha 7 a choda féin di. Do ghluas Giolla bride dionsuige na halban 7 an chuideachta sin leis 7 tangadar ar tír, tugsad sgathuidh 7 ionnsuighthe mionca ar aneasgeairdibh ar feadh aimsir an triofloide, oir do bí anaimhde laidir lionmhar sa naimsir sin. Do bí an roibh o mhanúinn go harcuibh doilenuibh ag Lochlannachuibh 7 an rabh o Dhún bretan go catuibh atúath do hoirire 7 ar mhair do Ghaidheaduibh na bhferan soin accoiltibh 7 an sleibhtibh do ndiden fein 7 an deiredh na hamsire sin do bhí mac maith ag Giolla bride ar teht go hiomlan 7 go hoirrdhercas, tarrla don chuidecht bhig sin do bhí ag leanmhuin Gille bride 7 Somuile go rabhadar ar sleibhtibh 7 a coiltibh aird gobhar 7 na morbh-airne. 7 tanghas orrtha ansoin slúag mor do Lochlannachuibh 7 dfionghallaibh, cruinnighid an tiomchall Somuile an rabha do shoighdeoruibh aige 7 muiñtir na caoracht¹ 7 cuirid tús 7 deireadh orrtha. Targes Somuile anordnghadh bláir iad 7 tug taisbenadh mor do naímhuid ionta. ionus go ttug trí huair na bfiaghmuís anen chuidecht gur shaoiladar gur ab trí euidecht do bhí an. Do ionnsuigh iar sin iad 7 brisder orrtha le Somhuile 7 le na muiñtir, ionus nar phill on rúaig gur chuir atúath tar abhan tsheile iad 7 an chuid fuair airdrigh dhiobh dona hoilenuibh, Nior sguir do nobuir sin no gur glan se an taobh siar dalban o Lochlannachuibh, acht oilein Fion Lochann, re nabarthar Insi Gall 7 búair ar naímhdibh sgach áonlathair aig. Do chaith aimsir seal re cogadh 7 seal oile re siochtain go ndechuidh se re slúagh abfoghús do Ghlaschú, gur mhurt apheidsi fein é, tug cheñ dionnsuigh an ríogh año domini 1180. adeir adhàoin féin nach do gheineamh coguidh anaghuidh an rí do chúaidh sé ar an siobhal sin acht dfhaghil siochan, oir is mo do cheamsuidh descardibh an rí na an derna sé do chogad air. Do bhí clann mhaith ag Somh-

¹ caoragheacht.

O'Colla and Thane of Eargaidheal). Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan, son of —, and from him, the Thanes of Argyle, having been among his kindred in Ireland, that is, from the Ciann Colla, which are the Manchuidh and Mathdamnaidh, viz., the tribes of Macguire and Macmahon, it happened that this tribe held a meeting and conference in Fermanagh, on the estate of Macguire, and among the matters to be transacted was that Giolla Bride should get some estate of his own country, since he had been in banishment from his inheritance, by the power of the Danes and Norwegians. When Giolla Bride saw a large host of young robust people in the assembly, and that they were favourable to himself, the favour he asked of his friends was that so many persons as the adjacent fort in the place could hold should be allowed to go to Scotland with him, in the hope that he might obtain possession of his own inheritance and portion of it.

Giolla Bride proceeded with that party to Scotland, where they landed. They made frequent onsets and attacks on their enemies during this time of trouble, for their enemies were powerful and numerous at that time. All the islands from Man to Orkneys, and all the border land from Dumbarton to Caithness, in the north, were in the possession of the Danes; and such of the Gael of those lauds as remained were protecting themselves in the woods and mountains; and at the end of that time Giolla Bride had a good son, who had come to maturity and renown.

It happened that the small party who were followers of Giolla Bride and Somerled were in the mountains and woods of Ardgour and of Morven, and they were surprised there by a large force of Danes and Norwegians. All the soldiers and plundering parties which Somerled had gathered round him, and he arranged them front and rear. Somerled put them in battle order, and made a great display of them to his enemies. He marched them three times before them in one company, so that they supposed there were three companies there. After that he attacked them, and they were defeated by Somerled and his party, and he did not halt in the pursuit till he drove them northward across the river Sheil, and a part escaped with their king to the Isles; and he did not cease from that work till he cleared the western side of Scotland of the Danes, except the islands of the Norwegians, called Innsigall; and he gained victory over his enemies in every field of battle. He spent part of his time in war and part in peace, until he marched with an army to the vicinity of Glasgow, when he was slain by his page, who took his head to the king in the year of our Lord 1180 (1164). His own people assert that it was not to make war against the king that he went on that expedition, but to obtain peace, for he did more in subduing the king's enemies than any war he waged against him.

airle .i. Dubhghall 7 Ragnall 7 an Gall mac Sgillin mar ainm ar an fer *sin* o fuil clann an Ghoill sna gliñib. Beathog inghen Shomhuirle do bhí na mnaoi riagalta 7 na cailligh dhuibh, así do thoguibh teampall Chairinis anuibhist. Do gabh Dughall mac Somuirle ceñas Eirgaoidheal 7 Ladhairna, gabhuis Ragnall 7 shliochd go hionsibh Gall 7 cintire 7 shliochd na dhíaidh.

Ragnall rí Insi Gall 7 oirire Gaoidheal ceañ sochair 7 badha einigh 7 enghnomh Ghall 7 Gaoidheal, do cumhduighedh tri mainisdrech leis .i. mainisder manach dubh a ní anoir dé 7 Choluim chile 7 mainisder chaillech ndubh san bhaile cethna 7 mainisder maisach liath a Saghadal 7 asé fos do chumhduigh ord riaghalt mholaisi. Bíadh fios agad gur be Ragnall 7 aneart is mo do bhí ag rí Alasdair anaguidh riogh Lochlann fa nam an tug na hoilein ona Lochlannacuibh 7 na dhíaigh *sin* ar faghail croisi ó Sherusalaim dhó 7 ar caithemh chuirp criosd 7 ar cor ola fair do ég sé 7 do hagnuiceadh an reilic oghran an 'Í é año domini 1200⁷. bliaghna. Corra aimsir na dhíaidh só do marbhadh Ragnall mac Gofraigh rí Fion gall amean le hamhlamh mac Gofraigh año domini 1224¹ 7 uaidh so amach tainic cert ar lusi Gall ag Ragnall 7 ag síochd na dhíadh, oir is sí inghen Amhlamh Dheirg mic mic Gothfraigh mathair Ragnaill mic Somhuirle. Do bí aningensi Amlamh oigre dligach athair, 7 adeisi derbhrathar .i. Ragnall amblamh dubh.

Tangadar teachd ó Temhraigh Domhnall mac Ragnaill do ghahh ceñas Insi Gall 7 urmhor Gaoidheal. Do bhí clañ mhaith aige .i. Aonghus mór an tóighre 7 Alasdair on shlioduidh clañ Domhnaill reña, mic Uilliam achuigidh chonocht 7 clañ tsidhigh na mumán .i. o Siothach an Dornain mac Eachuin mic alusdar 7 mi cheile.

Aonghus mór mac Domnaill raic Raghnaill do ghabh ionadh athar 7 is re liñ do éiridh cogadh na mailliolach 7 na nbraoiseach Do gabh sliochd Dubhgoill mic Somuile don táoibh na mbáille-olach 7 sliochd Ragnaill mic Somhuile ar taoibh Roibiort Braois, ionus go rabha a nuile garasdon ó Inbher Feothfaramh an ros go maol cinn tire ag mac Dubhgoill fedh na haimsir *sin*, 7 an sliochd *sin* Raghnaill fa cuing anamhad Do bhí sliochd maith ar Aonghus mór .i. Aonghus óg an toighre 7 Eoine or shioluighe clañ Eoine aird na murchaí 7 Alasdair or shioluidh clann alasdair

¹ Reading of last two figures doubtful.

Somerled had a good family, viz., Dugal and Ranald, and the Gall mac Sgillin, this man being so named from whom are descended the Clann Gall in the Glens. Bethog, daughter of Somerled, was a religious woman and a Black Nun. It is she that erected Teampall Chairinis, or the Church of Cairinis, in Uist. Dugal, son of Somerled, took the chiefship of Argyll and Lorn. Ranald and his race went to the Hebrides and Kintyre, where his posterity succeeded him.

Ranald, king of the Isles and Argyll, was the most distinguished of the Foreigners or Gael for prosperity, sway of generosity, and feats of arms. Three monasteries were erected by him, viz., a monastery of Black Monks (Benedictines) in Iona, in honour of God and Columba; a monastery of Black Nuns in the same place, and a monastery of Gray Friars at Saddle in Kintyre, and it is he also who founded the monastic order of Molaise.

Be it known to you that Ranald with his force was the greatest power which King Alexander had against the King of Norway at the time he took the Islands from the Norse, and after having received a cross from Jerusalem, partaken of the Body of Christ, and received unction, he died, and was buried at Reilie Oran in Iona in the year of our Lord 1207. And it was some time after this that Ranald, son of Godfrey, king of the Norwegians, was treacherously killed by Olave, son of Godfrey, in the year of our Lord 1229. From this forth the rightful inheritance of the Isles came to Ranald, and his race after him, for the daughter of Olave the Red, son of Godfrey, was the mother of Ranald, son of Somerled. This daughter of Olave was the lawful heir of her father and of her two brothers, viz., Ranald and Olave the Black.

Messages came from Tara in Ireland that Donald, son of Ranald, should take the government of Innsigall and of the greater part of the Gael. He had good children, viz., Angus Mor, the heir, and Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Domh-mail Renna, Mac William of the province of Connaught, and the Clann Sheehy of Munster, who are sprung from Siobach an Dornan, son of Eachuin, son of Alexander.

Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, took the place of his father, and it was in his time that the war of the Baliols and the Bruces broke out. The tribe of Dugald, son of Somerled, took the side of the Baliols, and the race of Ranald, son of Somerled, the side of Robert Bruce, and all the garrisons from Dingwall in Ross to the Mull of Kintyre were in the possession of MacDugald during that time, while the tribe of Ranald were under the yoke of their enemies.

Angus Mor had good children, viz., Angus Og, the heir, and John, from whom sprang the Clann Eoin of Ardnamurchan, and

7 Aongus na cónluighe ó bhfuil clann Donchaidh 7 robersdonuigh 7 íomdha re na sgríobhadh ar an naonghus mor sin nach fuil an so. Do ég sé nile año domini 1234.* Aonghus og mac Aonghus mhoir mic Domnuill mic Ragnuill mic Somhuirle arfhath uasal eghnamhach Insi Gall do phós sé inghen Cuinbhúighe 'I Cathán así fa mathair deoin mac Aonghuis. 7 is le tainic an tshochra nemh ghathach a heiriñ .i. cethrar ar fichéad do chlañuibh luchd oirechta or siolúighe ceithre teghlaigh fichéad analbain. Do bhí mac oile ag Aonghus .i. Eoin og an Fraoich, or shiolaighe clann Eaaín Ghliñe comhan re an raitear clann Domnaill an Fhraoich. an taonghus og sin dég anile. achoirp cur an'I año domini 1306. Gabhas Eoin mac Aonghuis óig íonadh athair ard cheñas Insi Gall. Do bhí shliochd maith air .i. triuir mac eader é 7 Aña inghen Rúaghraidhe mic Ailin ardfhlath Lagarna 7 aon inghen .i. Maire. 7 do bí an Mhaire sin ben phósta Echdhuin mic Giolla Eóin tigerna Dubhaird 7 Lochlann abhrathar tigerna chola 7 haghnaicedh si aní an thempall na ccaillech dubh.

Céad mhic Eoin Ragnall 7 Gothfrúighe 7 Aonghus, gíodhedh níor phos se o altóir máthair na bhfersa. 7 do cuir roimhe apósadh a naimsir abáis oir do bhí adhiol do mhnaoi iñte 7 tainic a comhairligh na aghaidh uime sin, or do cónghas doibh nach fuighedh se adhiol clemhnus da mbiadh oighre denta ar a shliochd ar tus ge do bhí sé og iomlan, uime sin do ríne betha da mac Ragnall, así sin abfuil o chill cuimin anobuirthairbh go habhuin seile 7 o abhuin tseile gus an bhéilleith fa thúait, Eige, 7 rúm 7 dá uibhisd 7 na diaghsin do gluais sé go bun abhan Glaschu 7 tri fichéad long fada leis 7 do phós Marghred ingen Roibert Sdiubhart re a nabramuid rí alban, acht sé do bhí an Roibert Iarla Faif .i. derbrathair do Roibert¹ .i. an rí 7 isé fa guilhirneoir ar Alban 7 do rug sí deoin triur mac maithe .i. Domnall a hile an toighre, 7 Eóin mór an tánaiste 7 alasdair carrach an tres mac. Do bhí mac oile ag Eóin .i. Marcos or ghin clañ Domhnaill chnoic an chlúithi an Tír Eoghain, Do fuair an teoinesi saoghall fada² an'I Cholaim Chille na aimsir fein 7 isé umorro do cumhduigh caibel an oilen Eorsaigh 7 caibel an oilen Fionlagain 7 caibel an oilen tsuibhne con anuile ionstru-

* Here the Red Book text begins on its page 33.

¹ After Roibert, R. B. has: seoin fernghiora.

² After fada, R. B. has: ase fa asegnamh.

Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Alasdair ; and Angus na Conluighe, from whom are sprung the Clann Donchaidh and Robertsons ; and much may be written about this Angus Mor which is not here. He died in Isla in the year of our Lord 1234 (1294).

Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled, the noble and renowned high chief of Innsigall. He married the daughter of Cuinnbhuighe O'Cathan. She was the mother of John, son of Angus, and it is with her came the unusual retinue from Ireland, viz., four-and-twenty sons of clan families, from whom sprang four-and-twenty families in Scotland. Angus had another son, viz., John Og an Fhraoich, from whom descended the Clann Eoin of Glencoe, who are called the Clann Domhnall an Fhraoich (of the heather). This Angus Og died in Isla, and his body was interred in Iona in the year of our Lord 1306 (1326).

John, son of Angus Og, succeeded his father in the chief government of the Isles. He had good children, viz., three sons by Anna, daughter of Rorie, son of Ailin, high chief of Lorn, and one daughter Mary, and that Mary was the wedded wife of Hector Maclean, Lord of Duart ; and Lachlan was his brother, the laird of Coll, and she was interred in Iona, in the church of the Black Nuns.

The eldest sons of John were Ranald, Godfrey, and Angus ; however, he did not marry the mother of these men from the altar, but came to the resolution of marrying her at the time of her death, for she was a sufficient wife for him ; but his advisers opposed him regarding it, for it appeared to them that he could get no suitable match if an heir was made from his first progeny, although he was young and vigorous. Therefore he made a provision for his son Ranald, and that was all the land which extended from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff to the river Sheil, and from the river Sheil to the Belleith in the north, Eig and Rum, and the two Uists. And after that he proceeded to the mouth of the river of Glasgow, and had threescore long-ships with him, and he married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Stuart, whom we call King of Scotland, but the real person was Robert, Earl of Fife, that is the brother-german of old Robert Fearingiora, that is the king, and he was governor of Scotland. And she bore to John three good sons, viz., Donald of Isla, the heir, and John Mor the Tanist, and Alaster Carrach, the third son. John had another son, viz., Marcus, from whom descended the Clann Donald of Cnoic-an-chluith in Tirone in Ireland. This John enjoyed a long life. It is he that made donations to Iona in his own time, and it is he also that covered the chapel of Isle Eorsag and the Chapel of Isle Finlagan, and the Chapel of Isle Suibne (island in Loch

miñt dlesdanach do chum uird 7 aifreñ 7 séirbhis Dé 7 do bfer coñmhala chlerech 7 manach 7 sagairt an tigerna remraigh do ghnath na choimhdecht 7 asé do chumhduigh mainisdir na croch naomh fada re na bhás do 7 do ég se na chaislen féin anaírd tóirinis ar mbeith do manchuibh 7 do shagartuibh os cíon achuirp ar caithemh cuirp chríost 7 ar cor ola fair, tugadh go h'I Coluim Cille 7 tanic ab 7 manuidh 7 biocoiredh na comhdhail amhlaidh mar do dhlesdaois techt acomhdhail cuirp riogh Fíongall 7 do rinadar aseirbhis 7 a toruimhe go honorach ocht lá 7 ocht naoichthe, 7 do chuiredh an aonleabuidh re na athair an teampall oghraine año domíni 1380¹ 7 do bhí Ragnall mac Eóin na aird sliubhor ar Iñsibh Gall, anainsir athar do bheth na aois ársuighe 7 ag riaghladh os a cíon dó ar neg da athair do chuir tionól ar úaslibh Iñsibh Gall 7 ar bhrathribh go haonionadh, 7 tug sé slat an tigernaís da bhrathair accill Doñain a neige 7 do goiredh mac Domhnuill de 7 Domhnall ahile anaighuidh baramhla flier Iñsi Gall, Do bhfer meduighe cheall 7 mainisdreach an Ragnallsa mac Eoin mic Aongus óig ó na lenmhuid clann raghnaill do rágh re na shliochd Do bhrón sé tír umha dferañ anuibhisd do mainisdir 'Ie siorruidh go brath anonoir Dé 7 Choluim Chill. Do bhí sé na uachdaran ar anoírer athúath uile 7 ar na hoileanuibh no gur ég sé año domíni² 1376 na mhainer féin san Chaislen tirim, ar fágbhail chuiger afer añ ara shliochd, Tigmid anois ar Dhomnall ahile mac Eóin mic Aonghuis oig .i. bráthair Raghnaill mar do gabh tighernus le toil abhraithrech 7 úaisle Iñsigall Do bhí each oile umhal dhó 7 do phós sé Maire inghen Iarla Rois 7 is da taoibh sín tainic 'Iarlacht Rois ar chloin Domnaill, Do goiredh 'Iarrrla Rois 7 mac Domnaill 7 ard fhilath Iñsigall dhe, ataid iomad caithrem 7 gniomhartha ar na chur síos sgríobhtha air anionuighibh oile, Do bhrisd se cath gaifech³ ar Dhiúc Murchadh ag sesamh achiort fein air fa Iarrrlacht Rois, 7 ar techt don chéud rí Semus ó braighdenas riogh Sagsan fuair Domnall a hile toil 7 dainghen an riogh ar Ros 7 ar an chuid oile da inbhe 7 do cuiredh an ceñ do Diuibhge Murchadh 7 da mac do bfer coñmhala cleireach 7 sagairt 7 manach na coimhdecht 7 tug se feruín amuile 7 a nile do mhainisdir 'I 7 gach saoirsi da da rabh mainister 'Ie ona sínearuibh roimhe 7 do ríne cumdach óir 7 airgid do thaisibh laimhe choluim chille 7 do ghabh sé fein brathres anuird ar

¹ After 1380. R. B. has : mile tri chét ceithre fichet.

² For *anno domini*, R. B. has : an bhliaghna daois chríosl.

³ After *gaifech*, R. B. has : cairfech.

Sween), with all their appropriate instruments for order and mass and the service of God, for the better upholding of the monks and priests this lord kept in his company ; and it is he that erected the monastery of the Holy Cross a long time before his death ; and he died in his own castle of Ardtornish, while monks and priests were over his body, he having received the body of Christ, and having been anointed, his fair body was brought to Iona, and the abbot and the monks and vicars came to meet him, as it was the custom to meet the body of the king of the Hebrides, and his service and waking were honourably performed during eight days and eight nights, and he was laid in the same grave with his father in the church of Oran in the year of our Lord 1380.

Ranald, the son of John, was High Steward over the Isles at the time of his father's death, being in advanced age and ruling over them. On the death of his father he called a meeting of the nobles of the Isles and of his brethren at one place, and he gave the sceptre to his brother at Cill Donan in Eigg, and he was nominated Macdonald and Donald of Isla, contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles. A man of augmenting churches and monasteries was this Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og, from whom the name of Clann Ranald has been applied to this race. He bestowed an Unciata of land in Uist on the monastery of Iona for ever, in honour of God and of Columba. He was governor of the whole of the Northern Coastland and of the Isles, until he died in the year of the age of Christ 1386, in his own manor of Castle Tirim, having left a family of five sons.

We shall now treat of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og, the brother of Ranald, how he took the lordship with the consent of his brethren and the nobles of the Isles, all other persons being obedient to him, and he married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Ross, and it is through her that the earldom of Ross came to the Macdonalds. He was styled Earl of Ross and Macdonald, and High Chief of the Isles. There are many exploits and deeds written of him in other places. He fought the battle of Garrioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch in defence of his own right and of the earldom of Ross, and on the return of King James the First from the captivity of the King of England, Donald of Isla obtained the king's goodwill and confirmation of Ross and the rest of his inheritance, and Duke Murdoch and his two sons were beheaded.

He (Donald) was an entertainer of clerics and priests and monks in his companionship, and he gave lands in Mull and in Isla to the monastery of Iona, and every immunity which the monastery of Iona had from his ancestors before him ; and he made a covering of gold and silver for the relic of the hand of

fágbaill oighre dlesdanach diongbhála abhflaithes Iñsi Gall 7 Rois .i. Alasdar mac Domnaill Do ég se iar soin a nile 7 do hagh-naicedh ina¹ tempoll Oghráin. Do ghabh alasdar a mhac ionadh athar .i. Iarrlacht Rois 7 tigernas Iñsi Gall Do phós Marghréd Livisdon .i. inghen Iarrla Liteu mathair Eoin mic alasduir re nabarta Eoin a hile mac Alasduir a hile mic Domnaill a hile. Aonghus óg mac Eoin re nabhtartha oighre Eoin do phós se inghen mic Cáilin 7 fásuidh aimhreighe eider e 7 athair fa combroin acriochthe 7 feruin Tainic cogadh dhe sin eidir airmuin Iñsi Gall 7 cineadh mic Domnaill, an cineadh ar taobh Aonghuis 7 na hármuin ar thaobh Eoin, ionus gur oibrigh an chuís go ndeachaidh coin acen mhic cailin go tug dho an roibh eidir abuin Fhada 7 ála na Sionach anbráigh chintire ar dul leis an lathair an riogh do caisoid ar a mac ; aimsir athghoirid na dhiaigh do bhi coine mhor ag Aongus ogsa re ferailh an taoibh tuaigh aninbhernis Do murtadh le mac 'I Chairbre achlairseoir fen é, gur gherr amhuinel le sgin fhada, Do bhi athair beó bliaghna da eis 7 do aontadh na eriocha uile dho, gidhe l thug thairis don ri moran diobh ; Do bhi inghen mic Cáilin ben Aonghuis torrach fa nám ar marbhadh se 7 do gabhadh no gur tuismedh í 7 do rug si mac 7 tugadh Domnall fair 7 do cuibhad ar laimh é gur fhághuibh adheicbhliaghna fíchead daois 7 no go tug fir Ghliné comham le nimertas féine amach ar techt a laimh dhó tainic diúsibh Ghall 7 do chruinidh uaisle Iñsi Gall uime. re feadh na haimsire an rabha Domnall Dubh ar laimh, do bhi buaighirt mor eadar Gaoidhealuibh ag dreim re ceñas, ionus gur sgrios mac Ceaain ard na murchan sliochd Eóin mhoir mic Eoin a hile 7 a cin tire Do gabhadh Eoin Cathanach mac Eóin mic Domnaill Ballaigh mic Eoin mhoir mic Eoin mic Aonghus óg .i. tighearna shliochda Eoin mhoir 7 Eoin mór mac Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Eoin óg mac Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Domnall Ballach óg mac Eoin Chathanaigh le feill le Mac Cean anóilen Fhion-Lagáin a nile 7 rug leis go Dúnéiden iad 7 do thogbhadh croich doibh féin an da ngoirther Baramiur, 7 do crochadh iad 7 do cuireadh an tempall Saint Phrionsies acuirp da ngoirther an tempail nua an tansa, nior fhagbhadh duine do.

¹ For *ina tempoll*, R. B. has : a chorp lan uasal san taobh a deas do thempall.

Columba, and he himself took the brotherhood of the order, having left a lawful and suitable heir in the government of the Isles and of Ross, viz., Alexander, son of Donald. He afterwards died in Isla, and his full noble body was interred on the south side of the church of Oran.

Alexander, his son, succeeded his father in the earldom of Ross and lordship of the Isles. He married Margaret Livingston, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow; she was mother of John, who was called John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla.

Angus Og, son of John, who was called the heir of John, married the daughter of the Earl of Argyll, and a disagreement arose between him and his father about the division of his territory and land, in consequence of which a war broke out between the chiefs of the Isles and the tribe of Macdonald, the tribe having joined Angus, and the chiefs having joined John. And the affair having been thus carried on, John went to Argyll and gave him all that lay between the river Add and Altna Sionnach at Braigh Chintire (that is, the lands of Knapdale), for going with him before the king to complain of his son. Shortly afterwards this Angus Og had a large entertainment with the men of the North at Inverness, when he was murdered by Mac Icaibre, his own harper, who cut his throat with a long knife.

His father lived a year after him, and all the territories submitted to him, but, however, he restored many of them to the king.

The daughter of Argyll, the wife of Angus, was pregnant at the time he was killed; and she was kept in custody until she was confined, and she bore a son, and Donald was given as a name to him, and he was kept in custody until he arrived at the age of thirty years, when the men of Glencoe brought him out by a Fenian exploit. On his coming out of custody he came to the Isles, and the nobles of the Isles rallied round him.

During the time that Donald Dubh had been in custody there was a great struggle among the Gael for power, so that Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan almost destroyed the race of John Mor, son of John of Isla, and of Kintyre. John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Balloch, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, Lord of the race of John Mor, and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and John Og, son of John Cathanach, and Donald Balloch, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken prisoners by Mac Ceaain on the island of Fionnlagan in Isla; and he conveyed them to Edinburgh, and a gallows was erected for them at that place which is called Boroughmuir, and they were executed, and their bodies buried in the church of Saint Francis, which is called New Church at the time. There were none left

cloinn Eoin Cathanaigh achl Alasdair mac Eoin Cathanaigh 7 Aonghus Tleeh 7 iad da bhfolach sna glinibh anEirín 7 iníster ar mac Ceaain gur chaith se anoir⁷sa nargid ¹ do ionnhas re denamh thúagh go coilltibh na glíneadh do ghearradh ar dhóigh go sgríos-fadh se Alasdair mac Eoin Chathanaigh as na ghlinibh 7 as an saoghal uile. Tainic faoi dheireadh go nderna mac Ceaáin 7 Alasdair clemlnas 7 reite re cheile, Do phós Alasdair ingen 7 do rug clañ maith do.

Ar an cor ceetna do bhí an choram ar chloin Domnaill san taoibh túath, oir an diaigh báis eoin abile Iarla Rois 7 marbhaidh Aonghus do ghlac Alasdair mac Giolla easbuig mac alasdair abile sealbh aniarlacht Rois 7 aása noirire túath go hiomlan 7 do bhí inghen mhorbair moireogh pósda áige, Gíodhedh tainic cuid dferuibh an taobh túaigh gur eiridh clann choinidh 7 siad sin anaghaidh alasdair gur brisedh blár air re anarbair siad blar na páirce, ní rabha do dháoinibh ag alasdair acht an raibh aige dferuibh Rois. Tainic Alasdair go tráigh na dhiaidh sin diarraidh níort dínsi gall 7 do chuaidh ar luing fhada do noirir ades dfechain abfuighed ableg beo do shliocht eoin mhóir do eirgedh léis, do mhothuidh mac ceoin ard murchaí do ag seoladh secha, do lean ar alorg é go horaísaigh cholbhansaigh 7 do chúaidh fa thigh air 7 do marbadh aí Alasdair mac Gille esbuig le mac eanain 7 le halasdair mac eoin chathanuidh. Do bhí sin mar sin seal daimsir no go ttainic Domhnall Gallda mac Alasdair mic Gille easbuig do chum aoisi 7 tainic se o na Ghaltacht le seoladh morrhar moireógh, go ttainic se dínsibh gall 7 do thognibh M^c Leóid Leoghais leis 7 cuid do úaislibh Innsi gall do cúadar amach ar rudha aird na murchaí 7 tarla Alasdair mac Eoin cathanuigh doibh iar sin 7 do ríne sé fein 7 Domhnall m^c Alasdair cengal 7 reite re cheile 7 do ionsagdar daoín laimh mac eanain san níonadh re nabarthar creg anairgid 7 do marbhadh é fein 7 a thriúir mac aí 7 moran mor da muiníir. Do goireidh mac Domnaill do Dhomhnall gallda don daobsa do rugha airda na murchaí 7 do umhluigh fir Innsi gall dó 7 níor mhair beo na dhiagh sin acht asecht no hocht do shechtmuinibh. Fuair se bás an cerna Borg amuile gan sliocht gan oighre acht triúir derbhsetrach do bhí aig .i. triúir inghen Alasdair mic Golla esbuig 7 do rínedh inbhe anoirir túath ar na hingenuibh sin 7 do scar Ros riú. Do bhí mac díolmhuin ag Alasdair mac Giolleasbuig air abhfuil cáileigin sliochta .i. eóin cáim mac alasdair . air ashliocht

¹ R. B. has not *nargid*.

of the children of John Cathanach but Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and Angus of Isla, who were hiding in the Glens in Ireland. And it is related of Mac Ceaain that he expended much wealth of gold and silver in making axes for the purpose of cutting down the woods of the Glens, in the hope that he might be able to banish Alexander, son of John Cathanach, out of the Glens and out of the world. It happened at length that Mac Ceaain and Alexander made an agreement and a marriage contract with each other. Alexander married his daughter, and she bore a good family to him.

In a similar manner a misfortune came over the Clann Donald of the north side, for after the death of John of Isla, Earl of Ross, and the killing of Angus, Alexander son of Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, took possession of the Earldom of Ross and of the northern Oirir entirely, and married the daughter of the Earl of Moray. However, some of the men of the northern side came, when the Mackenzies and others rose up in opposition to Alexander, and fought a battle against him, which they call Blar na Pairce.

Alexander had no men left but such as he had of the men of Ross. Alexander came to the coast after that to seek for a force in the Isles, and he embarked in a long-ship to the southern coastland to see if he could find a few remaining of the race of John Mor. Mac Ceaain observed him, and followed him on his track to Oransay of Colonsay, and entered the house upon him, where Alexander, son of Gillespie, was killed by Mac Ceaain and by Alexander, son of John Cathanach.

This matter remained so for a space of time, until Donald Gallda, son of Alexander, son of Gillespie, came of age; and he came from the Lowlands by the direction of the Earl of Moray, until he came to the Isles; and he brought Macleod of Lewis with him, and a good number of the nobles of the Isles. They went out on the Point of Ardmurchan, and there they met Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and he and Donald, son of Alexander, made a compact and agreement with each other; and they together attacked Mac Ceaain at a place called Creagan Airgid, and he and his three sons and many of his people were slain there.

Donald Gallda was nominated Mac Donald of this side of the Point of Ardmurchan, and the men of the Isles submitted to him; but he did not live after that but seven or eight weeks. He died at Cearnabog in Mull, leaving no family or heir; but three sisters he had, viz., the three daughters of Alexander, son of Gillespie. A settlement was made on those daughters in the northern coastland, but they gave up Ross. Alexander, son of Gillespie, had a natural son, of whose descendants there is some

ata fer achuidh na cothaichen san bráighe 7 Domnall Gorm mac Raghnaill mic Alasdair dhuibh mic cóin cháim.

Iomthos Domhnaill Duibh mic Aonghus mic eoin ahile mic Alasdair ahile mic Domnaill ahile mic eoin ahile mic Aonguis oige .i. oighre díreach dleasanach Iñsi Gall 7 Rois ar techt alaimh dhó, tainic dñsibh Gall, 7 do cruinigh fir Iñsi Gall uime 7 do ríne fein 7 Iarla Lemhnacht coimheenghal fa árm mór do char ar achóis ar slighidh adhul an seilbh choda féin 7 tainig long ó Sagsan chuctha le eungnamh ionmhuis go cogadh go caol muile 7 tugadh an tionmhuis do mac Giolleóin Dubhaird re na roin ar uachdaranuibh anairm, nifuaradar an riaruighadh mar búdh mian leo, ionus gur sgaoil an tarm; mar do chúala Iarla lemhnacht soin do léig sgaoileadh da arm fein 7 do ríne areite ris an rí. Gluaisis mac Domhnaill go heirin diarraidh neirt do chogadh, 7 ar ashlighidh go Baile athá Cliath fuair bás an droichid áth le fiabhras chúg oicthe gan mac no inghen ar ashliocht.

Sliocht Raghnaill mic eoin mic aonghuis óig añ so.

Alin mac Raghnaill an toighre 7 inghen Iarla atifall do mathair aige, ó nailinsi aderar Siol Alin, 7 Domnall mac ragnaill an tainisde o nabrar Siol Domnaill mic Ragnaill, Eoin dall o nabrar sliocht cóin mic Ragnaill, Aonghus riabhach o fuil sliocht aonguis riabhuidh; 7 Dubhghall o bhfuil Siol Dubhuill; aois an tigerna an bhliaghuin teasda an tailinsi mac Ragnaill san chaislin tirim .1419. 7 do cuireadh achorp an aonleabuidh re na athair an roile oghraín aní choluinn chille. Aois an tigerna an bhliaghuin teasda Domnall mac Ragnaill .i. Sdiubhart loch hapar eg umorro an loch hapar 7 achorp do thabair go hí 7 adhnacal anenleabuidh re na athair 7 re na bhrathair an reilic odhráin 1420. Gabhas Ruaigruidhe mac Ailin mic Ragnaill tigernus a athar 7 a shenathar 7 ingen sdiubart na hapan do mhathair aige, do bli m^e eile ag ailin re anabairtháoi Eaaín ó fuil sliocht Eaaín mic ailin Año domini an bliaghain teasda aonghus riabhach mac Ragnaill 1440 .i. tigherna Ghairbhtreine chlainni Ragnaill ar ngaibhail braithris úird mhúire do a negluis Te, do hadhmaicedh anenleabuidh re na athair an roile odhráin é año domini .1481. ag so an bliadhuin teasda Ruaigruidhe mac ailin tigherna chlainni ragnaill tugadh a chorp go hí, 7 do hadhmaicedh an roile odhrain anen lebuidh re na athair é año domini .1426. an bliaghna teasda Dubhghall mac

account, viz., John Cam, son of Alexander, from whom are sprung the men of Achnacochine in Brae Lochaber, and Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, son of Alexander Dubh, son of John Cam.

With regard to Donald Dubh, son of Angus, son of John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, viz., the lineal lawful heir of the Isles and of Ross, on his release from confinement he came to the Isles, and the men of the Isles gathered about him; and he and the Earl of Lennox made an agreement to raise a large army for the purpose of his getting into possession of his own property; and a ship came to them from England to the Sound of Mull, with money to help them in the war. The money was given to Mac Lean of Duart to divide among the leaders of the army; they did not get as much as they desired, and therefore the army broke up. When the Earl of Lennox heard that, he dispersed his own army, and made an agreement with the king. Macdonald then proceeded to Ireland to request a force to carry on the war, and on his way to Dublin he died at Drogheda of a fever of five nights, without leaving a son or daughter as his offspring.

Race of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Allan, son of Ranald, the heir; and his mother was the daughter of the Earl of Athole. From this Allan the race of Allan are called; and from Donald, son of Ranald the Tanist, the race of Donald, son of Ranald, are named; John, from whom are called the race of John, son of Ranald. Angus Riach (Brindled), from whom are descended the race of Angus Riach; and from Dugall are sprung the race of Dugall.

The age of the Lord the year that this Allan, son of Ranald, died, in the Castle Tirim, was 1419; and his body was interred in the same grave with his father, in the Cemetery of Oran in Iona.

The age of the Lord 1420 was the year in which Donald, son of Ranald, deceased. He was steward of Lochaber, and died in Lochaber, and his body was brought to Iona, and was interred in the same grave with his father and his brother in Relig Oran.

Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, assumed the lordship of his father, and of his grandfather, and the daughter of Stuart of Appin was his mother. Allan had another son named John, from whom are descended the race of John, son of Allan.

Anno domini 1440. Angus Riach, son of Ranald, died. He was Lord of the Garbhthrian of Clanranald, having taken upon him a Friarship of the Order of Mary in the church of Iona. He was buried in the same grave with his father in Relig Oran, anno domini 1481. This is the year in which Rory, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, died. His body was brought to Iona, and he was buried in the same grave with his father. A.D. 1426, Dugall, son of Ranald,

Ragnaill na mhainer féin an reispoll 7 tugadh achorp go hí 7 do hadhnaicedh maille re na bhrathribh an roilie odhráin año domíni . 1460 . san bliagainsi teasda ¹ tigerna trén teñbhághach do cloin Raghnaill bás.i. Alasdair mac Domhnaill mic Raghnuill anoilén abas ² 7 tugadh a chorp go hí 7 do hadhnaicedh anaoínleabadh re na athair an roilie ódhráin . san bliaghuin chétua, fuair ri alban bás le gein guña mhóir, do bhris achos 7 é ga sheoladh ar chaislén rosbrog .i. an dara ri Semus san bhliaghain céthua tesda Alasdair mac ³ mic Gothfrugh mic Ragnaill mic eóin .i. tigerna an chiu túaith duibhisid, san bliaghain chetua do chrechadh arcamh le Huisdiuin mac n^{ic} Domnuill, san bliaghain chétua do marbhadh eóin mac Loclairn mic Gioll eóin le catanachuibh anaírd Gobhar, mac maith ag Ruaigri .i. alín mac Ruaighri 7 inghen mic Domnaill anoirir a des do mathair aige .i. mairghred inghen Domnaill bhalluigh mic eóin mhóir; do bhí mic oile ag ruaighri .i. Donchadh Garbh 7 inghen tigerna chola do mathair aige, 7 clañ dioluin eile .i. Férchar 7 Eóin; gabhais Alín tigernas 7 budh maith anaírighe ar inbhe an tailinsin oir do chuir se a uamhan 7 eagla ar a escairdibh 7 ar mhoran don chuidsi dalbain 7 do fuair se saoghal fada 7 do fháguibh sliocht maith na dhiaigh . Ragnall bán an toighre 7 Alasdair da mac inghine mic Eoin aird na marchan clann oile .i. Ailin riabhach mac ailín, coin beg mac ailin, coin bronach mac ailín, coin molach ⁴ Domhnall m^c ailín, Semus mac ailín, 7 Ragnall Gallda mac ailín mic Rúaghri an mac is óige do bhí ag ailín 7 inghen mic Simigh do mhathair aige an tailinsi mac Rúaghruidhe ar techt acen an ri dhó 7 ar ngaibhail córach ar dhúchuigh on cheram ri Semus año domíni . 1509. do ég se amblár anathfall 7 do chuireadh achorp amainisdir an bhaile sin.

Mile bliagna sa naoi leis,
cúig céad bliagan re aithris
on te do chabhuir gach tír,
go hég ailín mic Rúaghruidhe.

Gabhais Ragnall bán mac ailín tigernas an diáigh a athar 7 budh maith an soin é óir budh hard a haignedh 7 fa mór asmacht 7 fa maith recht 7 riaghuil athire an seal athghoirid do mhair, acht ar ndul acen an ríogh, do chur críche ar na gnoidhighibh nar fhcad athair do chríochmughadh, fuair se bás am baile Phert año

¹ R. B. corrects *teasda* to : fuair.

² R. B. has not *abas*, but on margin : abhorr laimh.

³ After *mac*, R. B. has : *alasdair*.

⁴ Black Book has after *coin molach* the word : *mac* ; then, *Domnaill*.

died at his manor in Reispoll ; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried along with his brothers in Relig Oran ; A.D. 1460 ; in this year died a powerful, bold-warlike lord of the Clanranald, viz., Alexander, son of Donald, son of Ranald, on the island of Abas ; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried in the same bed with his father in Relig Oran. In the same year the King of Scotland died by the shot of a big gun which broke his leg, while he was directing it on the Castle of Roxburgh—that is, James the Second. In the same year died Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey, son of Ranald, son of John, laird of the northern end of Uist. In the same year Orkney was plundered by Hugh, grandson of Donald. In the same year John, son of Lachlan Maclean, was killed by the Clan Chattan in Ardour.

Rory had a good son named Allan, son of Rory, and the daughter of Macdonald of the South Oirir was his mother, namely, Margaret, daughter of Donald Ballach, son of John Mor. Rory had other sons, namely, Duncan Garbh, and the daughter of the Laird of Coll was his mother ; he had other illegitimate children, viz., Farquhar and John.

Allan assumed lordship, and well worthy of a property was that Allan, for he put his terror and fear over enemies and over many of this part of Scotland. He enjoyed a long life, and left a good progeny after him, Ranald Ban, the heir, and Alexander, who were the two sons of the daughter of M^r Ian of Ardnamurehan. Another family, namely, Allan Riach, son of Allan, John Beag, son of Allan, John Bronnach, son of Allan, John Molach, son of Donald, son of Allan ; James, son of Allan ; and Ranald Gallda, son of Allan, son of Rory, the youngest son that Allan had, and the daughter of Fraser of Lovat was his mother. This Allan, after having been before the King, and having received a settlement of his estate from King James the Fourth, A.D. 1509, died at Blair-Athole, and his body was interred in the monastery of that town :

A thousand years and nine added to it
Five hundred years to be related
From the time of Him who redeemed every country
To the death of Allan, son of Rory.

Ranald Ban, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after his father, and he was good in it ; for exalted was his position and great was his sway, and good were the laws and regulations of his country during the short time he lived. But having gone before the King to settle finally the affairs which his father was not able to effect, he died in the town of Perth, A.D. 1514, the year that King James

domini. 1514. *an bliaghna* do marbhadh rí Semus *an cethramh* accath, do fháguibh¹ *Ragnall* amhac *an tigernus* .i. Dubhghall mac Raghnuill. *Acht* leigfed achuimhne ar fereigin eile ciunnus do chaith 7 do *criochuaidh* abheatha. [Follows elegy on Allan and Ranald. See Elegies].

Do gabh *Alasduir* mac ailin *tigernas* an deóigh báis Dubhghoil mic Ragnaill, do chaith a sheal féin fuair se bás san eaislen *tirim*, clañ mhaith ag *alasdair* .i. eóin múideordach 7 Aongus 7 Ruaigruidhe rúagh 7 Donnall an locháin *an chéad* chlann do bhi eder é 7 Derbhfaíl coin áird 7 ailin oghar 7 Ruaigruidhe Person clann inghine Thormoid mic Giolla Phádrúig. Ferchar mac *alasduir* inghen Ferchuir thóisigh do mhathair áige. Gabhais Eóin múideordach mac *Alasduir* tighernas, duine fórtunach re cogadh 7 re sith ionus gur chuir crith ar na *criochuibh* da eagal go minic ar Ghalluibh 7 ar Gaoidhealuibh 7 do bhrisd se blar ar mac Simigh ag ceñ Locha Lóchaidh da ngoirthear Blar Léine tuairim na bliaghna daois chríosd 1545. Fuair an teoin múideordachsa saoghal fada 7 do bhi aimsir bhuaigherrtha re na lín oir do bhi rioghacht na halban raíta abfacsomuibh catarrtha fein 7 is urusda leis na sgríbhneoiribh labhart go trom ar g^c duine n^c bi ar éu fhaesoin leo féin 7 do chluaim go fuilid ag labhairt ar Eoin múideordach 7 go háirig Bócammain *acht* fiathfroigh do shior Seornus ciunnus is mian leis labhair air ambhainphriumsa dar chóir deóin mhúideordach abheith díles *acht* ge be cháines an ceñ ní gnath leis na buill do mholadh *acht* do thaobh coin mhúideordaigh do chaith deiredh abhetha go diagma trocaireach, do thogaibh tempall a ceillmaoilridhe anárasáig 7 tempall a ceill Doñáin anéige 7 do fáguibh máoin do chum caibeil do thogmhail an hogmór annuibhisd bhala ar cuiredh achorp san bhliadhna daois chríosd .1574.* Gabhais ailin mac coin mhúideordaigh *tigernas*, duine fial fairsuing fionntach 7 é caranach ciallmur fionmur ar clu do char 7 do cosnamh, ase tug abriarthar n^c geallfadh se ar meisce ní nach coinngelladh ar ceflonguidh, uime sin fa gnath leis an diaigh oil no póite miona do coimbail re abhuachalluibh 7 re locht friotolmha, ar chumhain leo ní ar bioth do gheall se uaidhe nar coinhlion se. ag so an clañ oile do bhi ag coin mhúideordach .i. Eoin óg 7 Donnall górm 7 Ruaigruidh óg clann inghine tigerna chnóirdeóird. Ruaighruidh dubh 7 Ragnall 7 coin dubh 7 aongus clañ ingheine Neill mah^{ic} terrlaich aois an tigerna an tan² *teasda* Ailin mac Eoin

¹ Black Book has faghuibh for fháguibh.

² R. B. has : bhliaghain.

* Here Dr Cameron's transcript ends.

the Fourth was killed in battle. Ranald left his son in the lordship, namely, Dugall, son of Ranald. But I shall leave it to another certain man to relate how he spent and ended his life.

[Follows in Red Book an elegy on Allan and Ranald].

Alexander, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of Dugall, son of Ranald. He spent his own turn; he died at Castle Tirim. Alexander had a good family, viz., John Moydartach (of Moydart), Angus, Rory Roy, and Donald of Lochan, the first children he had by Dorothy: John Ard and Allan Oyar and Ray Parson were the children he had by the daughter of Norman Mac Gillipatriek: Farquhar, the son of Alexander, had for his mother the daughter of Farquhar Mackintosh.

John Moydartach, son of Alexander, assumed the lordship. He was a fortunate man in war and in peace, in so much that he often spread terror over the territories through fear of him upon Lowlanders and upon Gaels. He gained a battle over Fraser of Lovat at Loch Lochy Head, which is called Blar Lenie (Battle of the Shirts), about the year of the age of Christ 1545. This John Moydartach enjoyed a long life, and there was a troubled time in his period, for the kingdom of Scotland was divided into factions amongst themselves, and the writers find it easy to speak heavily of every person who was not of the same faction with themselves; and I hear that they are so treating of John Moydartach, and particularly Buchanan; but ask Sir George how he likes to speak of the Princess to whom John Moydartach should be loyal; but whoever dispraises the head, it is not usual for him to praise the members. But concerning John Moydartach, he spent the end of his life godly and mercifully. He erected a church at Kilmarie in Arasatig, and a church at Kildonan in Eig; and he left funds to erect a chapel at Howmore in Uist, where his body was buried in the year of the age of Christ 1574. Allan, son of John Moydartach, assumed the lordship. He was a generous, open-hearted, hospitable man, and was affable, sensible, and desirous to establish and maintain a good name. It is he that pledged his word that he would not promise anything in his inebriety which he would not also promise in his sobriety; therefore it was customary with him after a drinking or potation, in order to keep his word of promise with his servant men and attendants, to ask them if they remembered he had promised to give anything that he did not fulfil.

These are the other sons that John Moydartach had, namely, John Og, Donald Gorm, and Rory Og, the children of the daughter of the laird of Knoydart. Rory Dubh, Ranald, John Dubh, and Angus, the children of the daughter of Niall, son of Charles. Age of the Lord the year that Allan, son of John Moydartach,

muideordaigh · 1590 do chuireadh a chorp an noilen fhíonain .
 Clañ mhaith ag ailín .i. ailín óg 7 inghen m^{ie} Leóid na hearadh
 do mathair aige, ase achét mhac é, tug se na díaigh sin inghen m^{ie}
 Giolla eóin dubhard 7 fuair clann mhaith ria .i. Eoin an tsróim do
 marbhadh é le toirmesg le na bhuachall fein le cloich 7 iad ag
 lannhach macnuis as chraintábaill san sróm charaíach, oir is an do
 bhi do oilemhuin ag tigerna an tsroim 7 gliúe garadh. Aonghus
 mac ailin do ghabh tighernas an diaigh báis athar, níor mhair
 acht athghoirid, do mortadh le haonghus mac Shémuis é 7 é na
 phríosonach aige an dunnaomhaige. Do ghabh domnall mac
 ailin tigernas do eis 7 do bhi gach maithes re na lín 7 do ég san
 caislén tirim san bhliadhain daois chríostd ·1617· 7 do ég Ragnall
 mac ailín accanaig san bliadhain 1636 do cuireadh achorp an
 hoghmór san bliadhain chétna 7 aúšana naithe chétna teasda Ragnall
 óg mac Domnaill m^{ie} ailín 7 tugadh a chorp doilen fhíonain san
 bliadhuinsi teasda eoin mac ailin agcaináigh 7 tugadh achorp
 duibhisde 7 do hadhluicedh an togmór san bhliadhain chetna do ég
 Domnall gorm m^c aonghus m^{ie} ailin anuibhisd 7 do chuireadh a
 chorp an toghmór . as mór dánbhar ar na huaislibhsí do chlann
 Ragnaill do ég san bliadhuinsin.

Gabhas Eóin múideordach m^c Domhnuill m^{ie} ailin tighernas an
 diaigh báis athar. Máire inghen Aonghuis m^c semuis do mhathar
 aige .i. ardflilath 'Ile 7 Chintire Dhiúraigh Ghíodháigh 7 colbh-
 annsaigh. Dias m^c oile Dhomhnaill .i. ragnall óg a dubhramar
 roimhe 7 alasdar óg fuair siad bás gan slíocht

[Follows an elegy by Cathal M^c Vurich on Donald, son of
 Allan. Thereafter his elegy on the four Macdonalds who died in
 1636. See Elegies].

Ag sin agad marbhna an chethrair sin do dhaonibh maithe .i.
 Ragnall m^c ailin 7 ragnall mac Domhnuill m^{ie} ailín 7 Domnall
 gorm m^c aonghuis m^{ie} ailín 7 eóin m^c ailin do fháguibh g^c duine
 díobh so slíocht acht ragnall óg m^c Domhnuill m^{ie} ailín.

Ragnall mac ailin duine maith do reir na haimsire ina
 ttarra se go fíal farrsuinge 7 é críadalach¹ caraíach. Tug
 se do chét mnaói inghen Ragnaill m^{ie} Semaís .i. tainisde anoirire
 ades 7 rug sí mac maith dho, aongus mór mac Ragnaill,
 do léig se í,² do bhi post ag coll mac Giolla asbuig na dhiaigh
 sin, así fa mathair do chloin choll .i. Giollasbuig 7 Ragnaill
 7 Alasdair 7 chlañ mhaith inghen do pósadh re daóinibh uaisle
 maithe . Tug Ragnall mac ailín iár cur inghen Ragnaill m^{ie}
 Semaís úadha. Fíonseoith abure³ a coigeadh coíocht o chuntaoi
 maígeó, 7 do rug triuir mac do .i. Alasdair 7 ruagruidh 7

¹ B. B. has here : cradalach.

² R. B. has after í : 7 is í.

³ R. B. has after abúre : ben úasal do Bhurcachibh choigeadh connacht.

SEE PAGE 172, LINE 36.

died, *i.e.*, 1590. His body was interred in the island of Fionan.

Allan had a good family, viz., Allan Og, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; he was his first son. After her he took unto him the daughter of Maclean of Duart, and had a good family by her, viz., John of Strome. He was accidentally killed by his own servant man with a stone, while they were at play, shooting with a sling at Strome, Lochcarron, for it is there he was being fostered with the laird of Strome and of Glengarry. Angus, son of Allan, who assumed the lordship after the death of his father, did not live but a short time, he having been put to death by Angus Og, son of James, while he was a prisoner with him at Dunyveg. Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after him, and there was every goodness during his time; and he died at Castle Tirim, in the year of the age of Christ 1617, and Ranald, son of Allan, died in Canna in the year 1636; his body was interred at Howmore. In the same year Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan, died, and his body was brought to the island of Fionan in this year. John, son of Allan, departed this life at Canna, and his body was brought to Uist, and was buried at Howmore. In the same year Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan, died in Uist, and his body was buried at Howmore; excessive the number of nobles of Clan Ranald who died in that year. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of his father; and his mother was Mary, daughter of Angus, son of James, viz., the head chief of Iona and Kintyre, governor of Gigha and Colonsay. The other two sons of Donald were Ranald Og, whom we have mentioned before, and Alexander Og; they died without issue. [Follow Elegies, which see].

There you have the elegy for those four noblemen, namely, Ranald, son of Allan; Ranald, son of Donald, son of Allan; Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan; and John, son of Allan. Each of these men left issue, except Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan.

Ranald, son of Allan, a good man according to the times in which he lived; he was hospitable and generous, thrifty and friendly. He took unto him as his first wife the daughter of Ranald, son of James, *i.e.*, Tanist of South Oirear, and she bore him a good son, Angus Mor, son of Ranald. He put her away, and she was afterwards married to Coll Mac Gillespie. She was the mother of the Clann Coll, namely, Gillespie, Ranald and Alaster, and a good family of daughters, who were married to good gentlemen. Ranald, son of Allan, after having put away the daughter of Ranald, took Fionnsgoth Burke, a lady of the Burkes of the Province of Connaught, in the County Mayo, and she

Ferchar, do léig se úadha Fionsgoth 7 do phós se mairgréd inghen Thornoid mhic Leoid na hearadh, an bhen do bhi ag Torcaill og mac Leoid Leóghais, rug sí clañ do mac ailin .i. ailín óg mac ragnaill. Fuair an bhen maith sin bás úadha, tug na dhiaigh sin Máire inghen Giolla easbuig mhéidhe coñail 7 do rug mac dhó .i. Domnall Gorm mac Ragnaill 7 do léig se í, 7 do phós se na ndiaigh sin uile mairghred inghen Aonghus m^c Semuis 7 do roinédh, oighrecht do sliocht sin ar bhíne bhaghla 7 a^r airdnis, do rug sí clañ mhaith dhó .i. ragnall óg an tóighre 7 eóin óg 7 aonghus óg, Ragnall 7 Ruaighruith. clañ ag Domhnall mac aonghais m^c ailín mic aonguis mic ailín,¹ Domnall do mharbhadh [leg. mharbhadh] ag Filipfach anarm marcuis montrós 7 alasdair 7 alasdair dar mhathair Seonóid inghen Domnaill m^c ailín, do báithed se féin 7 abhen 7 theglach ag techt a cola doilen na mae, do bhi clañ diolmhuin oile ag Domhnall m^c aonghuis. Clañ mhaith ag eóin mac ailín eider é 7 Síle inghen Thorecaill óig m^c Leoid Leóghais .i. Domnall do baithedh ar chúan uibhisd an bliaghuin tar éis báis athar. Alasdair do ghabh hoigreacht do éis. Eóin dubh 7 ruaighri 7 clann diolmhuin oile. Clañ ag ruaighri m^c ailín .i. Eóin óg do ghabh a ionadh da éis 7 clann oile.

Trachtuim ar neigin dar eiridh re lín maimsir féin, ase fa ri re lín mo chét cuimhne .i. an céid Shérlas mac don '6' Séamus don treibh Sdiúbhardaigh ag so cuid dona huachtranuibh do bhi ar Ghaoidheatuib fa ri san naimsir sin, .i. Ragnall óg mac Ragnaill araíuigh marcos antrom ar an Rúta 7 ar na glíuibh anéirín, 7 Giolla asbuig caóch mac Giolla asbuig Ghruaimuidh m^c Giolla esbúig dhuin .i. marcós Earrgaoidheil; Sir Lachluin mac Giolla eóin tigherna Dhubhaird; Eóin múideordach mac Domhnaill m^c ailín caipdín cloíne ragnaill 7 tigerna mhúideord 7 uibisd; Eóin mac Ruaighruith mhór m^c Leoid na hearadh, Sir Domnall gorm mac Giolla asbuig mhic Domnaill triath Sleibhte 7 Thróntarnis, cúirteir mór ag ri Sérlas; 7 Niall an chasléin mac neill m^c Neill² bharraigh; Lachluin mac eóin bhailbh m^c Fionguine an tsratha; eóin garbh mac Giolla cholun raarsaigh; eóin garbh mac eóin abruidh tigerna chola; Muirchadh mac Giolla eóin Lochbúighe; Domnall an tsróim mac aongus mic Alasdair tigerna Gline garadh 7 enoidebhart na shenláoch an tosach mo chuimne 7 úa na ógána ar láimh an Dúnéda 7 na dhiaigh sin na mhorbhair chloinne Domnuill .i. aonghas mac alasdair mic Domnuill. 7 Ailin m^c Domhnaill duibh na uachtaran ar chloin chámshroin 7 a úa san na óganach .i. Eóghan m^c Eáain m^c ailín mairfes fós. 7

¹ mic aonguis mic ailín, not in R. B

² R. B. has not mic Neill.

bore three sons for him, namely, Alexander, Rory, and Farquhar. He put away Fionnsgoth, and married Margaret, the daughter of Norman Macleod of Harris, the wife whom Norman Og Macleod of Lewis had. She bore a family to the son of Allan, namely, Allan Og, son of Ranald. That good wife died from him. After her he took Mary, the daughter of Gillespie of Medhe Connail, and she bore a son to him, namely, Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, and he put her away. After all these he married Margaret, the daughter of Angus, son of James, and her issue were made heirs of Benbecula and of Ardnish. She bore him a good family, namely, Ranald Og, the heir, and John Og, Angus, Ranald, and Rory.

Donald, son of Angus, son of Allan, had a family; Donald, who was killed at Philiphaugh in the army of the Marquis of Montrose, and Alexander, whose mother was Janet, the daughter of Donald, son of Allan. He himself, his wife, and household were drowned while coming from Coll to Muck. Donald, son of Angus, had another natural family.

John, son of Allan, had a good family by Julia, the daughter of Norman Og Macleod of Lewis, namely, Donald, who was drowned on the coast of Uist the year after his father's death. Alexander assumed the heirship after him; John Dubh and Rory and other natural children. Rory, son of Allan, had a family, namely, John Og, who succeeded him, and other children.

I treat of certain affairs which have happened during my own time. Charles I., son of James VI. of the Stuart family, was King at my earliest recollection. Here are some of the Chiefs who were over the Gael, under the King at that time, viz., Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, Marquis of Antrim, over the Route, and over the Glins, in Ireland; and Archibald Cooch, son of Archibald Gruamach, son of Archibald Dun, viz., Marquis of Argyll. Sir Lachlan Maclean, laird of Duart. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, Captain of the Clanranald, and laird of Moydart and Uist. John, son of Rory Mor Mac Leod of Harris. Sir Donald Gorm, son of Gillespie Macdonald, lord of Sleat and Troterness, a great courtier with King Charles; and Niall of the Castle, Mac Neill of Barra. Lachlan, son of John Balbh Mackinnon of the Strath. John Garbh, son of Gilliecalum of Raasay; John Garbh, son of John Abrach, laird of Coll; Murdoch Maclean of Lochbuy. Donald of Strome, son of Angus, son of Alaster, laird of Glengarry and Knoydart, who was an old hero at the time of my earliest recollection, and his grandson a young man in confinement at Edinburgh, and after that was Lord Macdonald, namely, Angus, son of Alaster, son of Donald. And Allan, son of Donald Dubh, was Chief over Clan Cameron, and his grandson was a young man, namely, Ewan, son of John, son of Allan, who lives yet. And

seorus doñ m^c choínidh óig Iarlla sithphort uachtarán chloíne coínidh . 7 Domhnall dúabháil mac aodha úa maghnuis .i. morbh-air meghrath na cheñ ar mhorganachuibh 7 móran do daonibh maithe oile do bhi na nuachtaranuibh sa naimsir sin acht n^c sgríobhtar an so acht na daóine do coñaic me fein 7 fes coda da nguionhtharuib ar cuimne agam.

Gíodhedh is furusda dhuit as an tenguídh choitehín ina bfuiler ag sgiobhadh san rioghacht fios ar thriobloid na haimsire dfaghail . acht so ambáin gurab cuimhnech liom gur ab íad na halbanuidh is taosga do thionsgain cogadh sa na trí Rioghachtuibh 7 nar bhíad sagsanuigh no eireañigh ; oir tair eis coibhinent no comhchengal do ghenamh anaghaidh an riogh 7 Shagsanach um na heasbaguibh do chur ar cúl 7 Presbetrí do chur na nionad gur chuireadar fios ar an rabh doifigechuibh albanach san rioghachtuibh oile taóbh thall daíge 7 go ndenadar árd chommandair dalasduir Leisli .i. sensoigdeir do bhí fada accogadh ar choigerich, do ghlúas an tarmsin ar anaghaidh go Sagsan ase sin an chét arm do cuireadh ar chois anaimsir rí Serlais 7 is na aghaidh do bhi se. Do cháigh na riogachta tre na chéile oshin amach san bliaghain do nañaladh tarlla sin 1639 7 an tes na ngnoidhig sin do chuir marcos aontrom .i. Ragnall óg m^c Ragnaill araíuidh páirtaigh airm a heiriñ le hordughadh an riogh go halbain 7 daóine úasle do chineadh leó .i. Alasdair mac colla m^{ic} Giolla asbuig 7 coileneil Sémus mac Somuirle m^{ic} Sémuís nabaña 7 daóine uaisle oile, do cuadar na loinges a mbaile hac amí juli¹ 1644 nor gabhadar eala no tír go rangadar caol múile 7 do cuireadar leigeir ma caislén cheañ Loch alann 7 do gabhadar é 7 do fágsad bárdagha air, do ghluaisedar asa sin go cáislen mhíoghari, do gabhadar é le mór saothair, do fagbhadh daóine air da mhuintir, do ghlúais Alasdair mac colla 7 an pháirtaigh do ccois go caol reithe, do seol an luinges go loch Eiseórd san srath go Sir Domnall, do bhi ordughadh an rí 7 an marcois antrom um cheñus na ndaoine do gabhail chunge 7 deirghe leó 7 gach duine do eirghed leó. Leath bhliadhain roimhe sin fuair Sir Domnall bas, tairges alasdair mac cholla ceñus na ndaoine do Sir Sémus mac Domnaill 7 diultais Sir Semus sin, oir budh beg leis an cuidechta 7 an rioghacht uile na naghaidh 7 gan san chuideacht acht cúig cét dég fer, gur be comhairle do chuir Aluisdair roimhe filledh ar ais go heiriñ o nar freagradh ordughadh an rí úatha. Fa nam sin tangadar trí longa móra do loinges chognuidh na Parlameinte albanuidh timchell o lite gur sheóladar go rangular bun locha heiseórd 7 luingeas alasdair astigh san loch, tugadar troid dóibh gedheadh do gabhadh luinges alasdair, ionus

¹ R.B. has after juli : san bliadhain. For hac before aní juli, B.B. reads : hac,

George Donn Mackenzie Og, Earl of Seaforth and Chief of the Mackenzies. And Donald Dubhail Mackay, grandson of Magnus, viz., Lord Reay, and Chief of the Mackays; and many other good men who were chieftains at that time. But nothing is here written except of the people whom I have seen myself, and from my own recollection am acquainted with a part of their deeds.

It is easy for you, however, to obtain information about the troubles of the times from the common language in which they are writing in the kingdom. But this, however, I remember that the Scots were the soonest to begin this war of the three kingdoms, and not the English or Irish. For after having made a Covenant or Union against the King and English for the purpose of setting aside the bishops and appointing presbyters in their stead, they sent for all the Scottish officers in the other kingdoms beyond the sea, and they made commander in chief of Alexander Leslie, an old soldier, who had been for a long time fighting in foreign countries. That army marched into England; it was the first army set on foot in the time of King Charles, and it is against him it was. The kingdoms were put into commotion from that out, which happened, according to date, in the year 1639. And in the heat of these transactions the Marquis of Antrim, Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, sent a party of armed men from Ireland to Scotland by order of the King, and gentlemen of his own kin along with them, namely, Alaster, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, and other gentlemen. They took snipping at the town of Hac, in the month of July, in the year 1644. They did not take harbour or land until they came to the Sound of Mull, and they laid siege to the Castle of Kinloch Alan, took it, and left a garrison in it. They proceeded from thence to the Castle of Mingarry, which they took after great trouble, and a party of his people were left in it. Alaster, son of Colla, and the party marched on foot to Kyle-rea. The ships sailed to Loch Eiseord, in the Strath, to Sir Donald, for the King and the Marquis of Antrim's orders were for him to take the command of the army, and to take every man who would rise with them, but Sir Donald died half a year before that.

Alaster, son of Colla, offered the command of the army to Sir James Macdonald, but Sir James refused it, for he thought the army too small, since the whole kingdom was against him, they having only fifteen hundred men, so that Alaster came to the resolution of returning back to Ireland, since the King's orders were not obeyed by them. At that time, three large ships of war belonging to the Scottish Parliament sailed round from Leith, and came to the mouth of Loch Eiseord, while Alaster's ships lay in the loch; they fought them, but Alaster's ships were taken, which

gur bheigen dalasdair amhuin san rioghacht ina ttarla ole ar mhaith leis e.

Gluaisis roimhe tar chaol reithe, tar monadh chuaich, asa sin doibh go glen garadh, go nernadar campavann 7 fuaradar martacht go sáidhbhir da mhuintir 7 nior éiridh abheg do dhaóinibh. asa sin doibh go Báidinech 7 do rinedar camp an soin, do fhogradar do mhuintir na tire sin techt astech anarm an riogh no go loisgfeadh 7 go creachfadh an tír, do taisbenadh an tordughadh dhoibh 7 do thógbhadar leis anordughadh clann mhuirigh Bháideineach 7 caipdin 7 ceñfedhna maith da fuil fein rompa .i. cogain óg m^e andra m^e eóghain tug tri chet fer da fluil fein leis anarm an ri 7 do bhadar ro shesnach san narm an fedh do mhair an cogadh do eiridh clann Fhionlaig Bhraighe mhair leo 7 ceñ fedhna da fuil fein rompa .i. Domhnall óg m^e Domhuail m^e Fionláigh do gluaisadar asa sin dafall 7 tarra larrla muntróas doibh amblar anafaila accruth ceñuidhe cláraige 7 máilin fa na bhrághúid ar ttecht o Sagsan 7 ordughadh an riogh leis um ginleirecht na harmaraile do bheth aige 7 Alasdair mac colla na mháidseoir Sinrel aige 7 do ghlacadar go toilemhail chuea é, do gabh urnhór fer afall leo clann Donchaidh 7 Sdiubharduigh afall do bhi tosach an fhóghmhuir aca munámsin, 7 do ghlúais do chum an mhachuir ghallda, Tug arm ail mor dona coibhinentaírsi coine dhoibh angar do Phert an roibh ocht míle fer 7 ni rangadar féine da mhíle coisige do shluagh acht gedhedh rugadar búaiigh orrtha ni dhechaidh as díobh acht an rug luas each úatha . Do gabhadar Pert 7 do badh éalalach ionmhussach iad tar éis an catha soin Phert . ni rabh acht cúig la dég eteran cath sin do thabhairt 7 cath oile do bhrisded ag Obuirdhegh ar na covinenters aite abfuaradar cumasg cruaidh 7 troid theñ toraibhorb, do mhétuidh búaiigh an da chatha sin misnech 7 memma Ghaóidheal o sin anach, ionus nach tugdis cúl do namhaid ar choram na ar anchoram. Tarra do mac eailin .i. larrla Earr Gaoidheal abheith na cheñ don Presptri 7 na urruigh mhóir dona chovinentears 7 anaghaidh an riogh 7 tainic se daírd na murchan 7 do chuir sídsi na chaislén miodhaíridh 7 nior chin leis athabhairt anach. Tainic Eoin múdeordach an chaislín tirim dionsaighan champa sin mhic chailin air iarradas m^e eailin oir fa dóigh le mac eailin go neirghedh Eoin muideordach 7 clann ragnall leis na arm féin anaghaidh arm an riogh . ni fada

obliged Alaster to remain in the kingdom into which he had come, whether he liked it or not.

He marched off from thence over Kyle-rea and over the mountains of Cuaich, from thence they proceeded to Glengeary and encamped in it, where they got plenty of beef for their army, but few of the people joined them. From thence they went to Badenoch, encamped in it, and threatened the men of that country that if they did not join the King's army they would burn and spoil the country. The order was shown to them, and by the order they were joined by Clan Vurich of Badenoch, who were led by a captain and good chieftain of their own blood, namely, Ewan Og, son of Andrew, son of Ewan, who brought 300 men of his own kin with him into the King's army, who were very steadfast in the army while the war continued. They were joined by Clan Finlay of Braemar with a chief of their own kin, namely, Donald Og, son of Donald, son of Finlay. From thence they marched to Athole, and the Earl of Montrose met them at Blair-Athole, in the character of a timber merchant, and a little bag hanging from his neck, having come from England with the King's commission of general of the army, and Alaster, son of Colla, to be his major general, and they received him joyfully. The most of the men of Athole joined them, the Clan Duncan, and the Stewarts of Athole; that was in the beginning of harvest. From thence they marched to the Lowlands, where a great army of Covenanters met them near Perth, consisting of eight thousand men, while their own army consisted only of two thousand foot; but, however, they gained a victory over them; none of them escaped but such as the swiftness of horses carried away from them. They took Perth, and they were wealthy and rich after that battle of Perth. Fifteen days only intervened between the fighting of that battle and another battle which was fought at Aberdeen against the Covenanters, where they received a severe repulse and a forcible and fiercely clamorous fight. The success of those two battles raised the courage and spirit of the Gael from that forth, in so much that they did not turn their backs to the enemy, either on even terms or under a disadvantage.

Mac Cailin, Earl of Argyle, happened to have been a leader of the Presbyterian faction and a great supporter of the Covenanters against the king; he came to Ardnamurchan, and laid siege to the Castle of Mingarry, but did not succeed in taking it.

John Moydartach came from Castle Tirim to that camp of Mac Cailin, at the request of Mac Cailin, for Mac Cailin hoped that John Moydartach and the Clanranald would join him in his own army against the king's army. He did not remain long in the camp when he returned, and raised all the men of Uist, Big,

dó san champa do fhill tar ais 7 do thionoil fecht Uibhisid, 7 Eige, mhúideord 7 árasaig 7 is í cét sheirbhís do roinedh leó .i. Shúineord do chreachadh *gan* bhó *gan* chaora dfhagbhail innte 7 tabhairt go faichea an chaislen *tirim* 7 do chuir se Domnall amhac le cuid don chreich sin do chum na mbárd do bhí ar chaislín mhíodhairigh, 7 sanám chétna tainic Alasdair mac colla anuas o mhuntrós do thabhairt rélif do chaislén mhíodhairigh 7 tarrla Alasdair 7 Domnall mac Eóin muideordach da cheile an 7 fa luathghairech iad fa na cheile dfacsia oir do bé sin tús aneólais ar achéile, tangadar asa sin don chaislen *tirim* ar fágbhail athrughadh bárd ar chaislén mhíodhairidh, do ghluais Eoin muideordach 7 iad féin dárasaig 7 do mhórshróin 7 do cuireadar techta díonsaigh mic Leóid diarraidh air techt astech anarm ari do reir a dhlighidh 7 do dhiult se dhoibh 7 tangadar do chnóideórd 7 tarrla Aonghus mac mic Alasdair riú ainsin, 7 do bhadar ag iarraidh air eirghe 7 ní dearma sanuaírsin, Gíodhedh do eiridh Domnall gorm derbhrathair athar leó 7 an chuid buidh mo dferuibh chnóideórd 7 ghliúe garadh, do thrialladar ó cheñ loch neimheis amach mán chlach árd go loch habar 7 don bhráighe 7 do éiredh Domnall glas mac mic Ragnaill 7 fir an bhrághad leo 7 tainic Sdiúbhordaigh na hapan cluca an soin 7 clañ Eanáin ghliúe comhan 7 fer ghliúe neimheis 7 an raibh taobh hoir do Léobuidh do chloin chamróin, do ghluaisadar as soin go Báidínech 7 tar mhonadh dhruim úachtar 7 go blar an afall 7 tarrla marcos muntrós riú ainsin 7 fa buigheach é don toigheasdal sluagh sin do chuiridh le heoin muideordach chuige do ghéanamh seirbhísi ariogh shaoghla. Do chuireadh comhuirle choguidh na snighe san bhall sin 7 dfhéigsin caite a ceth ccaithfedh siad an geimhredh ase shaoiladh an sinireil gurab ar Ghalldacht do bionchaithmhe an gembredh 7 do mbios cách gurab ar Ghaoidhealtacht fa dainge dho an tárm do bheith do aontaigh muntrós an ní sin ar choingheall go fuighedh an tárm biadh 7 loismed an 7 do chuireadar fios ar aonghus m^e ailín duibh go láthair na comhuirle .i. duine uasal dferuibh Ghliúe comhan do chuir muntrós ceisd ar aonghus nar bheolach aña ttiorraibh m^e cailín no an fuigheadh an sluagh biadh no fas longart ionta san gheimhredh do fhreagair aonghus an morbhair 7 isedh a dubhairt n^e raibh baile no leith bhaile fa thighernas m^e cailín nar bheol dó 7 da foghnadh tighe díonach 7 bath remhra mar bhiadh re chaithemh ionta go fuighedh doibh e do thaitin an fhreagra ris an marcós 7 do áom triall dearr Ghaoidheal. Do ghluais an sluagh a braighe afall 7 do chuadar go hapiunn an meínínigh 7 do loisgedar í 7 asa sin dhoibh go ceñ loch tatha 7 do loisg siad ar g^e taobh dhe

Moydart, and Arasaig, and the first thing they did was the spoiling of Suinart, leaving neither cow nor sheep in it that they did not carry away to the plains of Castle Tirim; and he sent his son Donald with a part of that prey to the garrison who were in Castle Mingarry. Meantime Alaster Mac Colla came down from Montrose to give relief to Castle Mingarry; and Alaster and Donald, son of John Moydartach, met each other there, and they were glad to see each other, for that was their first acquaintance with one another. From thence they came to Castle Tirim, and after having left an exchange of garrison in Castle Mingarry, John Moydartach and themselves proceeded to Arasaig and to Morar, and they sent a message to Macleod requesting him to come and join the king's army according to his law, but he refused them; and they came to Knoydart, where they met Angus, the grandson of Alaster, and they requested him to join them, but he did not join them at that time. However, Donald Gorn, his father's brother, joined them, and the greater part of the men of Knoydart and of Glengarry. They went forth from the head of Loch Nevis by Clachard to Lochaber and to the Brae, and Donald Glas, the grandson of Ranald, and the men of the Brae joined them, and the Stewarts of Appin came to them there, and the Clan Ian of Glencoe, and the men of Glen Nevis, and all those to the east of Lochy of the Clan Cameron. From thence they went to Badenoch, and over the range of Drumachter, and to Blair in Athole, where they met the Marquis of Montrose, who was very thankful for that collected army sent to him by John Moydartach to do service for their earthly king. A council was held in that place in order to consider where they should spend the winter. The general supposed that they should spend the winter in the Lowlands, but all of them thought the country of the Gael the best place for the safety of the army. Montrose consented to that, on the assurance that the army would get victuals and accommodation in it, for which purpose Angus, son of Allan Dubb, was invited before the council; he was a gentleman of the men of Glencoe. Montrose put the question to Angus, Was he not acquainted with the countries of Mac Cailin, or could the army get victuals or encampment in them in winter? Angus answered his lordship, and said that there was not a town under the lordship of Mac Cailin but was known to him, and that if stanch horses, and fat cattle as victuals to feed upon, in them would answer their purpose, that they would procure them for them. That answer pleased the Marquis, and they unanimously prepared to go to Argyle. The army marched from the Brae of Athole, and they went to the Menzies in Appin, which they burnt, and from thence they went to the head of Loch Tay, and burnt both

7 tainic *clann* Griogoir 7 *clann* anaba a chucha do chunguamh le háin an rí do chuireadh Eoin muidéordach 7 amuinntir fein 7 fir an bhrághad ar slíghidh ar leith ón chuid eile do narm do ghenamh creachadh ar fedh g^c tire ionús nar tharrla re muntróas e go rangadar Cill martain anglasradh 7 tug an crechta¹ sin míle bó ar aontubhadh do chreith astech go campa mhuntróas ní fuil re rágh aó acht gar chreachadh 7 do losgadh tiorrtha mic cáilín uile don toisgsin, 7 gar marbhadh 800 7 ceithre fichet 7 cuig fir dég sna tiorruibh gan bhlár gan machuire do thabhairt ionta. Do ghluais an tarm ahear Ghaoidebeal tar an chonguil Ladhánuigh ag siubhal g^c tire go rangadar inber Lochuidh an Loch habar ní roibhe mac cáilín diomhaoin oir do chuir se iarraidh ar thigerna achadh na mbreac as Eirín chuige, oir do bhi se aneirinn o thosach an choguidh 7 duithadh Tarrla aontrom aige 7 abailte móra ar dáimh 7 arm na sheasamh aige ionta. Do chúaidh an marcos fein go Dún éidin da chasáoid re comhuirle na halban nach roibh muntrós no Alasdair mac colla ag fuirech ris do chum catha do thabhairt doibh 7 do chuireadar reisiment chuig cé^t leis do shoighdeiribh mar chunguamh 7 mar fiadhain, Tainic tigerna achuidh na mbreac as Eirinn chuca 7 do ghabh mír 7 dásacht é mar fuaí^r se ar na losgadh 7 ar na creachadh a dhuthaidh ar a chion, Do chruinigh se clann mhég Dhuinne go lionmhur ler thionoilte 7 do trialladar ar lorg anaírm sin muintros 7 Alasdair mic colla, acht ar techt do mhuntróas go hinber Lóchaidh, tainic Sir Lochlín mac Giolla eoin chuca añ 7 aonghus mac mic Alasdair tigerna Gliné garadh, acht do bhi daóine mic mic Alasdair san narm roimh sin do ghnath 7 ar nglúasacht as inbher Lóchaidh don taobh túath ní fada do chúadar annaí^r tainic sgela chuca go ttainic mac Cailín 7 an mhor shlúagh sin go hinbher Lóchaidh 7 gar loisgeadar bráigh loch habar, do fhilladar a cill chuimin anobaí^rthairbh an tarm sin ríogh sérlus sa nuarsin 7 marcos muntrós na geniler aca 7 Alasdair mac colla mic Giolla eshuig na maigheor ginirel 7 na huasle sin chloine raghuuill 7 chloin Domhmaill .i. Eoin muidéordach m^c Domhuuill mic ailin 7 a mhac Dommall 7 aonghus mac mic Alasdair tigerna Gliné garadh 7 a ceinedh 7 an daóine muintire fein leó 7 na trí Reisimente cirenaicha do dherbh dháóine muintire Tarrla aontroma, Do bhi añ accinfeadhna fein romptha .i. corneil Sémus mac Somhuirle mic Semais na baí^a mic Shomuirle bhuighe 7 ragnall óg mac alasdair mic allasdair mic aonguis Uaimbhrigh, 7 Mághnas m^c an Giolla dhúibh í chathan derbh chomalt iarrla aontrom. Do tháobh mic Giolla eoin Sir Lochlainn ní roibhe do dháóinibh na fhocharí acht tuairín da fher dhég da muintir da choimhídecht; Do bhi duine maith añ duaslíbh alban .i. morbhaí^r Oglabí 7 aml^c duine gasda .i. sir Tómos. Do ghluaisdar o chill chuimin tar láire thurraid 7 astech

¹ íechta ? eidechta ? [reading doubtful].

sides of it. The Clans Gregor and Mac Nab came to them to assist the king's army. John Moydartach and his own party and the men of the Brae were sent in a separate direction from the other part of the army to make a preying throughout the country, so that Montrose did not meet him until they came to Kilhuartin in Glassary. From that single preying expedition they brought in a thousand cows to the camp of Montrose. In short, all the territories of Mac Cailin were spoiled and burnt on that occasion, and eight hundred four score and fifteen men were killed in these countries without battle or skirmish having taken place in them. The army marched from Argyle over Connell of Lorn, traversing every country until they came to Inverlochy in Lochaber.

Mac Cailin was not idle, for he sent to the laird of Auchinbreck to come to him from Ireland, for that man had been in Ireland since the beginning of the war, on the Earl of Antrim's estate, and having its large towns in his possession, with a standing army in them. The Marquis [Mac Cailin] himself went to Edinburgh to complain to the Council of Scotland that Montrose or Alister did not wait for him to give them battle, upon which they sent with him a regiment of five hundred soldiers as an assistance and force. The laird of Auchinbreck came from Ireland to them, and he was seized with fury and rage on finding his estate burnt and plundered before him. He gathered the Clan Campbell numerously and extensively mustered, and they went in the track of that army of Montrose and of Alister, son of Colla. When Montrose arrived at Inverlochy, Sir Lachlan Maclean came to them there, and Angus, son of the son of Alister, laird of Glengarry; but the men of Mac Alister's son were always in that army. Having marched from Inverlochy, they had not gone far when news came to them that Mac Cailin and his large army had come to Inverlochy, and that they had burnt the Braes of Lochaber. The army of King Charles returned from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff, at that time commanded by the Marquis of Montrose, their general, and Alister, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, major-general, and these nobles of Clanranald and Macdonalds, namely, John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, and his son Donald, and Angus, son of Alister, son of Donald, son of Angus, laird of Glengarry, along with their own kindred and friends, and the three Irish regiments of the true men of the people of the Earl of Antrim, led on by their own commanders, namely, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, son of Somerled Buighe, and Ranald Og, son of Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Angus the Proud, and Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh Mac Cathan, foster brother to the Earl of Antrim. Maclean, Sir Lachlan, had only about twelve men of his people to attend him. There was a good man there of the nobles

go Gleñ ruaigh 7 tairis an sbethain 7 tarrla pártuidh don namhuid dhoibh an soin 7 do leansad iad 7 do marbhadh anurmhor 7 an droing do chuaidh as diobh tugadar sgeala don champa 7 do bhi annach dia sathraín ar techt orrtha an tra rangadar ar comhvir anamhad . do chúaidh an sluaigh m^{ie} Cailín ar accoimeid 7 do bhi foraire gac sluaigh dhoibh ag lamhach ar achéile ar fedh na haóiche, Do chúaidh mac cailín féin na luing 7 do fhágaibh tigerna achuidh na mbree re haghaidh na hiorghaile, acht a bhfior thós na maidne do cóirghedh na catha aneagar 7 anórdughadh Dia dómhnaigh la féile bríde an cét la dearach año domini 1645. Do cuiredh amach a harm an rí cuidechta 7 Magnus mac an Ghiolla dhuibh i chathain rompa, 7 do cuiredh cuideachta eile na naghaidh as arm m^{ie} Cailín, 7 Giolla asbuig mac Giolla esbuig óig tigerna na mbingingedh tug an da Phártuidh troid da cheile nior fada gur brisedh ar an partuigh sin airm m^{ie} cailín gur cuired na corp féin go haimdheónach iad do chuaidh corp anairm tríd a cheile dhe sin tugadh anaduaña orrtha 7 do brisedh uile, Do marbhadh úrmhor an tsluaigh 7 do báthadh iliomad diobh ar bhun neimheis, do marbhadh tigerna achaidh na mbree 7 tigherna charaduil 7 Próvisd Chillí muña do ghabhadh tigerna an Bharrbhric, tigerna óg Charadail, mac Tomhair na Piñginge móire, do gabhadh an chuid nar marbhadh do chinedh m^{ie} Cailín uile an la sin. Easbadh airm an rí .i. Tomás m^c morbhár oglabí Capdín Brain 7 seisir do soghdeiribh. Gluaisis muntrós tar eis an catha sin 7 árm an rí don taobh atúath 7 tainic mac coínidh .i. Iarla Sithphort chuca 7 tug abhriathar go tiocfa féin 7 adhaóine leis a nairm an rí da chuidiughadh do chuir se tionol 7 tiunsachadh ar a mhuinntir aleóghus 7 as gach tíre oile do rabh aige ; iomthós muntrós do chaith se an terrach aña taobh atuath ag nertughadh ahaírm féin 7 tainic na Gordonuigh da ecommoradh 7 morbhar Górdon mac marcos huntli 7 do bferde iad. Fa námsin tainig arm na comhairle Albañ as an taobh adeas; 7 tainic mac Coínidh 7 a arm féin o thraigh fir Leoghuis 7 anoirire a tuath a se ní do riñe m^c coínidh féin 7 a mhuinntir dol díonsaigh airm na Parlameinte 7 fhocal do bhrisedh ar muntrós 7 ar arm an rí. Tarla ag alta eiriñ muntrós 7 arm an rí ma námsin 7 morbhar Górdon 7 amhathshluagh 7 ashluagh coisi. Tainic Nataniel Gordon on foraire chuca 7 tug sgela dhoibh go rabha an námhuid

of Scotland, namely, Lord Ogilvie, and his son, a good man, *i.e.*, Sir Thomas. They marched from Fort-Augustus over Laire-thuirard, and into Glenroy and over the Spean, where they were met by a party of the enemy, and they killed the most of them, and such of them as escaped brought intelligence to the camp. Saturday evening was coming on them when they arrived before their enemy. Mac Cailin's army went on their guard, and the sentries of both armies were firing at each other during the night. Mac Cailin himself took to his ship, and he left the laird of Auchinbreck to face the fight. At the very beginning of morning the battalions were put into arrangement and order, being Sunday, the Festival day of Bridget, and the first day of Spring, A.D. 1645. A party was sent out from the King's army, headed by Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh O'Cathan, and another party was sent from Mac Cailin's army to oppose them, headed by Gillespie, son of Gillespie Og, laird of the Bingingeadhs. The two parties having given fight to each other, it was not long until that part of the army of Mac Cailin gave way; having been forcibly driven back on its own main body, the main army became confused, they were roughly handled and defeated. The greater part of the army were killed, and a very great number of them were drowned at Bun Nevis. The laird of Auchinbreck, the laird of Caradale, and the Provost of Kilmun were killed. The laird of Barrbreck, the young laird of Caradale, [and] Mac Iomhair of the Pingin Mor were taken prisoners. All those of the kindred of Mac Cailin that were not killed on that day were taken prisoners. The loss of the King's army was Thomas Lord Ogilvie, Captain Brain, and six soldiers.

Montrose marched to the north with the King's army, and Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, came to them and pledged his word that he himself and his people along with him would join the King's army to aid it; he collected and gathered his people from Lewis and from every other country which he possessed. As to Montrose, he spent the spring in the north strengthening his own army; and the Gordons, with Lord Gordon, the son of the Marquis of Huntly, came to congratulate them, and they were pleased with it. About that time the army of the Scottish Parliament came from the south, and Mackenzie, with his own army came from the Coast of the men of Lewis and the northern borders. What Mackenzie himself and his people did was to join the army of the Parliament and break his word with Montrose and the King's army.

While Montrose and the King's army lay at Auldearn, Lord Gordon with his good force of horse and foot being with him, Nathaniel Gordon came to them from the advanced guards and

angar doibh, marcach maith an fearsin lánh fhuiltech áthasac an Gordonach caoch ainm oile dó. Do cóirighedh catha glesda glan-
 airmnach Gaoidhel ar chomhair a neschacaid 7 tugadh an lánh dhes
 don mharesluagh ghloimhir Górdonigh 7 da morbhair 7 sdiuradh
 cuirp an chatha don mharcus mhear mhórdhalach muntrós, 7
 gabhas sir alasdair arm dherg échtubhinig .i. mac calma churaínta
 colla chiotaig mic Giolla easbuig mic Colla mic allasdar mic coin
 cathanaig lánh chlé anaim chuige fá chomhair laimhe deisi na
 nánhad, 7 ar mbeith dallasdar ag córughadh amhuintire, tainic
 dúine úasal ón mhorbhair le techtairecht chuige 7 do labhair san
 bfoirnsí, Do chualamar anhic Domnaill go rabha coimheangal 7
 caradrath ag ar sinseruibh re chéile 7 nar bhuailadar buille
 anaghaidh a chéile ge be ar bioth ceanre do bhiádh eter an chúid
 eile dalbmachibh 7 iad 7 nar mhó clú chrúadail ar threabhbh oile
 na ortha, ar a nadhbhar sin dathnuaghadh an coimheanghuil
 budh mian leam a chónadh dfaghbhaill úaibhsí 7 así sin malairt
 choisighadh an chét lá dom sheirbhís dom rí saogalta, ase sin mo
 shluagh coisi féin do ghabhail chugad 7 do choisighesi do chur
 chugam. Do rinneadh go hatblamh le hallasdaír mac colla an ní sin,
 do chuire deichnemhar 7 ceithre fichét díonsaigh mhorbhar Górdón
 dona seú soighdeoribh, ar na nderbhadh go minic amor dhochribh
 aniomad daítibh 7 tainic chuige na náit sin trí chét coisidhe do
 mhuintir bhug na gaoithe 7 srathabhalgaidh 7 bhraighe an mhach-
 uire nar chlecht cumaisc naerúaidhe comhlán na torann treathan-
 garbh troda. Acht gerbh oile dallasasdaír an mhalairt sin, fa
 maith do muintir í oir ní rabhadar am blar no an sgeirmis riamh fa
 saóire dhaoibh na é, tar leó nach roibh do curuim ar mharesluagh
 na nGórdónach acht abheith ag tesaírgin na coisigedh o nuile
 chuítabhart. Iomthus allasdaír táirges amuintir amach agarrdha
 ina tarrladar 7 nior chónaibh aige da gnáth mhuintir féin acht
 teachnamhar 7 da fhichet da daoineibh uaisle 7 cuiris cuiger ar
 fhichet diobh sin san chét ranga 7 cuiger ar fichet san ranga
 dheighenach dhiobh 7 do tarruing athrí eét coisighidhe Górdónach
 na meaghóin 7 do ghluais féin romptha 7 is iad daoine tarrla ar
 accomaír réisiment thigerna Labhair daoine trénaílt deuta 7 daoine
 uaisle Leóghuis na accuidecht a cheile do thionsgañ toraí na troda
 anhuil is gnáth sanuile mhachuire 7 nior mhaith fullann sin ag na
 coisighibh do bhi an diaigh allasdaír mic colla, oir ní cluinfedh
 cuid diobh síonsa sóighde no fed peileir n° déadadh cromadh eín
 no iomrall aisdir ; ase fa cosnamh dallasdaír nuairsin ag indhecht
 an diaigh achúil ag sméidedh alaimh ar amhuintir misnech mhaith
 7 meirseil athlamh do dhenamh 7 gan dfheidhm ag a dhaoineibh
 uaisle da ghéidh acht a coimhail acuidechta na nordughadh no

informed them that the enemy were near them : that man was a good knight and a fortunate warrior ; Gordonach Caach was another name for him. The trained and well-armed battalions of the Gael were arranged in order opposite the enemy, and the right hand side was given to the dread knight Gordon and to his lord, and the command of the body of the battalion to the active, arrogant Marquis Montrose. Sir Alaster, the red-armed horse-knight, *i.e.*, the brave and courageous son of Colla Giotach, son of Gillespie, son of Colla, son of Alaster, son of John Cathanach, took the left wing of the army to him against the right of the enemy, and while Alaster was arranging his party, a gentleman from Lord Gordon came with a message to him, and spoke in this manner :—
“ Mac Donald, we have heard that there was an agreement and friendship between our ancestors, and that they did not strike a blow against one another, whatever strife might have been between the other Scots and them ; neither was the fame of any other tribe for valour greater than theirs ; therefore, by way of renewing the agreement, I would wish to receive a favour from you, and that is an exchange of foot on the first day of my service to my earthly King, viz., you taking my foot forces and you sending me your foot.”

That affair was quickly performed by Alaster, son of Colla. He sent ten and four score of the veteran soldiers, who were often tested in great dangers in many places ; and there came in their stead three hundred foot of the men of Bog of Gight, Strathbogy, and the Braes, who were not accustomed to skirmishing, hard conflict, or the loud, harsh noise of battle. Although that was a bad exchange for Alaster, it was good for his men, for they were never in any battle or skirmish which was cheaper [safer] for them than it. It seemed to them that the cavalry of the Gordons had no duty to perform but to defend the foot from every danger. Alaster drew up his men at the place where they had come to, and found that there remained with him of his own men but ten and two score of his gentlemen ; he put five and twenty of these in the first rank, and five and twenty of them in the last rank, and drew up his three hundred foot of the Gordons in their midst, and marched before them. The men who opposed them were the regiment of the laird of Lawers, well trained men, and the gentlemen of Lewis along with them. The clamour of the fight began as is usual in every field of battle, which the foot who were behind Alaster, son of Colla, could not well endure, for some of them would not hear the sough of an arrow or the whistling of a ball without bowing their heads or flying about. Alaster's defence then was to go backward, beckoning to his party with his hand to be of good courage and march quickly, while his gentlemen were

gur sháruidh orrtha do baithnigh damh daoine no riñe marbhadh ar na coisighibh Gordonach da coonmhail o brisededh de ghabháí mar do choñaic an námhuid an ní si eibhghedar anioñsuigh 7 an tasalt do thabhairt. Tug alasdaír ordugh an garrdha as ar thriallad roimhe sin do thabhart orrtha 7 tangus orrtha faoi sin le píicibh 7 le sóighdibh do bághas ag denamh marbha ortha ar gach taobh don garrd(h)a ma fuair an chuidechta astech añ, do bhris cloidhemh alasdar 7 fuair se cloidhimh oile na laimh 7 ní roibh cuimhni aige féin cia tug do é acht daoine ag tabhairt baramhla gur be achliabhain mac cáidh aird na croisi tug dhó a chloidhimh féin, 7 do thuit mac cáidh sa nuairsin 7 fer dírch¹ mág aodha 7 daoine uasle maithe oile ma dhoras an ghardha do bhí ag fanmuin re halasdar do chur astech romp 7 ar ndul dalasdar astech san garrdha do chuir glés troda ar an roibh astigh añ do thabhairt relife do mhuinir do bhí amuigh, 7 fa diobh ragnall mac Domnuill mic Aongais nihuilaigh me ceannin² ní leigin thoram an bhégansa do cur sios da ghriomharthaibh do rala dho a bheith ar siubhal amearg na ngordonach 7 ní hionañ taobh don ghardha gus ar ghabh e 7 an chuid eile do dhaonibh uaisle alasdaír do bhí amearg na ngordonach ar siubhal no gur mhothuidh se an teapar do chur ma na slíénaibh aige do iompáigh a aghaidh re na namhaid do bhí a chloidhemh ma bhraghuid 7 sgiath air alaimh chle 7 guña glaice na laimh dheis do chuir se an gunna riu 7 do sdadar cuidecht do lucht pícedh do bhí na dhiaigh mar tarra slighe cumhang rompa les sin ní rabha duine da chuidecht fein do bhí na dhiaigh gan dul roimhe do bhí marbhadh tiugh ag lucht bóghadh ga dhénamh ar na coisidhibh Gordonac ma nám sin tarra dfiorbogha a bheith ag rioth seachad ar ragnall 7 é ag chur soighed ar Ghordonachibh tug súil tar a ghualuinn 7 do coñaic an fuirech do chuir ragnall air lucht na bpiced 7 do iompaigh alaimh on bfer do bhí roimhe do shéol a shoighed ar ragnall do bhuaill san pheirceall do chuir dorn dí amach ar an bpeirceall oile ainsin do sgaoil ragnall an turch 7 ní ar fer an bhogha teilgis an gunna úagha 7 cuiris lámh acen a chloidhimh do bhí a sgeithe abfad úagh amach da in dhíden ar phícibh tug iarraidh da chloidhimh 7 ní tháinic leis oir do rioth an crios³ timcheall leis 7 ní tháinic an chloidhimh amach tug an dara fecht leagadh ar lámh na sgeithe fa nasgail ar truail an chloidhimh 7 tugadh amach é Gíodhedh do cuireadh cúig píce eder an chloch 7 an smeig añ leis anbfolbh-ughadhsin acht ní rabha orrlech ar doimhne anen áladh da ndernadar air ansoin . seal ar an seol soin ag gerradh phícédh 7

¹ B. B. has : doirch. R. B. reading is doubtful.

² The next 35 lines are not in the B.B.

³ crois ? cros ?

entirely engaged in keeping their companies in their order, but they failed to do so ; I knew men who killed some of the Gordons' foot to prevent their flight, which when the enemy perceived they prepared to attack them and to make the charge. Alaster ordered them to gain the enclosure which they had forsaken before, but they were attacked with pikes and arrows, and many were slain on every side of the enclosure before the party got into it. Alaster's sword broke, and he got another sword into his hand, and he did not himself remember who gave it to him, but some persons supposed that it was his brother-in-law, Davidson of Ardmacross, that gave him his own sword. Davidson, Fear Doiriche Mackay, and other good gentlemen, fell at that time at the entrance of the enclosure, who were waiting to have Alaster in before them. As soon as Alaster got into the garden, he set all those in it in fighting order to give relief to those of his party who were outside ; one of them was Ranald, son of Donald, son of Angus Mac Ceanald of Mull. I do not omit to set down this small part of his deeds. He happened to have been walking among the Gordons, and it was not the same side of the garden that he took and the other party of Alaster's gentlemen who were walking among the Gordons, when he felt the Teapar having been put on his shoulders. He turned his face to the enemy, his sword was at his breast, his shield on his left hand, and a hand-gun in his right hand. He pointed the gun at them, and a party of pike men who were after him halted. There happened to be a narrow passage before them, and on that account there was not one of his own party that had been after him but went before him ; there was a great slaughter made among the Gordons' foot by the bowmen. It happened at that time that a Bowman was running past Ranald and he shooting at the Gordons ; he looked over his shoulder and saw the halt which Ranald brought the pikemen to, and he turned his hand from the man who was before him, and aimed his arrow at Ranald, which struck him on the cheek, and he drove a fist's length of it out through the other cheek. Then Ranald fired the shot but not at the Bowman ; he threw the gun away and put the hand to his sword, while his shield arm was stretched out to defend himself against the pikes ; he made an effort to get the sword, but it would not draw, for the cross hilt whirled about and the sword did not come out ; he tried it the second time, but it did not come ; he tried it the third time by holding the scabbard of the sword with the hand of the shield which he put under his arm, and it was drawn out, but five pikes pierced him between the breast and the chin on account of that process ; however, not one of the wounds they then inflicted on him was an inch deep. Having been engaged for some time cut-

an méid do churtháoi an sás na sgeithe díobh. Do tharr se adbruim ris angharrdha do chúm a choinbhéta 7 do bhí ag déanamh imechta ar eigen díonsaigh an doruis. Do bi lucht na mpicedh ag dol anédánacht air ón mhét do bhí ag gearradh dhiobh acht aoinfer do bhí da thuargaim go harranta iomarcach tar leis an bfersin go ceoimétadh a píce gan gherradh 7 go tuitfedh after comhloin leis. Do bhí raghnall ag esdecht re halasdair ag gabhail do bhatha ar Ghordonachibh fa oleas an lámhadh do bhádar da ghenammh do thabhairt relif dho fein as a nionadh ina roibh acht do bhí se ag triall go doruis an ghardha céim ar chéim 7 anuair do shaoil bheith angar don doruis tug léim ard athlamh ó fher na píce 7 tug a chul dó 7 aghaidh ar an doruis 7 do chróm a cheñ, lenais fer na píce ó gur chróm a cheañ fein faoi an doruis, do bhí alasdair san úairsin do bfeithimh 7 tug buille dñor na píce, 7 ger bathlamh do chum ionpóigh arís is edh tarlla ceñ anógláigh da bhualadh fa na heasgadagh ar Ragnall on bhuille tug Alasdair dhó, tuites achorp san doruis 7 achen san ghardha, ar ndírghedh adhroma do ragnall 7 ar nanhare na dhúigh ar an doruis ag sin mar coñaire achompánach ; Do gheradh an t-soighet do bhí an Ragnall 7 tugadh as í 7 fúair as í 7 fuair a thenga go maith 7 comus labhra ní nar sháoil.

Do burusd a rágh n^o go tím-diomháoin do bhadar an chuid oile dárm an rí sanuairsin .i. Marcós mer menianach misnech mhór muntros 7 morbhair cródha curannta gasda galanta gasegemail Gordón gona auaislibh na fharrad. 7 an cuid oile don droing dhána dháchtuidh¹ Domhnallaigh 7 don reinnh runbhuirbh ro chadma reachtaigeñtaigh raghnallaigh . acht tugsad a naghaidh anámhad go harracht urronta gan uamhan gan imeagan buille na urchaire. Et tarlla do muntros a gionarál go rabha re na shluaigh 7 é ar árd choic, 7 do coñaire an guasacht 7 an gábhadh an rabha Alasdair, 7 ase ní do ríne do léig gláodh mor as ag brosnughadh na núsle 7 an tsluaig do bhí an ait eisdechta dó 7 isedh duibhert, is mor anáire duin an daon duine ag tabhair ar clú dñin do ghnáth mar bhrisder ar nuile namhuid romhuin ag sin alasdair ar breith búagha ar an mhuintir do bhí as achomhuir fein don chatha 7 tuguibhsi anadhbhansa go glésda gradathlamh ; Do fregradh go furachar an fhogra sin ó nard geimirel, ionus nach rabha marcach nar teñ a sháil re haisgail eich . no coisidhe nar chruaidhgh a chéim go talemhor troighesguidh 7 go sanntach solamhagh ionus go ndechadar amesg anamhad don ruatharsin, 7 do brisedh ar mathshluag na namhad gur chuirredh amesg na ceoisighed iad ; iomthus alasdair, do mhothuidh do mheirge mhóir

¹ dháipuidh ?

ting off the pikes, some of which stuck in the boss of the shield, he set his back to the garden to defend himself, and he was forcibly endeavouring to go to the door. The pikemen became deterred on account of the great number of them that were being cut off, except one man, who was striking at him desperately and severely, for it seemed to that man that if he could preserve his pike from being cut off, his combatant man should fall by him. Ranald was then listening to Alaster complaining of the Gordons for the bad exertion they were making to rescue himself out of the place in which he was ; but he (Ranald) was advancing towards the garden door, step by step, and when he considered to be near the door he gave a high quick spring away from the pikeman, he turned his back to him, with his face to the door, and stooped his head ; the pikeman followed him, and stooped his own head under the door. Alaster was at that time watching them ; he gave the pikeman a stroke, and although he might have been inclined to return back again quickly, what happened was that the young man's head was knocked against Ranald's shins from the stroke which Alaster gave him ; his body fell in the door and his head in the garden. When Ranald straightened his back and looked behind him at the door, it was then he saw his companion. The arrow which was stuck in Ranald was cut and pulled out of him, and he got the use of his tongue and power of speech, which he did not expect.

It may be easily conjectured that the rest of the king's army was not idle all this time, viz., the active, intellectual, and courageous Marquis of Montrose ; the brave, heroic, active, gallant, warlike Lord Gordon, along with his gentlemen ; and others of the bold and warlike Clan of the Mac Donalds, and of the truly fierce, very brave, powerfully spirited band of the Clanranald, and they faced the enemy manfully and bravely without the fear or terror of strokes or shots. Montrose their general, being with his army, stood on a high hill, and saw the great danger and jeopardy in which Alaster was, and what he did was to call out loudly to encourage the gentlemen and the army who were within hearing of him, and said, "It is a great shame for us that one man should always carry off our fame from us by conquering every enemy before us : there is Alaster gaining the victory over the party that were opposed to him in the battle ; therefore lead on this army in good order, zealously and quickly." This order of the chief general was carefully responded to, so that every horseman pressed his heels to the flanks of his horse, and every footman's step moved on vigorously, light-footedly, anxiously, and nimbly ; and in that charge they went among the enemy, when the enemy's forces were routed and were driven among the foot.

an ríogh ag *techt* ar cúl an reidsiment do bhí ag tabhair trod dhó, ain sin do chuir gles ar amhuintir do tarraing amach as an ghardha do chum troda 7 tainic marcach o Muntrós chuige faoi sin, tug *alasdair* adhaóin as an ghardha, in mhéid do bhí infhedmdha diobh, giodhedh do fháguibh *secht* bhí dhég do bhí búailte astigh do dhaóinibh uaisl nar fhét *techt* a mach tairis ar marbhadh dhiobh do chuir gles troda ar an *cuidechta* 7 do ionsaigh anamhuid an fecht tanaiste 7 do ionsaigh muntrós ar an laimh oile iad, ionus gur thuit an reidsiment sin tigerna Labair 7 úrmhor flier Leoghais mar aón riu *naráingadh*, do lenadh an ruáig orrtha gur theisirg Inber nis an chuid do tharr as diobh 7 is ar eigen do chuaidh mac Coinidh as ar each ar call adhaoine 7 achlú. Do biomdha lámh áthasach do Dhomallachibh 7 Ghordonechibh do bhí san lathair sin gan iomrágh ar a heaghnaimh na ar hard chosgar. amhuil adeir muntrós ag *techt* ar an lá anáit oile, gur abh aige féin do coñaic an seiser as mo do ghabhuire 7 dásacht cath go marbhadh daoine da faca se aige féin na ag duine oile roimhe na na dhiaigh 7 fa dhiobh Nataniel Gordon 7 ragnall óg mac *alasdair*¹ mic aonghuis uaibhraigh 7 morbhair Gordon féin 7 triuir oile ge be iad. an tús samhraidh tugadh an chathsa uilt eirinn san bliadhna 1645. Tar eis cur an bhláir do léig² siad an sgíós tamall an dúthadh morbhar marsail do bhí na chóvenantair 7 na eascarad dhoibh. Tainic *alasdair* mac colla go tráigh do thóg-bhaile daoine ar Ghaidhealtacht 7 diarraidh mic Giolla eoin 7 eoin muideórduigh, is an do chuir an comhuirle albanach arm ar achais 7 Sinireil Beillidh rompa 7 mac cailin na *cuidecht*, do bhí sgela acca sia go raibh *alasdair* ag tráigh, do chuireadar romptha coine do thabhairt do muntrós ní is taosga na thiofa *Alasdair* 7 an chuid oile do Ghaidhealtuibh da chungnamh 7 tarra an ní sin; tugadar coine do chéile analphort .i. Sinireil Beilli 7 mac cailin 7 arm na comhuirle albanuigh go liomhor leir thionoilte, 7 is iad so do bhí abfarradh muntrós darm an rí .i. morbhar Górdón 7 a mhareshluagh ghléasd groidhéghadh Gordonach na fhochair, 7 aonghas mac mhic *alasdair* tigerna Ghliúe garadh sa nuair sin 7 an rabha do chloin Ragnaill na fhochair 7 fir Bhaidineach 7 páirtuigh dferuibh afall 7 ar bfaiesin acheile dona sluaghadh, do chuireadar glés fiachdha fuathmhur fíorathlamh orrtha leith ar leth, do cuireadh ó arm an rí buighin dferuibh Bhaidineach dfógra na deabhtha 7 do thionsgnamh na troda 7 do chuireadh buighen oile na naghaidh sin ó arm na Parlaiminte an sin do labhair

¹ R. B. has after *alasdair* : mic *alasduir*.

² For léig, R. B. generally has leig.

As to Alaster, he perceived the great standard of the king advancing to the rear of the regiment who were fighting against him there. He put his party in order to bring them out of the garden to fight, and a horseman came from Montrose to him concerning that. Alaster brought his men out of the garden as many as were serviceable, for seventeen of his gentlemen were disabled, who could not come out, besides those of them that were killed. He set his men in fighting order, and attacked the enemy the second time, and Montrose attacked them on the other hand, and that regiment of the laird of Lawers fell, and the greater part of the men of Lewis along with them in their ranks. They were pursued in the rout, and such of them as escaped were saved at Inverness, and it was with difficulty that Mackenzie escaped on horseback after losing his men and his honour.

Many were the warlike feats performed on that battlefield by the Macdonalds and the Gordons, without mentioning its casualties and great slaughter, as Montrose had stated in treating of that day in another place, that he himself saw the greatest feats performed and the greatest slaughter by six men that he had ever seen performed by himself or by any other person since; and of these six were Nathaniel Gordon, Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of Alaster, son of Angus Uaibhreach, and Lord Gordon himself, and three others whoever they are. It was in the beginning of summer this battle of Auldearn was fought, in the year 1645. After fighting the battle they rested for some time in the estate of the Lord Marischal, who was a Covenanter and an enemy of theirs.

Alaster, son of Colla, came to the Coast to raise men among the Gael, and to seek for Maclean and John Moydartach there. The Scottish Parliament raised an army, commanded by General Baillie, and accompanied by Mac Cailin. They had intelligence that Alaster was at the Coast, and they resolved to give Montrose battle before Alaster and the rest of the Gael should come to aid him, and so it happened. They met at Alford, namely, General Baillie and Mac Cailin, and the army of the Scottish Parliament numerous and completely mustered. And those of the king's army along with Montrose were Lord Gordon, with his excellent and well-equipped cavalry of the Gordons; and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Glengarry at that time; and such of the Clanranald as were with him, and the men of Badenoch, and a party of the men of Athole. When the armies came in sight of each other, both sides put themselves into a defiant and very active position of fighting. A party of the men of Badenoch were sent from the king's army to give a warning of the skirmish, and to begin the fight; and another party was sent against them

aon dona covinenterse re na arm féin 7 is edh adubhairt, Is gnáthach leis na daónibh ata inbhar naghaidh tús gach ionsuighe do bheith aca oruibh 7 na tuguibhisi an tosach sin doibh anigh, acht ionsuigibh iad go hathlamh aigentach ; 7 do labhair fer oile an arm anarm an rí .i. morbhar Górdón na biadh faitches ar aon aguibh n' tiubhra misi Beilli chuguibh ar mhuineal a meghoin a chuidechta ; as an soin tug an da cuidechta sin da rúathar rechtear roithinisnech a geert chomhdhail a'heil, baio do luás na mársala do rónsad go ndeachaidh cuirp an da airm na céile sul loisc an da phairtuigh do chúaidh uatha do dhusgadh na troda aon urehar air a'cheile gur ab é ni do rónsad béil an gualh diumpúg ar chorp amaim 7 an kál do bhi ionta do thabairt doibh 7 is uatha tainic an turchar tupaidech ler thuit morbhar Gordon 7 é ag cur alaimhe san chrios cloidhinn do bhi fa bhrághaid Shinireil Beilli, do bhadar na sluagh an dosanuibh a'cheile sanuairsin an mathsluagh 7 angruaga andornuibh clé a'cheile 7 iad ag gabhail da mpiostaluibh a ccleignibh aroile 7 ansluagh coisi gan fios aca crét do gheindis o bhuaighradh anech do bhliaghain ar sin alasdair m' raghmaill mic ailín oir is e féin 7 ailín óg m' mic alasdair do bfoifigidh don chloin raghmaill do bhi san lathair si oir do bhi m' mic alasdair féin san turpa farre múntrós . adeir alasdair mac Ragnaill go rabha féin tamall 7 biorrdhías achloiddimb re lár gan fios aige cia ar ambuilfedh buille gan aithni aige ar caruid sech namhuid, do bhadar mar sin no gur sgairt an toifcech tapaidd maiger Lidos san tenguidh bherla na heich uile do shearrughadh . nior chuala an focalsin aon marcach nar glan aech féin amach o na coisighibh . o sin amach fuair anuile dhuine comus feadhna do dheanamh le na laimh 7 lena loin . 7 nior léigedh ath iompsogh do mharesluagh na covenenters acht a leanuinn ar an druim do sior mharbhadh. Do chuir tuitim mhorbhar Górdón do chrádh orrtha, gur fhogradar gan cethramh do thabhairt do dhuine ar bioth an la sin, nior fhíll duine ar bioth an ruaig do mbathshluagh muntrós no gur sgíth anechradh, 7 do bhi tigerna Ghliúe garadh san ruaig aige ar marcos . Earrghaoidheal no gursgithigh ech faoi 7 é anaite fraghaire dho ghnáth gur mbalair(t) an marcos trí heich an la sin ag teichedh roimhe go ndeachaidh as le lúas a eachraidh.

Iomthós Alasdair mic Cholla do ghluais se ó thraighe 7 o na Garbh chríochaibh 7 cuidechta mhór mbaith leis : an rabha ag baile ag Eoin muideordach do dhaoibh óga a dhúcha 7 a chinnidh 7 Donnhamall amhac rompa 7 clau Giolla eoin omhuile 7 Stiubard-

from the army of the Parliament. Then one of the Covenanters spoke to his own army and said—"It is customary with the men who are opposed to you to begin the attack before you; let them not have that lead to-day, but attack them briskly and courageously." Another man in the king's army, namely, Lord Gordon, said—"Let none of you be afraid that I shall not bring you Baillie by the neck from the midst of his party." It was then that these two armies made a strong and very violent rush directly against each other, and their march was so quick that the forces of the two armies encountered each other, before the parties who had been sent out from them to skirmish fired a shot at each other. And what they did was to turn the muzzles of their guns against the main forces of their armies, and give them the contents that were in them; and from them came the unlucky shot by which Lord Gordon fell, while he was putting his hand in the sword belt which was round General Baillie. By this time the armies were in close conflict with each other, the cavalry seizing each others' heads with their left hands and striking one another on the heads with their pistols, and the foot forces did not know what to do for the raging of the horse. Alaster, son of Ranald, son of Allan, is a witness to that, for he and Allan Og, the grandson of Alaster, were the officers of the Clanranald in that battle, and the grandson of Alaster himself was in the troop guarding Montrose. Alaster, son of Ranald, says that he himself was for a time and the point of his sword to earth, not knowing on whom he would strike a blow, not knowing a friend from a foe. They continued in that manner until the active officer Major Lidas called out in the English language to withdraw all the horse, and every horseman who heard that command brought out his own horse from among the foot. From that forth every man was at liberty to use his hand and his blade as best suited him, and the cavalry of the Covenanters were not allowed to return to the charge, but were closely pursued and continually killed; they were so mortified at the fall of Lord Gordon that they ordered that no quarter should be given to any man that day. Not a man of Montrose's cavalry returned from the chase until their horses became fatigued; and the laird of Glengarry was in pursuit of the Marquis of Argyle until his horse became fatigued under him, and always within seeing distance of him, and the Marquis changed three horses that day fleeing from him, and escaped by the swiftness of his steeds.

As to Alaster, son of Colla, he came from the Coast and from the Rough Bounds with a great number of men, namely, all the young men that John Moydartach had at home of his country and kin, and commanded by Donald his son; and the Clan Maclean

uigh na hapan 7 clañ Ghriogair 7 foireñ oile. Ar ¹ riochtain doibh campa múntros do bhí failte mor 7 luathair ag muntrós 7 ag cách oile rompa do thaisbenadh *g^c* cuidecht ar leath diobh don Ghinireil 7 tug an chuidecht sin m^{ie} eoin mhuideordaigh .i. Domhnall fer mainda chrothach narach taisbadh ² nemhshodalach abfiaghnaisi acharad an fer soin 7 e nertmhar nemhsgathmhar ar aghaidh a eascarad 7 accen afhichet bliadhna da aois fa nam soin. Tarrla comragh anochthesin an teint an Ghinireil 7 an Ginireil et an maigeir gionaral .i. Alasdair m^c Cholla go ndubhair muntrós nar mhor an chuidecht do chaipdin chloinne ragnaill gan lion creichthe do tabhairt astech go harm an rí do chur le na mhae chuige do fhregar alasduir *gur* cuir se sin leis do eiridh alasdaír as an teint amach 7 rainic an lóisdín ina rabha Domhnall 7 do raigh ris a Dhombnaill am^{ie} ar se dein ullmhughh ³ do mhuinntir do chum creach do tabhairt don champa 7 bidisd réigh agad go gluasacht ar madain amárach 7 ní racha leat acht do mhuinntir fein 7 lucht eoluis don tír ambí ar nordughadh. Do fuaradar nordughadh ar maidin na diaigh tugadar creacha mora don champa anáimsir athghoirid do do thaitinsin le muntrós 7 leis anarm uile ionús *gur* be Domhnall 7 mhuinntir is mo do roin chrechuibh do raibh san narm uile. Cuid daghbharuibh na creach sin do thuit air tardaoinibh oile do bhíodh morán do Ghaoidhealuibh oile do churrthaoi do thogmháil chreach ag imdhecht leis na crechuibh do nídís díonsigh an ttiredh fein gan ched da nginiral ní ghéradh m^c Eóim mhuideordaigh an ní sin oir ní leigfedh nech da mhuinntir le creich na la cobhartach úadha 7 adhbhar oile nar bburusda da mhuintir dferuibh na noilen techt le creachaibh díonsuigh an tiorrtha fein on mhachaire ghalda ó na hadhbharaibh-sí do thuit trom na creach do chur don champa ráighthe an tshamhraidhsin air. tug se creach mhór a dúthaidh mhorbhar mbarsal 7 chreich omachar aoughuis 7 is e do chrech na mhaoirne a tarrla senduine onórach dhoibh 7 iád ar an chreichsin do bhi ag inísin sgéala 7 is senechais doibh accen *g^c* sgéil eile dar inísin doibh a dubhert nar chreachadh an mhaoirne o náimsir do creachadh le Domhnall a hile í an bhliaghain tug se cath garbhthec do diuibhebe marchagh 7 saoilim ógánaigh *gur* ar sliocht na ndoine ata sibhsí masa sibh chaipdin Chloinn ragnaill.

Ma nansa do chruinidh comhuirle na halban accen acheile, do mios siad *gur* nar 7 sganalach dhóibh partuigh bheg airm do Ghaoidhealuibh do chiosachadh na ríoghacht, uime sin do

¹ The rest of this paragraph is wanting in B. B.

² This word is on the margin, and may come in after *mhuideordaigh*.

The reading of both *mainda* and *chrothach* is doubtful.

³ The word *ar* is deleted. The text should be : ullmhughadh ar.

from Mull, and the Stewarts of Appin, and the Clan Gregor and others. When they reached Montrose's camp they were joyfully and gladly welcomed by Montrose and all the rest. Each party of them were separately presented to the general, and the party of the son of John Moydartach, *i.e.*, Donald, was brought forward. That man was a harmless, bashful, affable, unpresuming man in the presence of his friends, but powerful and undaunted before his enemies, and was in the twentieth year of his age at that time. A conversation happened that night in the general's tent between the general and the major-general, namely, Alaster, son of Colla; and Montrose said that it was not much help for the Captain of Clanranald without having brought in a large prey to the King's army, which should have been sent with his son to him; Alaster answered that he had sent that with him. Alaster went out of the tent, and came to the lodging in which Donald was, and said unto him—"Donald, my son," said he, "make ready your men to bring a spoil to the camp, and have them prepared to proceed to-morrow morning, and none shall go with you but your own men and those to guide you to the country to which you will be ordered." They received their orders the following morning, and they brought great spoils to the camp in a short time, which pleased Montrose and all the army, and Donald and his men made more preys than any others in the entire army. Some of the reasons why those spoils fell to his lot more than other people were that many of the other Gael who were sent to collect spoils carried away the spoils they raised to their own country without the permission of the general. The son of John Moydartach would not do any such thing, nor would he allow indeed any of his men to go away from him with a prey or spoil; another reason is that it was not easy for the men of Isles that belonged to his party to come with spoils to their own country from the Low Country. On these accounts it fell to his lot to send the great bulk of the spoils to the camp during the quarter of that summer, for he carried away a great spoil from the estate of Lord Marischal, from Angus, and it is he that preyed the Mearns.

When they were engaged on that spoil they met an honourable old man who was telling them stories and historical affairs, and along with the other stories he told them, he said that the Mearns had not been spoiled since the time it was spoiled by Donald of Isla, the year he fought the battle of Garioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch; "and I suppose, young man, that you are descended of him, if you be the captain of Clanranald."

About this time the Parliament of Scotland met together, and they observed that it was a shame and a scandal to them that a small armed party of Gaels should harass the kingdom. They

chuireadar cruinighadh ar slúaghaibh na rioghachta uile an mhéid do bhí ionaírm dhiobh, do glúaisadar an diaigh muntros 7 Ghaoidheal an mhorsluagh sin na halban . anuaisle 7 anoisicidh a mairseñuidhe 7 amairnealaidhe ionnus go raibhe cúig míle maruighe na cuidechta nar throid ar tír riamh gus a nuairsi anuair do mothuigh an beg sluagh sin riogh bretan 7 Ghaoidheal an ní sin do chuireadar glés coimhéta orrtha fein da ndiden o thír go tír 7 ratréta orrtha g^c aon la 7 ínghecht ar eigen acasan ga ghenamh go hurrunt eolghasach. La do dhoibh o choill mheadhoín 7 ratréth go teñ 7 ínghecht ar eigen aca, do be la fa mo an tarm namhad do chongadar riamh na ndiaidh. Tarrla do m^c Eóin mhuideorduigh 7 da muinntir abheith san ríar anla 7 an maigheir sinireil ag seasamh aposda fein ar aon riu 7 troid do ghnáth aga namhuid do chuimhail orrtha. Do bhí aon mharcach arranta roimh chách ag techt astech do shíor ionta ionus nach tegmhadh bél átha no abhuin riu n^c cuirfedh an marcach sin buaighradh mór ionta 7 tar le mhuinntir 7 leis fein gur bhe aon lámh fhedma na halban é (*sedh budh ainm dhó Coirnilar*)¹ tug se a 3 na 4 dona hechaibh bagaisde diobh an la sin. Do bhí aonghus m^c ailin duibh ar deiredh a chuidechta fein ar muin eich gan phillín gan diallad 7 guia fada trasda na ucht ar a bhélaímh, ní do mhuin eich fa gnath leis congnam do ghenamh acht da chois tar leis gur mothhaigh an marcach ag denamh uair no dho air uair duairibh da ndainic an diaigh aonguis tug aonghus an chos re lár 7 do léig a each fein uaidh do chuir a ghunna ar cloich go hathlamh, 7 do loisg an turchuir, 7 do thuít fer an truscain dhéirg fo chosaibh a eich le asgarbuib sróil 7 le lúduibh airdid, tug mhuinntir gáir mhór do chaoinedh do faobhuighedh é 7 fágbhadh an sin, 7 ní haing an namhaid ní budh dána na sin orrtha an lá sin na an la na dhiaigh do bhadar ar nordughadh sin a trí dég na ceithir dég do laoitibh² gan suamhnes ar bioth acht ruaig do ghnath orrtha . Muntros ag denamh díchill gliocais dfechuín an fétadh an tarm mór do bhí na dhiaigh do sgithinghadh ar bharamhail go sgaoileadh cuid diobh uatha an doigh go fétad blár do thabhairt doibh gídhedh do bhí na soigdeire da sgithinghadh le dith bidh 7 codalt, ar techt an gar do chill saoií doibh ar siobhal óidhe do ghabhadar campa 7 longphort sa nionadh sin ; moch na maidní ar na mháarach crét do chidis acht antarm mór eter mharesluagh 7 coisighe . ase ní do bhí an gur beigen darm an rí an campa dfhágbhail gan fheoil gan aran do chaithemh ma bhí se aca 7 gles trota no teichidh do chur orrtha . ar tarruig na cuidecht do chuadar anuaisle 7 anofigheadhe accomhairle cia aca do gheimidis blár do thabhairt no an rátrét, do iarr Muntros an chúis do leigen faoi breithemhnus na soighdeóire 7

¹ R. B. has here : Coirnilar do bainm 7 do boife dho.

² For the last seven words, B. B. has : caocis, "fortnight."

therefore collected the whole forces of the kingdom, as many as were fit to bear arms, and that large army of Scotland marched after Montrose and the Gael; their nobles and their officers, their marching kerns and their marines, so that there were five thousand mariners along with them who never fought on land before that time. When the small army of the King of Britain and of the Gael knew that, they formed a means of watching for themselves to protect them from country to country, and a retreat on them every day: and escaping with difficulty perseveringly and stealthily.

One day as they were urgently retreating and escaping with difficulty from Methven Wood was the day on which the greatest army they ever saw was pursuing them; John Moydartach's son and his men happened to be in the rear, the major general being at his post along with them, constantly skirmishing with the enemy. There was one bold horseman before the rest who constantly attacked them, so that there was not a ford or river they came to but that horseman gave them great trouble, and it seemed to his men and to himself that he was the chief champion of Scotland; Colonel was his name and his office; he took three or four baggage horses from them that day. Angus, the son of Allan Dubh, was in the rear of his own party, on horseback without a pillion or saddle, having a long gun across his lap before him; it was not on horseback he was accustomed to fight but on foot. He thought he heard the horseman coming once or twice, and at one time that he came after him. Angus dismounted, and let his own horse go away from him. He quickly set his gun on a stone and fired a shot, and the man of the red coat fell under his horse's feet, with satin trappings and silver lace; his men gave a great cry lamenting him: he was stripped and left there, and the enemy did not press them more boldly than that on that day or the day following. They continued in that state for thirteen or fourteen days without any rest, but always retreating, Montrose using his best ingenuity to see if he could weary out the great army which pursued him, hoping that by some of them separating from them he would be enabled to give them battle, but the soldiers were fatigued from want of food and sleep. Coming nigh to Kilsyth, after a night's march, they pitched a camp and stronghold in that place. At early morning of the following day what should they see but the great army, both horse and foot. The king's army had no choice but to leave the camp without eating flesh or bread, if they had them, and prepare themselves for fighting or retreat. Having marshalled the army, their nobles and officers held a council to determine whether they should give battle or retreat. Montrose requested to have the

anairm uile, ase ni adubhairt an sluagh uile daitheasg aoinfhir gur bferr blár do thabhairt ar mhéd achuñtabhairt no ruaig do bhi orrtha do ló 7 doichthe do ghnáth . Cuireas Muntrós trompadair díonsuigh anairm mhóir le sgéla go bfaighdis machaire do choimail riu, mur do chúala an mhórshluagh an sin, budh mór amcanma, ionus gur léigedar garrtha móra áoibnis 7 luaithaire os áird asda, do choirgedh anegar 7 anordughadh iad, do cuireadh trí míle do lucht pícedh 7 mhosgadh ar mbelamh ar trí sgoisuibh 7 do tárnadh aon míle dég fer na mpataillenuibh air chúl sin, 7 tar leat budh crúaidh anobuir do bhégan buigne aghaidh do thabhairt orrtha mawámsin. Do coirigbedh cath cosantach crúaidh chroidhech glanarmach Gaoidheal 7 isé annuibhir ceithre míle coisighe 7 cuig céit marcach ase inéal do chuireadar ortha coslommocht 7 an leinte angobhal g^e aon aca, 7 leinte geala ar uachtar carradh amaresluagh.

Do ghlúaisadar na foirne feramhla fergaibhsech sin anaghaidh mhosgadh 7 mhór ghuñadh bádar re na nucht san uair sin, do thiongsaín an troid le togha reisimint do Gaoidhelaibh eirenach 7 albanach, do bhi tiúnta ar lámhach 7 teghma ar troid 7 máidseoir Lachanán rompa 7 Alasdair mac colla ga seoladh 7 ga ngesacht do bhi da reidsimint oile re relif do thabhairt dalasduir 7 den bhuigin da chuadh síos ar ttús .i. reidsimint m^{ie} Giolla eoin 7 reidsimint Dhomnaill m^{ie} Eoin muideortuigh, acht do bhfoisge do throid da thabhairt clañ Giolla eóin do thaobh anorduighe na clañ Ragnaill 7 do bhi do thes na troda ar máidseoir Lachanan gur sgairt alasdair m^e colla go deifirech relif; tarra cáil fheichemh-nuís san nuairsin eter Domnall m^e Eoin muideorduigh 7 Domnall m^e Eachuín óig m^{ie} gillieáin um thosach dul síos, giodhedh gerruís clañ Ragnaill antslighe tar bhrághuid clann illeóin 7 do ionusighe na sgoisúig ar arabhar an namhaid, Domnall m^e Eóin muideorduigh re na a muinntir 7 Pádraig caoch m^e Griogoir 7 a mhuinntir anaon reidsimeint 7 clann raghnuil tugadh an tasalt daoín réim le harm rathmhór ri breata sa nuairsin 7 is é amacsín Eóin muideorduigh chét duine do léim sgoísa na naomhad díobh 7 a mhuinntir na dhiaigh do cuireadh na ruaig mhadma amearg an tsluagh mhóir do bhi re na ccúl iad 7 do leanadar cách go díon dasachtach iad, 7 do bhrisd ar an tsluagh mhór uile, go rabhadar fedh an laoi an ruaig ort da leadairt 7 da lán chosgair 7 ar ceriochnughadh ar cur an bhláir do ghabhadar camp in hamaltdún 7 tainic eochracha an chaislin mhóir ó Dhuneiden chuca 7 do sdríoc alba uile dhoibh.

Do gheibhin moran re na sgriobhadh do sgeluibh ar gnoidhibh

opinion of the soldiers and of the whole army on the case. The whole army unanimously replied that it would be better to give battle, even with the greatness of its danger, than to be constantly pursued by day and night. Montrose sent a trumpeter to the great army to inform them that they should have a field of battle to fight with them. When the great army heard that their gladness was so great that they gave loud shouts of delight and joy, and they were dressed into rank and order. Three thousand pike and musket men were placed on three bulwarks in the front, and eleven thousand men were drawn up in battalions in the rear of these, and you may suppose what a hardship it was for a small force to encounter them at that time. The defending, hard-hearted, clean armed army of the Gael were arranged, and their numbers were four thousand foot and five hundred horsemen, appearing barefooted, every one of them having his tunic between his legs, and the cavalry having white shirts over their garments.

These heroic, very fierce bands marched to the attack in the face of the musketry and great guns. The fight began by an excellent regiment of Irish and Scottish Gaels who were expert at shooting, and inured to fighting, and Major Lachanain before them, and Alaster, son of C'olla, directing and encouraging them. There were two other regiments to give relief to Alaster and to the party that went down first, viz., the regiment of Maclean and the regiment of Donald, son of John Moydartach, but Maclean's men were nearer the fight as regarded their order than the Clanranald, but the heat of the fight was so great upon Major Lachanain that Alaster, son of Colla, ordered him immediate relief: some difference happened then to arise between Donald, son of John Moydartach, and Donald, son of Hector Og Maclean, about the precedency of engaging, but, however, the Clanranald made their way in front of the Clan Maclean, and rushed at the walls on which their enemy were. Donald, son of John Moydartach, with his men, and Patrick Caoch Mac Gregor and his men in one regiment with the Clanranald. The assault was then made simultaneously by the fortunate army of the King of Britain, and the first man of them that leaped the enemy's wall was that son of John Moydartach, followed by his men; they were driven back in a routing defeat among the great army which was behind them, and all pursued them impetuously and fiercely, and the entire of the great army were routed, and were pursued during the day, cutting them down and slaughtering them. After the battle was ended they encamped at Hamilton, and the keys of the great Castle came to them from Edinburgh, and all Scotland submitted to them.

I had many stories to write on the events of the times if I

na hainsir da ceuirfin romham e *acht* as e tug' oram anuradsa fein do sgríobhadh mar do coñaire me gan iomrágh air bióth ar Ghaoidhealuibh ag na sgríobhnoiribh ata ag techt ar gnoidhibh na hainsire an mhuinntir do ríne an tseirbhís uile.¹

Iomthos mhareneis mhuntros do ghluais 7 cuid do árm leis ar sligidh dul go Sagsan do tabhair relif don rí 7 é a neigen ag sagsan-achuibh sanuairsin, 7 do bhrisedh ag Philipfach air 7 nior fhéd furtacht do thabhairt don rí. Tainic Alasdair mac colla o champa hamalton go caintire 7 do ghlan do féin i 7 do fhógair aisde claí mhég dhuimhne, do thóguibh Dún ábhairtuigh mar dhaingen Tainic Domnall m^c Eóin muideorduigh on champa sin hamaltun do thir féin 7 do bhí muntros ar techt ón bhriseadh Philipfach san taob atuath 7 ar mhair aige do dhaoineibh ar an seol sin dhoibh seal dainsir. Muntros san taobh túait dalban 7 Alasdair mac colla acaintire ag cor díthe ar Earr ghaoidheal 7 ar chomhghall 7 air na chríochaibh 7 coin muideordach sna Garbh chríochuibh an teanta re tráigh. Do chuaigh coin muideordach 7 ambac Domnall go hile 7 afecht féin leó 7 do fhógradar eisce an rabha do chloin méig duimne inte. Fa namsin⁴ tainig Iarrrla aontrom a heirín do chaintire dhlíos anaírm sin do bhí aige féin innte 7 do chuir fios ar an raibh mar aon re Muntros 7 tangadar sin chuige don chéid iarruigh. Tainig dhe sin muntros do dhul as an rioghacht diarruigh coñanta ar ríghibh 7 ar phrionsuibh oile do chonghmanh le rí Serlas 7 ar filledh do on turas sin do milleadh go heasonorach le comuirle na halban leis na covenanters é féin 7 marcos huítlí 7 moran duaislibh oile do bhí ar taobh an riogh; do chruinidh cuid mhaith duaislibh Iúsigall go hiarrrla aontrom mar ta claí Giolla coin 7 claí Ragnuill, do bhadar ar tí airm do char ar achois arís a leith an rí, sa nainsir chetna tainic ordugh an riogh go hiarrrla aontrom sgaoileadh do leigen don nárm, oir do bhí an rí san nam sin ar laimh aga naimdibh .i. Parluncint Shagsan 7 alban daonlaime na aghaidh. Do léig Iarrrla aontrom sgaoileadh do nárm, 7 do chuaidh féin deirín do an Alasdair mac colla an caintire 7 do roighnidh² daigh-neach inte, 7 anile. Do fhuidh na Gaoidheal oile do bhí an leith an riogh antiomchel a bferán féin ga seasamh ar namhuid.

Tangas ma ceuairt orrtha fa dheigh le harrm mór Sir Dábhaid Leislí 7 mac cailín go caintire dhoibh gan bhrath dflaghail ar ambheith³ ag techt no go rangadar an learg áite ina raibh Alasdair 7 mhuinntir sgaoilte o na cheile, do cuireadh as acheile an chuidecht sin Alasdair, do gabhadh Ragnuill óg m^c Alasdair m^c aonghuis

¹ This paragraph is not in B.B.

² R. B. has for roighnidh : leas.

³ R. B. has : ambhét ; or ambhí.

⁴ R. B. has : Fa na hainsirsin.

undertook to do it, but what induced me to write even this much was, when I saw that those who treated of the affairs of the time have made no mention at all of the Gael, the men who did all the service.

As to the Marquis of Montrose, he marched with a part of his army intending to go to England to relieve the King, who was sorely pressed by the English at that time, but he was defeated at Philiphaugh, and was not able to give assistance to the King.

Alaster, son of Colla, came from the camp at Hamilton to Kintyre, and cleared it for himself, and he drove out of it the Clan Campbell, and he erected Dumaverty as a place of strength. Donald, son of John Moydartach, came from the camp of Hamilton to his own country. Montrose proceeded to the North from the defeat of Philiphaugh with all those that survived of his men, and they continued so for some time. Montrose was in the north part of Scotland, and Alaster, son of Colla, in Kintyre, spoiling Argyre and Cowal and the territories: and John Moydartach in the Rough Bounds near the shore. John Moydartach and his son Donald went to Islay, and their own forces with them, and they drove out of it all the Clan Campbell that were in it.

About this time the Earl of Antrim came from Ireland to Kintyre to enquire after the army that he himself had in it, and he sent for those that were with Montrose, and they came to him at once. In consequence of this Montrose left the kingdom to solicit assistance from other kings and princes to aid King Charles. On his return from that journey, he was dishonestly destroyed by the Parliament of Scotland by the Covenanters, together with the Marquis of Huntly, and many other nobles who were on the side of the King.

A good many of the gentry of the Hebrides flocked to the Earl of Antrim, such as the Clan Maclean and the Clanranald, intending to set an army on foot again on behalf of the King; meantime the King's order came to the Earl of Antrim to disband the army, for the King was at that time in the hands of his enemies, viz., the Parliament of England and Scotland united against him. The Earl of Antrim disbanded the army, and he himself went to Ireland.

Alaster, son of Colla, remained in Kintyre, and made a stronghold in it and in Islay. The other Gaels who were on the side of the King went about to their own lands to protect them against the enemy. They were at length surrounded by a large army. Sir David Leslie and Mac Cailin came to Kintyre, without any notice being obtained of the time they would come till they came to Largie, where Alaster and his men were separated asunder. Alaster's party were dispersed; Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of

uaibhrigh, 7 do chuireadh go bás aninbher ághráth é tamall na dhíaigh sin.

Do chúaidh alasduir m^c colla go heiriñ 7 do marbhadh acenoc na ndos é 7 morán duasilbh oile do chloin Domnaill san cath tug *Murchadh* o Briain dhoibh san bliadhna 1647.

Tainic an t^{arm} morsa Dhábhaid Leislí 7 m^c cailín leo go hile 7 go muile 7 do sdrioc annuile dhuine dhoibh acht Eóin muid-eordach na aonar 7 ar ghabh leis .

[Follows eulogy on Donald of Moydart, by Cathal M^c Vurich].

Iomthós Eoin mhuidcortuigh m^{ic} Domnaill m^{ic} ailín tigerna chloine Ragnaill ar na threigsin do muile dhuine tar éis muutrós 7 mharcois huntlí do char chum báis 7 ar mhair beo dona huaislibh do bhi a leith an rí ar dhiobra aceriochuibh ciana comhuighech. Do bhi seisín na áonar ag fanmuin a muigh ón rieghacht 7 an tiarsma do mhair don mhuinntir do bhi a leith ariogh ar tional mathiomchall. Do bhi techtairecht le cumbada do ghnath ag techt chuige on rioghacht da atach um reite riu 7 nior ghabh . acht do chuir amhac Domhnall go heiriñ¹ 7 ar mhair aige deireñchuibh 7 cuid da daoineibh uaisle albanach leo 7 do fhan féin 7 an chuid eile don muinntir ag sesamh a dhúthcha. Iomtós Dhomhnaill do ghluais sé a huibisd ar fligert glésda do luing ghálda do bhi aige 7 ar luing fhada Ghaoidealach an timehell trí chet do soigdeiribh dénta dulehánacha . san bliadhain 1648 . as asin doibh go chaol muile go colbhanais 7 go cáol ile tarrla long mhor doibh an 7 do ghabhadar í fa na lucht do shíol cerna do ghlacadar long oile san chúan ní fuarsad édail ar bioth innte do leigadar uata í do shéolsad go heiriñ rug sdoirm orrtha ar anoirir ionus gur sgaradh o cheile anardruidhe ráinic cuid aca cúan na ceallbeg do chuaigh Domhnall 7 ar lean ris ar tir ar chorrán áird mhéigiollagain do léig úaigh na hardradh go halbain. Do ghluais go hachagh dacharad aít ina tarrla geiresdon cairdemhail doibh as sin doibh go cuñtaoi an chabhain aít ina tarrla Filip óraibhill riu .i. tigerna na tíre sin 7 cara dhoibhsion do ghluais as asin go muilen cerr na midhi 7 do fhaguibh amhuinntir ar chethramh san bhaile sin 7 do ghluais se fein go cill choínigh baile ina raibhe comhuile na heiriñ na suighe, fuair se ordugh é féin 7 muinntir do dhul astech anarm na comhuile fa chúmanda Sinirel Piosdón, ase sin arm ina raibh Alasduir m^c Iarlla aontrom 7 ar mhair dalbanachuibh 7 deireñachuibh do chúaidh le halasdair m^c

¹ The voyage to Ireland is omitted in B. B.

Angus Uaibhreach, was taken prisoner, and was put to death at Inveraray some time after that.

Alaster, son of Colla, went to Ireland, and he was killed at Cnoc-na-n-Dos, with many other gentlemen of the Clan Macdonnell, in the battle which Murchadh O'Brien gave them in the year 1647.

This great army of David Leslie, and Mac Cailin along with them, came to Islay and to Mull, and all submitted to them except John Moydartach alone and those who joined him.

[Follows Eulogy on Donald of Moydart. See *Elegies*, &c.]

With regard to John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, being forsaken by all after Montrose and the Marquis of Huntly had been put to death, and such as lived of the gentry who were on the King's side had been banished to strange foreign countries, he alone stood out from the (Rulers of the) Kingdom; and the few that lived of the party on the King's side were gathering round him. Messages were constantly sent to him from the Rulers of the Kingdom requesting him to make peace with them, but he did not accept them. However, he sent his son Donald to Ireland, and all those who remained with him of the men of Ireland, and some of his Scottish gentlemen along with them, and he himself and the rest of his men remained to defend his inheritance.

As to Donald, he set off from Uist in a rigged low-country frigate which he had, and in a long Gaelic ship, with about 300 soldiers, composed of veterans, in the year 1648. From thence they went to the Sound of Mull, to Colonsay, and to the Sound of Islay, where they fell in with a large ship, which they captured with her full cargo of barley corn; they took another ship on the sea, found nothing in her, and they let her away. They sailed for Ireland, they were overtaken by a storm on the coast, so that their ships were separated. Some of them reached the harbour of Killybegs in Donegal. Donald and those who were along with him landed on the point of Magilligan in County Derry, and they sent back the ships to Scotland. He went to Achagh Dacharad, where there was a garrison favourable to them. From thence they went to the County of Cavan, where they met Philip O'Reilly, chief of that country, and a friend of theirs. They went from thence to Mullingar, and he left his men quartered in that town, and he himself went to Kilkenny, where the Council of Ireland were sitting. He received orders for himself and his men to join the Council's army under the command of General Preston. That is the army in which was Alexander, the Earl of Antrim's son, and those who lived of the Scots and Irish of the Mac Donnells and their friends, who went over with Alaster,

colla go heiriñ, do chloin Domhnuill 7 da ndaoineibh muinntirdha. Ni roibhe an reidsimeintsi gan chúig cét-deg do thogha daoine uaisle innte. Domnall mac eoin mhuidarduigh na hftenant coilineil innte, 7 aóngus m^c Alasdair tigherna na Lergan ceintiridh na chét chaipdín innte; seal sa nam sin fa chlú 7 fa onóir ag tabhairt bhailte móra amach na naimhribh no gur bhris siad amach¹ a harm an Priustúidh go rugadh orrtha san chuandadh riabhuigh. Do bhi buigen mhór déirenachuibh do cháomhanachuibh maille riú, 7 iad fa lucht coluis doibh 7 anuair rangadar sin colus acerioch fein 7 fragharc coilleadh do bhi a foisge dhoibh do theichedar 7 do fhágsad ris cách, ionas go tainic an naimhid na míosg astech orrtha gur chuiredh as a cheile iad gur gabhadh Domnall tigherna chloine Ragnaill, 7 aonghus tigherna Ghliúne garadh, do cuireadh ar laimh do chill coinnidh iad, do bhadar sin seal an príosun, no go fuair Marcós aontrom slighe air a bfuasgladh. Is luaithe tainic m^c m^c Alasdair amach na m^c Eoin mhuidarduigh 7 do thriall m^c m^c Alasdair nuí ar féirge an diaigh an ri; 7² do fhág Domhnall sin prísun 7 do bhi seal an no go ndeachuidh tuilleadh airgid da fhuaighadh³ o Duites Buceingean .i. ben phósta mharcóis aontrom do chuaidh se as sin go loch gármañ do cuireadh long le Marcus Aontrom leis no gur chuair fa thír acáolas sdálaigh anuibhis e 7 aonghus m^c m^c Alasdair tigherna na leargadh mar aonfris fa luath ghairech a cháirde fana techt da nionshuigh. Tangador adhaoine uaisle go grad na dhiaigh ar luing do ghabhadar ar anoirir eireñach do biad na daoine sin do chuaidh leis deiriñ .i. murchadh m^c m^c neill bharrraighe duine mor maisech 7 e treighech degthabhartha suas, Alasdair m^c Eoin m^c ailin na bluaillog Domhnall gorm m^c ailin Domhnall ruagh m^c Domnuill meic lochluinn m^c muiredhuigh Eoin mac Domnuill Faghlaich meig bethadh aonghas m^c Alasdair m^c m^c Gothfraigh tainic Eoin mac briair mheig mhuiridh 7 cuid oile dona daoineibh ar slighidh eile doibh fein ar techt do Domhnall on turas sin do chaith athair 7 é fein anaimsir ag seasamh an dúthcha no go bfhuaic siad siothain on rioghacht Gidhedh do bhi aimbhfhíacha ag nescáiridibh ag fás orrtha fedh na haimsire sin, gur fháguibh fa letróm do ghnáth iad fein 7 an slíocht na ndiaigh.

Año domini 1670 an bliadhna do theasda Eoin muideordach anéirsgáigh anuibhis 7 do cuireadh achorp an Thogh mór ar fagbail aon m^c .i. Domnall 7 triur inghen, Mór bain tigherna chola, Catriona baintigherna Bharraighe, 7 Aña baintigherna Bení-mhaola. Domnall m^c Eoin mhuidarduigh se bliaghna degh eter bás athar 7 a bhás do chaith se na sé bliaghna deg sin re gnoidhibh siotlichána seal ag feithemh cúirta lán do chen 7 donoir tre fheabhás

¹ R. B. has here : aniaich. ² Donald's experiences are omitted in B. B. So are the names of his companions further down.

³ The word meant is : fhuaigladh. The MS. has a stroke above the *g*.

son of Colla, to Ireland. This regiment had not less than fifteen hundred chosen gentlemen in it, Donald, son of John Moydartach, being lieutenant-colonel of it, and Angus, son of Alexander, laird of Largie in Kintyre, being first captain.

For some time this army were esteemed and honoured for their taking of great towns from the enemy, until they broke away from the army of Preston, but were overtaken in the county Riabhach. They had a large number of Irishmen with them of the Cavenaghs, who acted as their guides, and when these came to the places they were acquainted with in their own country, and on a border of a wood which was near them, they fled and left all there, so that the enemy rushed in among them and dispersed them. Donald, laird of Clanranald, and Angus, laird of Glengarry, were taken and sent prisoners to Kilkenny : they remained there for some time in prison until the Marquis of Antrim found means to release them. The grandson of Alaster came out sooner than the son of John Moydartach, and he went over sea to the king, and left Donald in prison, where he remained for some time until more money was given for his ransom by the Duchess of Buckingham, namely, the married wife of the Marquis of Antrim. He then went to Wexford : a ship was sent for him by the Marquis of Antrim to convey him to land at Caolas Sdálaigh in Uist, and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Largie, came along with him, and his friends were joyful at his return to them. His gentlemen soon came after him in a ship which they took on the Irish coast, namely, Murcha, son of Mac Neill of Barra, a great, handsome man, accomplished and well educated ; Alexander, son John, son of Allan of Buaillog ; Donald Gorm, son of Allan ; Donald Roy, son of Donald, son of Lachlan Mac Vurich ; John, son of Donald of Benbecula ; Angus, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey. John, son of Brian Mac Vurich, and another part of the men, came another way for themselves.

After Donald returned from that expedition he and his father spent their time in defending their country until they obtained peace from the rulers of the kingdom : their enemies, however, held them in debt which increased upon them during that time ; this left themselves always in distress, and also their posterity.

Anno Domini 1670, the year in which John Moydartach died at Eriskay, in Uist, and his body was interred in Howmore, leaving one son, viz., Donald, and three daughters, Mor, Lady of Coll, Katherine, Lady of Barra, and Anna, Lady of Benbecula. Donald, son of John Moydartach, — sixteen years intervened between the death of his father and his death. He spent these sixteen years in affairs of peace, sometimes attending at Court, full of respect and honour through the excellence of his disposition

abés 7 adegh iomchuir 7 seal oile ag baile re diol ainbhfiach do ég se accanaigh año *domini*¹ 1686, an bliadhain chetna *teasda* an dara rí Serlus do chuireadh corp an Domhnuillsi an Togh mór anaonleabuigh re a athair, ar fágbhail dias m^e 7 triur inghen na dhiaigh .i. ailín an tigherna 7 Ragnall mór 7 seonóid 7 maire na hinghena, Mór inghen Eoin m^{ie} Leóid amathar, 7 Mór inghen Ruaigrigh mhóir m^{ie} Leóid mathair anathair .i. Domhnall. Fa mor an truime 7 an turrhubhadh do chuir bás andeigfhirsí ar inísi gall amhuil thaisbentar na marbhnuidh.

[Follows elegy on Donald, son of John of Moydart ; thereafter one on his son Allan, who fell in 1715].

O hẽna do ríne so deoin a hile ²

Ceñus Ghaidheal do chlann cholla, coir a fhógra
 siad arís na gcathibh cétna, flatha fodla
 Ceñus eireñ 7 albuin an fhuin ghrianaigh
 ata ag an dréim fhuilidh fhaobhraigh cuiridh cliaruidh
 Fuair ceñus na haicme uile, eoin a hile
 fuair Alasdair flath na feile, rath na righe
 Domnall eoin 7 da aongus ma nfhial fháoilidh
 cethrar do bhen riar do righibh, sdar ghiall Gaidheal
 Domnall is Ragnall don ríoghradh riamh nar tughadh
 Somuirle nar mheall amoladh ceñ na ccuradh
 Cethrar ó Shomairle shúl ghorm, suas go Suibhne
 ceathrar sin nach foill ninbhe, coir agcumhne
 Seisior o Suimne ríomh rathmar, go rígh colla
 fion aca fa bhruach baña, a cuachuibh corra
 Da nairfin an ttainig uime, dúaslibh Ghaidheal
 beim ar enghluin úadh go hadhaimh ní fuair aoinfher

¹ R. B. has for anno domini : san bhliadhna.

² Here resumes on a new sheet of MS. after some blank pages, Cathal's (supposed) handwriting. This is the only poem given in the R. B. in regard to Macdonald History.

and good behaviour, and sometimes at home to pay debts. He died in Canna in the year 1686, the same year that King Charles II. died; the body of Donald was interred at Howmore, in the same grave with his father. He left two sons and three daughters, namely, Allan, the laird, and Ranald; Mor, Janet, and Mary were the daughters. Mor, the daughter of John Macleod, was their mother; and Mor, the daughter of Rory Mor Macleod, was the mother of their father, *i.e.*, Donald. Great was the sadness and excessive gloom which the death of this good man brought over the Isles, as is shown in his elegy.

[Follow elegies on Donald and on Allan, which see].

O'Henna made this on John of Isla.

The sovereignty of the Gael to the Clann Colla,
 It is right to proclaim it;
 They were again in the same battalions,
 The heroes of Fodla.
 The sovereignty of Ireland and of Scotland
 Of the sunny lands
 Was possessed by the sanguinary sharp-bladed tribes,
 The fighting champions.
 The government of the entire tribes was obtained
 By John of Isla.
 Alexander, the lord of hospitality, obtained
 The profit of kings.
 Donald, John, and two Angus',
 Who were hospitable and joyful,
 Four that gained tribute from kings,
 And to whom the Gael submitted.
 Donald and Ranald to kings
 Never did give;
 Somerled, who was not deceived by flattery,
 The chief of heroes.
 Four from Somarled of the blue eyes
 Up to Suibhne;
 Four whose dignity was not obscure,
 It is right to remember them.
 Six from Suibhne before mentioned
 To king Colla;
 Wine they had on the banks of the Bann
 In angular cups.
 Were I to enumerate all those connected with him
 Of the nobles of the Gael,
 I might give every generation up to Adam,

Ag so tres do ginealach Gháoidheal mar do ghellus
an dremsa ris nar chóir coimes, sda^r choir ceñus.

[Follows in R. B. the prose poem describing the Arming and Army of John, 4th Earl of Ross. See Elegies and Eulogies].

Aois ar tigerna ·1473· an bliadhna fuair Giollasbuig m^c alasdair ahile bás 7 do hadhnaigadh achorp an ros mhaireni .i. brathair deoin ahile m^c alasduir a hile 7 athair alasdair m^c Ghiollaasbuig do mharbhadh le m^c cenain anorbhañsaigh colbhañsaigh 7 inghen m^c duibhsithe a lochabar máthair an Ghiolla asbuigsi m^c alusdair a hile.

Aois an tigherna ·1437· an bliaghuin do marbhadh Ri alban .i. an cét ri Séamus ambaile Phert go fealltach le derbhrathair a athar .i. morbhair athfall sa náimsir cétna tésda Aonghus esbuig Iñsi gall .i. m^c Domhnuill a hile m^c Eoin m^c aonghuis óig ro hadhnaicadh a chorp lan uasal le bhachaill 7 le chuladh esbag san chruisde as ttaobh des don chor uidh mhóir amhuil do thogh fein dho re na bheó. Do bhí m^c oile ag Domhnall ahile na manach 7 is re na liñ do broñadh baile an mhanuidh anuibhisd do neagluis Año Domini ·1440· san bliaguisi teasta máire Leislí Bánmhorbhair Rois 7 Bainthigherna Iñsi gall .i. ben phósta Domhnaill ahile.

Tugas¹ cuntas duit sgach ní is ríasdanas duit fhios do bheith agad do chraobhsgaoladh Chloin na ceolladh 7 chloine Domhnaill go bás Dhomhnuill duibh an droichet áta .i. an liñe dírech do shealbhaigh Iñsi gall 7 ros 7 gairbh chriochea na halban

Ase an Domnallsa m^c aonghuis do mharbhadh añinbhernis le na chlairsteoir fein (m^c i chair-bre) mac eoin a hile m^c alasdair m^c Domhnaill a hile m^c eóin a hile m^c aongus óig, 7 ní bfuil fios agamsa cia da chinedh no da chairdibh is oighre dlesdanach air, acht an cuiger m^csa Eoin m^c aonghuis óig do cur sios duit .i. Raghnaill 7 Gothfroigh, dis mac inghine m^c Dubhghuill Lagharna 7 Domnall 7 Eoin mór 7 alasdair carrach triuir m^c Mairghréide Sdiurord Iarcla Fif 7 goibhir(n)eir no ri alban. Sliocht Raghnaill tigerna chloine Raghnaill .i. tigh anoilen tirim 7 tigerna Ghliñe garadh, ní fhuil sliocht ar Ghothfri acht began do dhaonibh bocht ata san cheñ túath duibhisd. Sliocht Domhnuill a hile cét mh^c Mairghréide Sdiubhord alasdar a hile Iarcla rois 7 morbhar na noilen, do phós an talasduirsa mairgréd Livisdon ingen Iarcla

¹ Here begins Niell M^c Vurich's handwriting again.

Such as no other man has attained.
 This is a sketch of the genealogies of the Gael,
 As I have promised ;
 This tribe with whom no comparison should be made,
 And to whom sovereignty was due.

Age of our Lord 1473, the year that Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, died, and his body was interred at Rosmarkie, viz., the brother of John of Isla, son of Alexander, and the father of Alexander, son of Gillespie, who was killed by Mac Ceaain in Oransay of Colonsay ; and the daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber was the mother of this Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla.

Age of the Lord 1437. In this year the King of Scotland, viz., King James the First, was treacherously killed in the town of Perth by his father's brother, viz., the Earl of Athole.

At the same time died Angus, bishop of the Hebrides, son of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og. His full noble body was buried, with his crozier and his episcopal habit, in the transept on the south side of the great choir, which he selected for himself while alive.

Donald of Isla had another son, a monk, and it was in his time that Baile-an-Mhanuidh in Uist was given to the church, anno Domini 1440.

In this year died Mary Leslie, Countess of Ross and Lady of the Hebrides, viz., the wife of Donald of Isla.

I have given you an account of everything you require to know of the descendants of the Clanns of the Collas and Clann Donald to the death of Donald Dubh at Drogheda, viz., the direct line who possessed the Hebrides, Ross, and the Rough Bounds of Scotland. This Donald was the son of Angus (that was killed by his own harper Mac IChairbre), son of John of Isla, son of Alexander, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, and I know not which of his kindred or friends is his lawful heir. Except these five sons of John, son of Angus Og, whom I set down to you, viz., Ranald and Godfrey, the two sons of the daughter of Mac Dugall of Lorn, and Donald, and John Mor, and Alexander Carrach, the three sons of Margaret Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Fife, and governor or King of Scotland.

The race of Ranald, Lord of Clanranald, viz., the House of Oilen Tirim, and the laird of Glengarry.

Godfrey left no offspring, except a few poor people who are in north end of Uist.

The offspring of Donald of Isla, the eldest son of Margaret Stuart, was Alexander of Isla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Islands. This Alexander married Margaret Livingston, daughter

litéú 7 do rug dho Eoin an tiarrla. Clañ oile ag *alasdair* .i. Huisdiun, inghen Ghillepadraig rúaigh m^{ie} ruaighri m^{ie} anaba uaine m^{ie} iarrla rois dona rosachaibh a shloineadh 7 trián Leoghuis abhetha 7 fearuinn oile ar tir mór 7 is é do marbhadh sna rannuibh gallolach an geuidecht m^{ie} Domnuill .i. Domhnall ahile oir cethrar do chuadar amach as anárm roimh chuidechta no phártaigh do tslúagh do chúaidh leó .i. Tormód m^c Leoid 7 Toreuill a bhrathair . Lochluinn mac Giolla mhaoil Giolla Pádrúig mac ruaighri do marbhadh Giolla Padruig mac ruaighri 7 Lochluinn m^c Giolla maoil 7 tainic Tormód 7 Toreuill as an rúaig slán . Año . D .

Ase an tuisdiunsa m^c *alasduir* do creach arcum 7 uilliam mac Leoid na hearadh 7 ogmhuigh Iñsi gall na fochuir ar an siubhal sin do riñe huisdiuin Domhnall gallach m^c huisdiuin re hingin chruineir ghall 7 do ghuinnechibh a sloineadh clañ mhaith oile ag huisdiuin .i. Domhnall hearach m^c huisdiuin 7 inghen m^{ie} Leoid na hearadh do mhathair aige 7 Eóin mac huistiuin 7 ingen m^{ie} cea áin aird na murchaí do mhathair aige 7 ní roib sliocht ar a neoin sin 7 dobi seal na tigherna Giolla asbuig m^c huisdiuin 7 m^{ie} oile nach *airfighter* añ so Domhnall gruamach mac Domhnuill ghalluidh 7 Domhnall gorm m^c Domnuill gruamich 7 catriana inghen *alasdair* m^{ie} ailin tigerna Chloinni raghnaill do mhathair aige 7 is ar *asliocht* ata an tigernas fós.

Giolla casbuig m^c *alasdair* a hile inghen m^{ie} Duibhshithe a lochabar a mhathair 7 *alasdair* mac Giollaecasbuig do chuaidh an sealbhadh iarrlacht rois 7 Domhnall amhac sin fuair se bás gan sliocht.

Eoin mór m^c eoin m^{ie} aonghuis óig .i. tanaisde m^{ie} Domnuill do phós se Máire Biséd 7 is lé tainic na seacht túaithe glíneach go cloin Domhnuill.

Alasduir carrach an treas mac . Do phós sé inghen mhorbhair Leambna 7 ní rug si clañ dho aonghus m^c *alusdair* is í fa mathair dho inghen mh^{ie} Duibh shleibhe 7 ní roibhe si posda aige *alasdair* m^c aonghuis o fuil sliocht *alasduir* m^c aonguis san bhraighe an Loch habar ag sin agad sliocht an chethra mac sin Eoin mhic Aonghuis óig.

[Follows elegy on Sir Norman Macleod, by Niall M^c Vurich, elegy on James Macdonald, and poem on Exile of Ranald. See Elegies, &c.]

of the Earl of Linlithgow, to whom she bore John, the earl. Alexander had other children, viz., Hugh, by a daughter of Gilpatrick Roy, son of Rory, son of the Green Abbot, son of the Earl of Ross, whose surname was of the Rosses. He had for patrimony the third part of Lewis, and other lands upon the mainland. It is he that was killed in the parts of Garioch when along with Mac Donald, viz., Donald of Isla. For there were four that went out of the army before any part of the main force went with them, viz., Norman Macleod and Torquill his brother, Lochluinn mac Gillemhaoil and Gilpatrick mac Rory. Gilpatrick mac Rory and Lochluinn mac Gillemhaoil were killed, but Norman and Torquill escaped safe from the pursuit.

It was this Hugh, son of Alexander, that plundered Orkney, and William Macleod of Harris and the youth of the Hebrides were along with him in that expedition. Hugh had Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, by the daughter of the Coroner of Caithness, and she was of the Gunns. Hugh had other good children, viz., Donald of Harris, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; and John, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan was his mother; but that John left no issue, and Gillespie, son of Hugh possessed the lordship; and other sons who are not mentioned here. Donald Gruamach was son of Donald Gallach, and Donald Gorm, son of Donald Gruamach, and Catherine, daughter of Alexander, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, was his mother, whose descendants still possess the lordship.

Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, whose mother was daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber, and Alexander, son of Gillespie, who obtained possession of the earldom of Ross, and Donald, his son, died without issue.

John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, the Tanist to Mac Donald, married Mary Bisset, and it was with her the seven Tuaths of the Glens came into the possession of the Clan Donald.

Alexander Carrach, the third son, married the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, but she bore no children to him. Angus, son of Alexander, whose mother was a daughter of Mac Phee, but she was not married to him. Alexander, son of Angus, from whom are descended the race of Alexander, son of Angus in the Braes of Lochaber.

There you have the descendants of these four sons of John, son of Angus Og.

[Here in R. B. come three poems, as detailed on the opposite page].

Cuirfed ¹ aⁿ so sios duit a leightheoir gach aⁿ ata an tighernas san naimsirsi ar sliocht E^oin mh^c aonghuis ^oig, re nabarthaoi m^c Domhnaill 7 morbhair na noilén 7 rí Fionghall.

Silocht Raghnaill cé^t m^c E^oin mar a dhubhramar roimhe tigherna chloinne raghnaill.

Ailín m^c Domhnaill mic E^oin mhúideorduigh mhic Domhnaill mic ailín mic E^oin mhúideorduigh mic Alasdair mic Ailín mic Ruaighri mic alín o nobartar siol Ailín, mic Ragnuill on raither claⁿ raghnaill mhic E^oin mhic Aonghuis ^oig

Tigherna Ghline garadh

Alasdair m^c Ragnuill m^c Domhnuill ghuirm m^c Domhnaill m^c Aonghuis mhic Alasdair mhic E^oin mhic Alasdair mh^c Domhnaill on dubhradh siol Domhnuill mhic Ragnuill mic E^oin mhic aonghuis ^oig.

Tigherna Mhoiróin

Ailín mac ailín mh^c ailín mhóir mic Alasdair mic ailín mhóir mhic Dubhghuill mhic Raghnaill bháin mhic ailín mic Ruaighri mhic Ailín mic Ragnuill mic E^oin mic Aonghuis ^oig.

Tigherna Bhíne Bhághla

Domnall górm mac Ragnuill ^oig mhic ragnuill mhic ailín mhic E^oin muideorduigh mhic Alasdair mic ailín mic Ruaighri.

Ni fhuil doshliocht ferrdha agam re na chor sios ar sliocht Dhomnaill a hile aga fuil tighernas acht

Sior Domhnall mac Domhnaill mic S^t Sémuís mic Domnaill guirm ^oig mic Giolla easbuig mic Domhnuill ghuirm Shagsanuigh mic Domhnaill guirm do marbhadh ma oilén Doñain mhic Domnaill ghruamuidh mic Domnaill Ghalluidh mic Huistiúin ^o raiter siol Huistiúin mic Alasdair a hile mic Domhnuill a hile .i. cé^t 'Iarrla Rois do chloin Domnuill mic E^oin m^c aonghuis ^oig

¹ This appears on page 97 of B. B. and on 266 of the R. B., near the end of the purely Macdonald portion.

[Macdonald and Macleod Chiefs contemporary with the writer, Niall M^c Vurich].

Reader, I shall here set down for you every one who is a landed proprietor, at this time, of the posterity of John, the son of Angus Og, who was called Macdonald and Lord of the Isles and King of Fingall.

The Posterity of Ranald, the first son of John
as we have stated.

The Laird of Clanranald.

Allan, son of Donald, son of John of Moydart, son of Donald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, of whom are named Siol Ailin or the Race of Allan, son of Ranald, of whom are named Clanranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Glengarry.

Alexander, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, son of Donald, son of Angus, son of Alexander, son of John, son of Alexander, son of Donald, from whom the Siol of Domhnaill, or Race of Donald, were called, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Morar.

Allan, son of Allan, son of Allan Mor, son of Alexander, son of Allan Mor, son of Dugald, son of Ranald Ban, son of Allan, son of Roderick, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Benbecula.

Donald Gorm, son of Ranald Og, son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Roderick.

I have no male descendants to set down of the race of Donald of Isla, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who has a Lairdship, except

Sir Donald, son of Donald, son of Sir James, son of Donald Gorm Og, son of Gillespie, son of Donald Gorm Sagsanach, son of Donald Gorm, who was killed at Oilen Donnain, who was son of Donald Gruamach, son of Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, from whom Siol Huistiuin, or the Race of Hugh, are called, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of the Isles, viz., the first Earl of Ross of the Clann Donald or Macdonalds, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Marcós Aontrom

·1· Ragnall óg mac

Ragnaill arafuigh mhic Somuirle bhuighe mic alasduir mic Eóin chathanuidh mhic Eóin m^c Domnaill bhalluidh mic Eóin mhoir mic Eóin mic aonghus óig ; 7 m^c a dherbhrathar na oighre anois ar an mharcos .i. Ragnall óg mac Alasduir mhic Ragnaill. Ni faicim do shliocht aga fuil inbhi dar ghin o Eóin mór acht Iarla aontrom 7 tigerna na Lergan ceintirid ar shliocht Ragnaill bháin mhic Eóin mhoir tigerna na bpinginged a ciintire ar shliocht aonghuis 'Iligh mic Eóin chathanuidh do chaill ceñ na ttreabhsa aninbhe an shliocht .i. Séamus mac Alasdair m^c Eóin chathanuigh 7 Aonghus a mhac uachtarain anoirir ades go huilidh acht amáin fíor bhega do fháguibh dias m^c Giolleasbuig duibh mic Aonghuis mic Semuis .i. Alasduir mac Eóm 7 Giolleasbuig 2 mac Eóin 7 aonghus 7 semuis dias m^c Huisdiuin 7 na firsín ar na maithriughadh go huasal

Fuair Séamus óg mac Aonghuis mic Semuis oighre dlichtech shlechte Eóin mhoir bás an Lunduin san bliagain daois ar tigerna 1626.¹ San bliadhain chéadna fuair ruaighrí mór m^c leóid bás san chanánuigh an ros fa mór an sgél eter Gaoidhealuibh sa nuairsín iad sin .i. bás Semuis óig 7 bás m^c leóid na hearadh.

Tormód óg m^c Eóin m^c Eóin mic .i. Ruaighrí mór m^c Tormóid mic alasduir mic uilliam m^c Eóin mic uilliam mhic Giolla choluim m^c Tormóid ou raiter siol Tormóid m^c Leóid o raiter siol Leóid mar ta m^c Leoid Leógais 7 m^c Leoid na hearadh

Do beolach dhuin euiger m^c an ruaighrí mhoir sin .i. Eóin an tigherna 7 ruaighrí 7 tormód uilliam 7 Domnall . Isibel inghen Domhnaill m^c Aonghuis do mathair aca .i. tigerna an tróim 7 ghliñe garadh

[Follow poems on Rory Mor Macleod and Allan of Clanranald. See Elegies and Eulogies, the last two poems].

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

Marbhna Ailin 7 ragnail . M^c muiredhuigh .csin7

Alba gan dion an diaigh ailín
oighrecht ragnail na rosg ngorm
mo chor ar nég an da fhersoin
crodh da mét nach esbhuidh orm

¹ Here B. B. text ends.

Marquis of Antrim.

Randell Og, son of Randell of Arran, son of Sorley Bay, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Ballach [the Freckled], son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og. And his brother's son being now heir to the Marquis, namely, Randell Og, son of Alexander, son of Randell.

I know none of the descendants of John Mor, who have a title, except the Earl of Antrim and the Laird of Largie in Kintyre; nor of the descendants of Ranald Ban [*i.e.*, the Fair], son of John Mor, Laird of Pingina in Kintyre: nor of the descendants of Angus of Islay, son of John Cathanach. The heads of these families lost their possessions in the posterity of James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach: and Angus his son [lost] the superiority of South Oiriar entirely, except a very small portion left by the two sons of Gillespie Dubh, son of Angus, son of James, namely, Alexander, son of John, and Gillespie, the two sons of John, and Angus and James, the two sons of Hugh, and these men had noble mothers. James Og, son of Angus, son of James, the lawful heir of the race of John Mor, died in London, in the year of the age of our Lord 1626. In the same year Rory Mor Macleod died in the Chanoury of Ross. The death of James Og and the death of Macleod of Harris was greatly deplored among the Gael at that time.

Norman Og, son of John, son of John, son of, namely, Rory Mor, son of Norman, son of Alexander, son of William, son of John, son of William, son of Gilliccalum, son of Tormod, from whom are called Siol Tormod [the Race of Tormod], son of Leod, from whom are called Siol Leoid, such as Macleod of Lewis and Macleod of Harris.

We were acquainted with the five sons of that Rory Mor, namely, John the Laird, Rory, Norman, William, and Donald, Isabel, the daughter of Donald, son of Angus, being their mother, daughter of the Laird of Strome and of Glengarry.

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

The Elegy of Allan and Ranald, M^c Vurich composed it.¹

Alba is without protection after Allan,
The heir of Ranald of the blue eyes;
My disposition since the death of these two men is such
That the greatest wealth is not coveted by me.

¹ See pp. 170, 171, above.

Laoch ler cothuidhadh clár monuidh
 mac maingréide, ca mó béd
 ní haghur lé díoth budh doilghe
 gíodh é críoch gach oighre ég

Ailín ler coisnadh clár Fionnghall
 fine cholla fa chues mín
 go tainig bás oighre ó nechadh
 níor chás oirne an dechaidh dhín

'Eg raghnaill as an reinn chétna
 ceñus Ghaidheal do ghabh súd
 fuair tre ég urruim g' aoinfhir
 géig don choilligh fhaoilidh úd

Caoinedh raghnaill na reñ ecorera
 cor mo chroidhe ní céim soirbh
 ge be la is lugha da egnach
 ata achumha a negeruth oirn

Ní ferr fhuilim tar éis ailín
 oighadh raghnúill ní roinn mhín
 cín ar slóigh ar ceonchlann ecuradh
 comhthrom bróin do bhunadh bhinn

Cumha na deisi dáil chomhthrom
 ceñach duinn ar dáil aséd
 ní damhna dfhaigsin a hardmadh
 gabhla gaisgidh alban deg

Tásg raghnaill do rochtain inbhe
 deis ailín do boirdhere nós
 do chaith aré riñ atesdha
 truagh nach siñ do theasda ar tós

Raghnaill ar ndul an díaigh ailín
 dég einfhir ní fhuil mo sbéis
 rainig atheisd tar ghníomh Ghaidheal
 ní ceisd díobh aoinfher da éis

Ainbreath * an bháis ní bert chothrom * Ambreath ?
 ar chloin colla nar ghabh geis
 a ég is aoighre aneinecht
 géig moirne gan leirecht leis.

Can tar uaim re tucht mar eala
 a ua ruaighrí na reñ ngorm
 mo mhuirín réd chois a dhed dhaith gheal
 tég anois da aithfer orm

A hero by whom the the board of monks (?) was maintained,
The son of Margaret of the greatest renown ;
No loss more lamentable could be told,
Although it is the final lot of every heir to die.

Allan by whom the plain of the Fingalls was defended,
Of the race of Colla of smooth skin ;
Until the death of the heir of O'Eachadh occurred
All that departed from us did not concern us.

Ranald departed from the same power,
He assumed the leadership of the Gael,
He received, through death, the respect of every man,
He was a branch of that bountiful wood.

The lamentation for Ranald of the purple blades
Is not an agreeable course for my heart's disposition ;
Whatever day he is regretted least,
Our grief for him is a sickness to us.

I am not better off after Allan,
The heir of Ranald, not a pleasing comparison ;
The leaders of our forces, our chieftain clan of warriors,
My sorrow for the family is equal.

The lament for the two is an equal proportion,
It is a trouble for us to treat of their jewels ;
It is not the departure of relatives from her high plains,
But the united branches of the valour of Alba that have died.

The fame of Ranald has gone to decay
After the death of Allan whose manner was noble ;
He spent his time with us in fervor,
Pity it were not we that died first.

Had Ranald departed after Allan,
But in the death of any man I have no liking ;
His fame excelled the deeds of the Gaels,
No man after him is of any concern to them.

In the judgment of death there is no even decision
Over the Clann Colla who took no refusal ;
His death and that of his heir also,
The branch of Moirne is without perfect sight.

Let me sing of you in silence like the swan,
Thou descendant of Rory of the blue blades,
My affection be with thee of the white coloured teeth,
Though thy death now reproves me for it.

Do theisd go brách biaidh ar cuimhni
conchlann teinig ar an clú
 tég na cháraid re hég ailín
 gég nach ráinig taibheim tú

A cheinbhile chloíne cobhadh
crioch bur naisdir anba an bét
 an *derna* sibh urra dargain
 truma na sin dalbuin tég

Uir gan ioth ahaithle aéga
 oighbrecht raghmaill ní roín mhion
 mar táid ar ceroín chno gan toradh
 coill da ló folamh gach fíodh

Tarrla ar an ghréin do ghlais eumbadh
 nar chuir blath *tre* barruibh gég
 ánfadh na síon aú ga nioimláoid
 griobh barr go nioímaoid a ég

Na áimsir fa ghormfhoñ Ghaoidheal
 nior ghuth gort angeall re sín
 go fuil da ég as a aithle
 gar bhrég muir a tairthe ó thír

Crioch Fhionghall anaímsir ailín
 oirdhere do chách ancéim rug
 fuair re ré *treall* da gach taradh
 tar leam ní hé an talamh tug

Foisgel agam ar choin ceuluín
 sar chathfadh draoi díochra anlén
 a cheinél ní fhuair gach aoinfher
 deigheol úaim sgaoileadh asgél

Cu culann do chairdes ulltach
 ollamh temhra ar ar thuit brón
 an tég ar aon ag a sgarr thain
 nior fhét gáol chathfuigh do chlódh

Urchra anéigsi fa choinchuluinn
 crioch ambróin ní beg an cheisd
 ní cumhan gedh cian o thámrúigh * * tháinarigh ?
 curadh ríamh tarruigh a theisd

Brón chathfaidh nior chuirthe aniongnadh
 doighedh na con cnés mar thuín
 mar ta mét treisi mo thoirrsi
 dég deisi don chloinsi chuín

Your fame shall ever be in remembrance,
The comparison of thy hospitality shall attend that fame ;
Death will be a friend to us since the death of Allan,
Thou art a branch never blamed.

Thou head tree of the Clann Cobhadh,
Thy career has terminated, great was the destruction
You inflicted upon them by preying,
But more severe than that to Scotland is thy death.

The land is without corn in consequence of his death,
The inheritance of Ranald is not a small portion ;
Nuts, if on their trees, are without kernels.
The woods are decaying, every tree is bare.

The sun has indicated thy deep mourning,
It has not put blossom on the tops of branches ;
The seasons are stormy without a change,
Superior signs that his death was supremely lamented.

In his time impressive was the song of the Gaels,
It was not a harsh tone on that account ;
That thy death is a consequence
Is false, as thou art away from the country.

In the territory of the Fingall in the time of Allan
Noble to all was the dignity he bore,
He obtained during his time of all its products,
It seems to me that it is not the earth that gave him.

A little story I have about Cuchullain
And of Cathfadh the Druid, intense the woe,
The like of it everyone has not received,
I give good information by relating their story.

Cuchullain the beloved of the Ulstermen ;
The Ollamh of Tara on whom sorrow fell ;
Death separated them both asunder,
It could not subdue the love of Cathfadh.

The excessive grief of the learned man for Cuchullain,
The end of their sorrow is no trifling question ;
It is not remembered, though long it is since he flourished,
That any champion ever excelled him in fame.

The grief of Cathfadh was not to be wondered at
For the death of the Cu whose skin was like a wave ;
But the greatness of my sorrow exceeds it
For the death of the two of this race of Conn.

Toirsi chathfaidh fa choinchuluin
ga mhes rer ecor ni céim tnúith
urchra da gheig fheineadh aila
enfher dég ni damhna dhuin

Samhuil anbhroin bhi ar chathfaidh
crioch na chumhadh ler thuit sinn
teid a chumha tar cheill cumtha
sni lugha abpein urchra in

Tar chumha cháigh do chuir cathfaidh
ceim tar gach broin borb an grádh * * gné lh ?
rán ag mar soin uain afhulañ
fuair fa chom alann * achrádh * arlann ?

Nior bferr cuchulann do chathfaidh
caidtreabh raghmaill na rosg ngorm
nar muir on chloinsi dhuil fhiachadh
do chuir tuirrsi dhiachabh orm

Cuchulann nar eitigh ionghuin
eiges fodla fath gan bhréig
cathfaidh do chuaidh dég da orchra
geg mar sduaigh tholcha nior threig

Da mesda dhuinn tre dhioth einfhir
ég na deisi doirbh an lén
ni faghthar barr broin ar chathfaidh
am chóir re sgarrthain asgél

Ni fhuil na ndiaigh dermad cumhadh
nar chuimhnigh dhuinn dáil asét
trom lin acclaisdin ga ccaoinedh
da rin ghaigedh Gaoidheal greg

Cuchulann feithfeoir na fodla
feidhm oirrdheire anuair do mhair
dion a threabh tar chach a celiathailh
do ghabh g^c tráth dhiachailh air

An cúsin ag coimhét alban
ailin echtach anba anbéd
ag dion a hoinigh sa hardmhagh
gniomh doiligh dalban a ég

Raghnall ar nóg tar cis athar
aithris na con ga chnes seng
ag coimhét crioch chlair na geolla
ni frith dhaibh orra buidh fherr

The grief of Cathfadh for Cuchullain,
 In comparing it with our case it is no degree of envy ;
 His deep sorrow for his mighty Fenian hero,
 That any man should die is no object to us.

The like of the grief which was on Cathfadh
 Is the extreme of the grief which has fallen on us ;
 Grief goes beyond settled sense,
 And our grief is not less painful.

Beyond the grief of all persons, that of Cathfadh exceeded
 A degree above every sorrow, intense was his love,
 It became our lot to bear with such a grief ;
 His anguish for Cuchullain was excessive.

Cuchullain was not better towards Cathfadh
 Than the friendship of Ranald of the blue eyes was ;
 Our pleasance from this clan of the blood of Fiachadh,
 It has compelled me to be sad.

Cuchullain who did not refuse a combat—
 The learned man of Fodla—'tis sooth—
 Cathfadh died of sad grief for him,
 He died as one of the flock of the hill, he did not forsake him.

Were we to judge by the loss of one man,
 The death of two is a painful woe ;
 The grief of Cathfadh would be exceeded,
 It is a fit time to leave off his story.

There has been no forgetfulness of mourning after them ;
 The relations of the story are remembered by us,
 It is oppressive to us to hear them lamented,
 The two brilliant stars of the valour of the Grecial Gaels.

Cuchullain, the guardian of Fodla,
 A noble champion when he lived,
 The defence of his tribe against all in fighting
 He took upon him every time as his bounden duty.

This Cu defending Scotland,
 The mighty-deeded Allan, prodigious the loss,
 Protecting her hospitality and high plains
 His death is a melancholy case for Scotland.

Ranald died after his father ;
 Dressed in a fine coat of mail,
 He protected the territory of the Plain of the Collas,
 They could not find a better chieftain.

Eaghnámh ailin *mar choin ceulann*
cródhacht raghnuill na ruaig ndíon
 barr ar bás gach fhir a oighre
 ag sin cáis is doilge dhiobh

Mairigh go brach búan a chuimhne
 cumha a charad *gedh* ceim doirbh
 deg an da fersain dfuil eimhir
 ní chuir *eashbadh* einflher oirn

Tarras a raghnuill riú *cumbadh*
 dod chomán a chnes *mar bhláth*
 críoch ar aelódh ní chuir murehra
 ní fhuil *acht* bron cumptha ar chách

Beo blagh an aithle g^e aoinfhir
 a ailin nar iongaimh ngliaidh
 ge fíor téig is tu n^e tesda
 fech do chlú *budh* deasda ad dhiaigh

Líon catha na chaidtreabh *teghlaigh*
 timcheall ailin na narm sen
 iongnadh e anuaigh ina aonar
 smar fuair se an aoghal re sel

C'athal m^e muirigh do rinn so do Domhnall m^e ailin

Foraois éiges iñsi gall
 ní thréigter aninbhe is fherr
 do bhreith aoidhed déis ar bhroñ
 léisi tar fhoñ Ghaoidheal geall

Mac ailin on tiorm fhoñ tuaidh
 ní rairéidh a iodhlañ áigh
 tug tuairim ar tegh an trir
 sleagh shídh ar luaighill na láimh

Títthe dearga o thrágh go tráigh
 an láibh sealga ageighibh cuáin
mar búdh iñtsecd é o cón
 se le ceol ag imdheht uaidh

Allan was dexterous like Cuchullain ;
 The valour of Ranald of the vehement pursuits ;
 The severest death for every man is that of his heir,
 This is the saddest case of all.

A remembrance of him endureth for everlasting,
 He is the grief of his friend, it is a sad affair ;
 Those two men of the blood of Eimhear died,
 On which account we feel not the loss of any other man.

For now, O Ranald, I have lamented
 For thy society, thou fair skinned like the blossom ;
 My grief does not put an end to their loss ;
 The grief for all others is only feigned.

There exists a fame after every man,
 O Allan who wast not harmless in the conflict ;
 Although thy death is true, thou art not dead,
 Behold thy fame shall endure henceforth after thee.

Many battalions, always attending him, marched
 Around Allan of the old arms ;
 A wonder he should be alone in a grave
 Since he spent his life as he did.

Cathal M^c Vurich composed this for Donald,
 son of Allan.¹

Ye antiquaries of the learned men of the Hebrides,
 The best nobleman shall not be forgotten ;
 We must record his death after all that was bestowed
 By him over the land of the fair Gaels.

The son of Allan of the north Tiormfhonn,
 His prosperous career is no easy subject ;
 He made his way to the house of the Three
 With a fairy spear wielded in his hand.

Keen pursuings from strand to strand,
 On the days of the chase in the woods of the coast,
 As he had come from shooting birds,
 And accompanied with music on his departure.

¹ See above pp. 172, 173.

A lion fedhma ar ttehta a ttir
 gach dërna ag doñadh abruaigh
 do adaimh sníomh na nedh nóir
 an fedh do chóidh ó elígh cuain

Aithfer ag míleadh ar mhnaoi
 munaicecht do dhiridh dhí
 fáth nach guailledh dinghin ó
 imridh sé ar uaíribh is í

Síol gcolla le agconfadh nglíadh
 an dornchair ag doñadh lámh
 cuma séla an recht ríogh
 go techt do shíol éna ó nágh

Laoich chrólha n' meallfa móid
 treabhthadh na bóchna ar ambí
 iúl doirche na tuinne a ttéid
 bréid luinge ní thoirafe thrí

Clañ raghnaill ag triall sgach tír
 da bfághlaim an grán gach gleóidh
 síad ó iarruidh chen agein
 na mathuibh féin gan fher neóil

Laoich dar conclañ táin na tráoi
 um Dhomhnall san bháirce ambí
 an ttiobhradh sin dfoghla dh e
 do fholuigh se treibh dha thí

Nar beithe ag tégar threabh naoil
 más férbhoith do thegh a ttraígh
 gaoi ga bfighe ar faithche fúair
 bur tige suain daithle anáigh

Dánradh re doidheimmhe sioth
 ag coimheirge o chlárnsgóoth
 le gaoith bfeirge ós tféin ar áth
 snáth ga bhéine ameirge máoth

Treighther libh na leaptha clúimh
 do thoil deachtra ar neimghedh sídh
 sibh mar fher foghla go foill
 do chóir cholbha na sreab sídh

Siubhal mall ag eigni úadh
 féige na gcall mar do chláon
 snadhmtar leat an riaghal ríogh
 líon re mbreac do chiabhíbh craobh

The number of his forces on coming to land,
All hands being hard at work,
In making of golden garment for his people,
The time he went out of sight of shore.

Thousands find fault with a wife
For the connections that arise about her ;
The cause of his not championing the girl was
That he and she occasionally played together.

The race of the Collas by whom the battle raged,
The hilt of the sword was grasped by their hands ;
They were the seal of the regal law
Until the coming of the race of Enna from the battle.

Valiant heroes that an asseveration would not deceive,
Ploughers of the sea on which they are,
On the dark front of the wave they rise
Through which an inferior ship could not pass.

The Clanranald are ready to march into every country,
For whom the sun produces every splendour,
They seek affection from afar off
In their own plains without a guide.

Heroes to be compared to the hosts of Troy
Accompanied Donald to the battles in which he engaged :
All that had been plundered from him
He afterwards recovered the flocks.

Be not erecting lime houses,
Let grass huts be your dwelling at the shore,
Let your spears be stacked on the cold field,
These are your abodes of rest after the battle.

Be like men in a proper order of quietness,
Rising up together like a swarm on the field,
With a furious wind on a ford,
And the threads torn from the smooth standard.

Let feather beds be given up by you,
Prepared for your march, and not wishing for peace ;
Be like the huntsman, watching his opportunity
At the proper banks of the calm streams.

The salmon swims sometimes with a slow motion,
He leaves the pools when he bends ;
Let the regal rule be followed by you,
A net for trout of the fibres of branches.

Smúal ro bhras dod ghormloinn ghéir
 a Dhomhnaill fa dhoras dúin
 ceilter ré os cholbha cúain
 do chuaidh dé na foghla fúibh

Gruaidhe aghnadh ionta fein
 re nguasacht nach gabhuidh dhiaigh
 ní he sin do ghoir do ghruidh
 abfuair sibh do ghoil angliaidh

Bró mhiledh do bheñuibh bhárc
 um thiribh ag tabhair cúart
 grís *sluaigh* na aghuidh munécht
 ar ghabh crecht od tfoghuil fuacht * * *fruacht* ?

Rioghan ní reighidh a huaim
 on díorma teighe re ataoibh
 crú améruibh ar maighre sróil
 do chóir aínre ar ndenamh dhaoibh

Ní brath síthe adheiredh dháibh
 na críochtha o theine do théigh
 berthaoi arís um cholbha cúain
 a ghrís smuail *bur* foghla fein

Síol ailín is ésguigh náigh
 eigin an raireir do rígh
 teid ar faghluibh na iath fein
 giall le bfein go hádhbhuigh nír

Cláon o chnuas a bféigibh fíodh
 gíodh suas do éiridh antar
 ceol o theduibh níor bferr dfhior
 sriubh seang tre geguibh do ghabh

Ferthain meala an tíre thúaiigh
 de riñe feacadh afeoir
 o shin ar eiril ní éir
 idh do cheir fa eitibh eóin

Ar dhénamh na mbogha bhias
 g^c geigfíodh ag dola an dlús
 seóid abuinne na bharr súas
 chnuas ar chall na thrúime o thúis

Slat roireigh go níneal náigh
 m^c ailín thilleas gach tóir
 dearbhadh feidhm í earca anuaimh
 buain na healta as an fheilm oir

A spark flew from thy sharp blue sword,
O Donald, at the fort's gate ;
The moon is hidden above the banks of the coasts,
The smoke of the plunder rose to it.

The cheeks are usually red in their natural colour
Not by danger for which they seek,
That is not the cause which reddened thy cheeks,
But all thy prowess in battle.

A spoiling host from the poops of ships
Into the country which they visit,
The burning force which came to oppose thee
Received their wounds from thy preying parties.

A queen whose weaving harness cannot be arranged
By the great numbers who attend her ;
The blood of her fingers on the web of silk,
Which is set in proper order by the girls.

The end of it is not a prospect of peace for those
Of the territories heated by fire ;
Again shall be carried along the shore
Your own preys with smouldering fires.

The prosperity of the race of Allan has quickly increased,
It is necessary to state that they have been ennobled ;
All those he left of them in his own country have been free,
Not having been made hostages by any other forces.

The branches of trees are bent by the fruit,
Although it is upwards the source of it goeth ;
Man could not wish for better music from chords
Than that of a narrow stream flowing through a shrubbery.

The rain of honey of the northern country
Has caused its grass to bend ;
Out of it, by flying, could not rise
The birds by expanding their wings.

In the form of boughs usually are
All the branches of the wood which increases in density ;
Its united branches at the top are as jewels
There are nuts on the natural hazel tree from the beginning.

A very straight wand of sound body
Was the son of Allan who repelled every onset ;
It is a proof of the usefulness of O' Erc of the cave,
Tearing the plumes from the golden helm.

Fios aignidh inghine ríogh
braiter ar siubhlaidh asul
ben bhias tar leat gan aluagh
gris a gruadh do reic arún

Le loin tana teighidh laimh
mar fheinidh nach ana ag cóir
do ní sin ríge da reimh
bein an lín as anidh óir

Mua ler dhóigh athechta ttír
ar echtuibh do chóir an chúain
ben ag deilbh atigh attráigh
do chaidh an deilbh oighe uaidh

Sgáoth doñlach dar aomh gach iul
le Domhnall san caob (?) attriall
crét fa mbéradh gris a gruaidh
sgis an chúan is denamh dhiagh

Gur lionadh geimhil da ngliaid
nior dheileadh re diorma slóigh
giall biodhbhadh nar beñuidh dhaibh
iongnadh le mnaibh earruidh óir

Triall oidhche ní lothair leo
ge madh dorchu o dortadh clá
soillsi an reñ do chur agerú
ní ferr le crú logha an lá

Crét n^e forrlann dfainibh óir
Domhnall ngnaith mbeilt angliaidh
sleadh da cur asttegh an tóir
anedh óir ag dul na díaign

Go tabhach na mbreth fa mbíodh
ga nech le nochtar abháigh
teid amhér asdegh na taobh
slegh chaol í éna sa nágh

Aoidhe brogha anna sin eóin
fuaidter abfochar an tsáil
cupla fogha re fedh slúáigh
tegh suain í logha na laimh

Sgeith doña len dluthaid gliaidh
ar dhúthchas ó colla is cóir
a gairm os na tiribh thúaidh
fuair an línibh anairm óir

The knowledge of the disposition of a king's daughter
Is contemplated by the sparkling of her eyes ; [about her,
Thou mayest select a woman accordingly without enquiring
The blush of her cheeks discloses her love.

When a herd of cattle is secured, they are kept in confinement,
Just as soldiers are who do not observe justice ;
That enables a king to rule ;
Take the chord out of the chain of gold.

Women who were accustomed to livelihood
From exploits on the sea,
A woman who daily sets her house in order,
The maiden appearance has left her.

A host of brown heroes, to whom every science yielded,
Accompanied Donald wherever he marched ;
Why should the flush of his countenance cause
A rest from the shore, which he might do in the end ?

Until deeds-doing soldiers were satisfied with conflicts
He did not withdraw from his large forces ;
The hostages of enemies did not salute them ;
Golden wares are a wonder to a woman.

They were not balked in a nocturnal incursion,
Although it were dark and pouring sleet or snow,
The light equal that of the star is emitted by the horse-shoe ;
The horse-shoe requires not a better light.

Is not Donald full equal to rings of gold
Whose lips are generally ruby ?
The sword-blade is driven in at the pursuit,
And the golden hilt following it.

The enforcing of judgments under which they were ;
The dart of a person by which terror is disclosed ;
His finger goes into her side ;
It is a slender spear effective * in the battle. * of O'Enna ?

That is a web of straw by Anna for John,
Which is stitched near the sea-shore ;
A couple of charges while with an army,
It is a house of repose, a pay in his hand.

Brown shields by which the conflict is made close,
Through the descent from Colla is proper ;
Having been called from the northern countries
These descendants received their golden arms.

Guidhthe mathair de dar ndíon
 go lathair chuiridh sé slógh
 lór méd amiorbhuile duñ
 gég úr is príomh ghloine pór • for

Ionghen aonghuis rosg mar réogh
 le caolbhois do chosg g^e cúan
 do chuir sí tes in gach trágh
 o mbi daimh sg^e leas ga lúagh

Lor dhísi do thuillemh tol
 na chiche n^e curra an tugh
 ciabh naoidhe go nilmhét negh
 tirmhdhéd geal is caoine cur

Fuil chuinn do ghabhladh na gruaidh
 na tuiñ gan anfagh mar fhíon
 lór don chleir do sgaoiledh sgél
 aoinfhiodh afrémh san reim riogh

Maire on chleir gan bernadh mblagh
 ag leanmhuin don chre or chin
 si fa mhelá uaidh ni fhuil
 séla don tsuibh na gruaidh ghil

Cathal cétna • ccn7•

Cumha cethrair do mheasg mé
 dom dhercuibh ni ceilt ar chaoi
 ga truime chumha dom chli
 sí ag dula aluiñ g^e laoi

Cum da dheisi ar mbrath búan
 is meisi trath ga ttúr
 tuar tesda an chumha dom chrádh
 mo shlán feasda acur ar gcúl

Easbhadh na ndeaghaidh ar dhaimh
 cethrar n^e gabhtha re ngliaidh
 daithle accorp do chor anuir
 ole dhuin gan ar ndol na ndiaigh

Meic ríogh do ghabhadh angréim
 o earrach gan diol don dróing
 nior chuir an samhradh lámh liñ
 ámghar siñ dar ccerádh fan ccloinn

Invoke the mother of God to protect us
That he may send a host to the battle-field ;
Sufficient is the greatness of his miracles to us,
A new branch of the original parent seed.

The daughter of Angus, whose eye is like an icicle,
With slender hands that excelled all others in every coast ;
She put warmth along every strand,
By which kindred and every house talked of her.

Sufficient for her to have drunk enough
From the beast, rather than milk from the udder ;
Youthful hair of very great beauty,
A white firm set of teeth most evenly set.

The blood of Conn flows in her cheeks,
The waves are without storm like wine ;
It appertains to the clergy to relate stories,
One tree is her origin in the regal line.

She lives through the clergy without a particle of imperfection,
Having a tendency to the earth from which she sprang ;
She acquired no blemish from it,
A seal of the raspberry is on her fair cheek.

The same Cathal sang : ¹

The grief for four hath confused me,
My eyes do not conceal my weeping,
Still the grief is more oppressive in my breast,
Which becomes more intense every day.

It is on account of four who have been taken away for ever,
And I every day lamenting them ;
The continued testimony of grief is torturing me,
My health in future will decline.

The loss of those good men is felt by their kindred,
Four who could not be taken prisoners in the battle ;
Since their bodies have been interred in the earth
It will be bad for us not to follow them.

They were the sons of princes who took the hold ;
From spring no payment is made to the people ;
Summer gave us no hand (*i e.*, relief) ;
We are sorrowful, we are pained for the clan.

¹ See pp. 172, 173, above.

On chethrar do luigh fán lia
 na ndeghaidh as olc a tú
 ní liñ brosnagh gill na gleó
 acht siñ beo gan chosnamh chlú

Déis dha raghnall do dol diñ
 gan chur re faghluim ag fáidh
 ég Dhomhnuill ina liñ leoin
 siñ tre eoin fa chomhroin chraidh

Ceithre seabhaic chrichthe cuinn
 sinte fa chlochaibh san chill
 enúas amét ní choimhreic coill
 ar nég don chloin oirdhere fhuin

Ceithre slata dfiodhbhadh úir
 o themraigh bhrat ghloin o bhoín
 an dul deitnibh ilé anúaigh
 sluaigh ar ttire ambertuibh broin

Ceithre leoghain críche breagh
 buidh díon do deoradhíbh sgol
 croin caomhfaltach nar choill mhion
 coill dfhíodh nar cháomhnntach crodh

Liñ tar ghréin ar sámhradh sioc
 dég raghnaill is riñ dar nóc
 roileir gach aoines ag at
 fa mac ailin chaoines crot

Ar geurnidh gan tosd atád
 an chumha ag moigladh amét
 cloch bhuaidhe ar uarmkann fa fhód
 tre raghnall óg uainé dég

No cha nfhoghtar enuas ar choill
 gan bhuaín re torchar ag tuinn
 tre m^e aonghuis dolorg liñ
 bolg tiñ ar gach caolbhois chuír

Eoin mac ailin ar nég uain
 glac raireigh fa tren ar thóir
 sgach aoinchéim na dheghaidh duin
 dealbhadh dhluith fa bhaoith réim bróin

Nior fuilgadh thrá hé gan fhios
 a nég do chach mar do chlos
 tug ar sluaighíbh thádh is tes
 treas fanuaigh ar bualadh bos

Thou art badly off after
The four that lie under the tombstone ;
We have not incitement to battle, pledges or conflicts ;
But we are only alive without gaining fame.

After the two Ranalds had departed from us,
Without being sent to learn of a prophet,
The death of Donald was melancholy at the time,
We are equally grieved for John.

The four falcons of the land of Conn
Are stretched under stones in the church ;
The wood has not yielded so much fruit
Since the death of the noble descendants of Fionn.

Four scions of the greenwood
From Teamhair of the pure robes at the Boyne ;
The pure ones of Ile having gone to their graves
The hosts of our country are in excessive sorrow.

The four lions of the territory of Brigia
Who were supporters of the strangers at our schools ;
Beautiful trees overshadowing in our close woods,
A wood of trees in which the cattle were protected.

The water is frozen despite of our summer's sun,
Through Ranald's death, which is a part of our misfortune ;
Too manifest is every pleasure declining,
The harp bewails the son of Allan.

Our heroes are never silent,
Their grief is reducing their size ;
The gem of our military weapons is under the sod,
On account of Ranald Og having died from amongst us.

No fruit is found in the wood,
No produce is driven in by the wave ;
On account of the son of Angus having departed from us,
It has put dry blisters on every slender hand.

John, son of Allan, departed this life from us,
A very ready hand who was powerful in the pursuit,
And we followed him in every step,
In close conflict, we are now in a demented state of sorrow.

No time was allowed to pass without making known
The death to all persons as soon as they heard it,
Our hosts conveyed it as a message,
Around the grave they clapped their hands.

Teasda na toinech uain *buidh* dhéin
 gan dúas na ndeghaídh ag dáimh
 tugsad leo anfeile sanuaigh
 buaigh gleo is buaigh cheille chaigh

Dera o nadhbhra ag tocht omthuinn
 denamh marbhna is leusg lín
 beg umhla na ndiaigh don droing
 ar ccoill chumhra a ceriaidh san chill

Daithle tuisi an bhuaidhrídh bhuirb
 ní luaighter suighe go seilg
 mo chíos bhrón rem chois dom chailg
 maír anois dochóidh rem cheird

Crobhuing charmogal chloch mbúadh
 ní dhernadar ole fa óir
 ar gach taobh dalbain fá rior
 ní laghduigh fion braon dom bhrón

Brón mar sin dar ghabhadh greim
 cóir anois alabhairt lín
 toí tuisligh fan mbhanbha ag luing * * buing ?
 fa chloin uisnigh ámhra fhiñ

Marbhais conchobhair séimh sáor
 tre éd anbfosuidh fa ól
 mic uisnech *buidh* damhna déir
 sgél dar tuismidh banbha abrón

Naoisi is ainle is ardán úr
 do marbhadh an gabhladh glíadh
 tug sin do chréidhim sdo chrádh
 a lán deirín soir is síar

Aníodh ar fhedh inisi gall
 medh don chaoisi chlair na bfion
 cuirther gach laoi go léir lóm
 ar ccaoi thróm céim osa achion

Gan fáth *tét* accruitibh ceoil
 teid an tuisi ata nar ttír
 roilein is cumhuin don chléir
 céim tar chunhadh* oilein ir * chumhad ?

'Eg chloine raghuill faríor
 or bhanbhann ar ccoine accúan
 is gerrún tuile go trágh
 crádh anélúgh uile uain

The generous men have departed from ourselves,
The learned men receive no rewards after them,
They brought the hospitality with them into the grave.
The victory of battle, and the sway of the good sense of all.

Tears on their account come in floods,
We are unwilling to compose their elegy,
Very little obedience is yielded by the people after them ;
Our beautiful wood in the earth in the church-yard.

After the sadness of the excited sorrow
No one is called to the chase ;
My tribute of grief attends me to beguile me,
As if it were now I went to my trade.

A cluster of carbuncles of precious stones—
Illiberality about gold they did not practise ;
In every part of Scotland, alas !
A pen-drop of my lamentation is not decreased.

Such sorrow as this which has taken root
Should now be stated by us,
A ship having met with a stumbling wave at Banba,
That concerning the sons of Uisneach, wondrous, fair.

They were killed by Conchobar, the mild, the free,
Through rude jealousy in drinking ;
The sons of Uisneach, the powerful heirs presumptive,
A story by which Banba acquired her sorrow.

Naosisi, Ainli, and Ardan the generous,
Were slain in the thick of the battle ;
That brought a great deal of pain and anguish
Unto Ireland both east and west.

To-day throughout the Hebrides
There is much of this lamentation of the plain of the Fians ;
Every day in its full entirety increases
Our deep melancholy by a degree.

Without the aid of chords in musical harps
The grief which is in our country is expressed ;
With deep sorrow the clergy remember
In a degree exceeding that of the bond maid of Ireland

The death of the sons of Ranald is melancholy,
On which account our opposition at the shore is feeble ;
Like the moaning of a flood towards the strand
Is our lamentation because they have all fled from us.

An balsuim tug cod ar chúan
 uch n^e fuil aguinn fa rior
 coill oinidh do aomh an téol
 sbraon ambeol *gach* deighfhir dhiobh

An dágha ar eitill *sgach* aird
 do thairsia leighis le aluig
 ní dluinn nar chosmhuil gan cheilg
 tnuth re ceird anbhosghoiz bhuirb

Teasda curadh cloine chuinn
 roineimh da cumhuidh far ceóim
 na ndeghuidh ní saoghlach sin
 baodhlach liñ deaghal on droing

A nádach nior cheilte ar chleir
 asdéda no neasgra óir
 ar ttreagdagh acchleit fa chríaidh
 bheith na ndiaigh is biodhgadh bróin

O do fholaigh anúir iad gan
 gan dúil re toradh ag tréd
 coillte folbha súas mar súd
 ní lúb an enuas gabla gég

Da nég ní torchartach traigh
 seis le searbh ghothaibh ag sín
 beg a tarbha ar fhedh a hóil
 an fhleadh bhroin tarla nar ttir

Foghar cáoie ansrothuibh sliabh
 faoidhe gola angothibh én
 gan socar o liñ ag líon
 do mhill sion focaí is fer

No cha fes turadh nar ttir
 an chumha dom chur o cheill
 caoi na sgol o cheilt do chóidh
 o mbeirt bhróin do chur fa chleir

Ar naibhne gan iasgach ttróm
 gan fhiadhach um ghabhlaibh gleann
 beg toradh ata arg^e foñ
 do cná an toñ go bonuibh beñ

Umptha ní sguir confadh cuain
 gach muir gan torchar na thràigh
 fa fhíndigh anám anóil
 barr broin ag mládh * ar mhnaibh

* *inleadh?*

The balsam which brought healing over the land
Oh ! that we had it, alas !
From the bountiful wood in which the learned got it,
That a drop might be in the mouth of every good man of them.

The Daghdha having fled to every quarter,
Brought cures into all places along in his track ;
Unto us it was not so, without deception,
To covet the art of fierce wounding hand.

The heroes of the Clann of Conn have departed,
With severe grief we lament them in our breasts,
After them we cannot be longlived,
It is dangerous for us to be separated from the party.

Their garments were not refused to the clergy,
Their steeds or chains of gold ;
Having abandoned their feathers they are under earth,
To be after them is lasting sorrow.

They were lightly covered in the earth,
Without an expectation of produce by the people :
In like manner the woods are unproductive at top,
The fruit does not bend the united branches.

By their death the strand is not productive,
The storm moans with grating tones ;
There is little pleasure while drinking at
The feast of sorrow which has happened in our country.

There is a sound of wailing in the mountain rivers,
A voice of crying in the notes of birds,
The net derives no profit from the pool,
The storm has destroyed the corn and grass.

Dry weather is not known in our country,
The grief is depriving me of my senses ;
The lamentation of the schools has gone beyond concealment
Since the clergy have assumed their mourning garments.

Our rivers are without profitable fishing,
We are without hunting in the winding glens,
There is little produce in all the land,
The wave has stripped it bare to the bases of the bens.

The waves never cease roaring on the shore,
Every sea is without driving its produce on its strand ;
When taking wine at the time of drinking,
The warriors grieve more than the women.

Fuacht na nínbher lor dar lot
 gan uain inghealta ag eon mbrioc
 is áth g^e abhañ lan leac
 ní lamh ann breac snámh ag sioc

Doimenma abfuighlibh le fíoch
 ní chluinnter ceileabhradh cúach
 nert gan cheill do ghabh an gháoth
 sreabh os fhraoch ag béin * a bruach

* bém?

Tre chloin raghnuill dhímthecht uain
 dfhoghlúim ní hinleanta dhuinn
 trath do nollam dul nan diaig
 biaidh broñadh ga chur accúil

Crioch ar ccomhraidh uain fa fhód
 ar norgháin is ar nuaill liág
 drong gan chás do cháochludh séd
 tréd do fhás a haonphór iad

Uain ge dheachaidh go día
 ar nuaithne gaisgidh angleo
 na deghfir gach tráth fa ttú
 mairidh acelú go brách beó

Grás anathar on tigh thall
 dom thabhairt ar nimh anuñ
 nech is doilghe cor na cheañ
 ferr toil an coimhdhe rom cúm
 cuma cethrair do measg

Cathal M^e Muiredhuigh · cn7·

Coir failte re fer do sgéil
 a fhir ttangus on tráigh
 sgela liom os iséal uaibh
 da ttiosadh muail os cion cháigh

Bíne na ceol crot do sgél
 aghilli gan lot gan león
 a taoi mar orgháin os fhíon
 mas comhrágh fíor do bhi ad bheol

Rom feirde aneisdecht rem bhéo
 an sgelsin le attanag tú
 do mheaduigh cert lem gach lá
 teñ o ta mo nert a nú

The cold of the Invers is enough to wound us,
 The gray birds have no opportunity of feeding ;
 Every river is fordable being full of ice-flags,
 The trout does not attempt to swim on account of the frost.

The wolves are truly ill-disposed,
 The notes of the cuckoo are not heard,
 The wind has assumed a maddened force,
 The rivers run over the heath carrying away the banks.

On account of the Clann Ranald having departed from us
 We cannot pursue our studies ;
 It is time for the Ollamh (doctor) to go after them,
 Making presents will be discontinued.

The end of our converse is away from us under the sod,
 Our organs and our echoing sounds ;
 A party who freely bestowed jewels,
 They were a flock that sprang from one seed.

From us departed unto God
 Our pillars of valour in the fight,
 They were always good men as you know,
 Their fame liveth for ever.

May the grace of the father from the abode beyond
 Convey me over to heaven,
 He is a personage difficult of access,
 The will of the Lord is best to guide me.
 The grief for four, &c.

Cathal M^c Vurich cecinit (sang) :¹

It is right to welcome a man of thy news,
 O man with whom it has come from the shore ;
 I have news privately from him
 Over which my pride should excell all.

Sweeter than music of harps thy tale,
 Young man without wound, without blemish ;
 Thou art like organs when we are over wine,
 If true be the statement of thy lips.

It is most agreeable to me during my life to hear
 That news with which you have come ;
 Justice has more abounded every day with me,
 Powerful is my strength to-day.

¹ For the place of the Eulogy in R.B., see above, pp. 204. 295.

Mo ghenar do riacht amriocht
 deisdecht réd bhriathruibh go becht
 oíl sgél sídh ní thagraim thort
 tribh a nochd caidlim go cert

Fríth leat do nuaighidhecht náoi
 a buachuill is gasda gné
 séla ler cengladh mo chli
 sgela on tí ler meadhradh mé

Domhnall m' cóin eúl na ccladh
 rún do sgeoil a gasda ghloin
 techt tar chúan ionlán do nfhior
 cion da iomrágh is dual damh

A thecht slán go hárnadh óg
 fáth sin dom mhenain ar méd
 slat accoimhlíos * crann nach lub *'acacoinhlíos?
 ag súd maoibhnes an ghom ég

Da fhéchain tiaghaim ar tús
 do riaghail ma ghébhaim gnás
 me an leim go chadremh gan chréas
 scéim súas re maignemh ag fhás

Do chim é ga fhosgladh súl
 an té ler bhronnadh mo bhriogh
 do ním tar muir daithne úaim
 a ghruaidh garrtha dfuil mar fhíon

Créd n' naithmiñ achúl cas
 do dhul re mhaicne do mheas
 grádh troim inghen rioghua ó ros
 bos mhiolla dhoiñingnedh ndes

Aithneocad féim briathra a bheoil
 san déd mar neimiñ ar neimh
 nach nochtar go duilbhir dhuinn
 san tshuil shuilbhir sholta shéimh

Aithnighimsi fhedh nurchair uaim
 an malagh gcert ccumpa gcail
 giolla saor re andecar dreim
 san taobh reigh mar eatail aoil

Do aithneochuinn céim achos
 go hathlám ag leim na líos
 do bhrég croidhe na mbuadh mbras
 glas mo thoile uam gan fhíos

I delight in thy coming, in my condition,
To listen to thy words attentively ;
From thy story of peace I do not dissent,
Through it I sleep rightly to-night.

Thou has brought with thee thy recent news,
Young man of the most skilful countenance ;
A seal by which my breast is confirmed,
News from the personage by which I have been gladdened.

Donald, son of John, the defender of the trenches,
Is the secret of the excellent news which you have,
The safe arrival of the hero over the sea,
Love to tell it is due from me.

His safe arrival armed and young
Is a cause of increase to my pleasure ;
A scion of the united house, a tree that does not bend,
I will take delight in him unto my death.

To visit him I go at once
By the rule if I follow custom ;
I am in haste to his society without restraint,
His beauty will bloom in accordance with my expectation.

I behold him opening his eyes,
The personage by whom my substance was bestowed ;
I recognise him at a distance beyond the sea,
His countenance flushed with blood like wine.

Why should I not know his ringleted hair
Corresponding with my expectation as I judged ?
The deeply beloved of the daughters of the queens of Ross,
With round hands and beautiful brown nails.

I will know the words of his mouth,
And his teeth like pearls in brightness,
Which are not disclosed uncivilly to us,
And the cheerful eye of mild lustre.

I know, though a gun-shot from me,
His eyebrow neat, shapely, narrow ;
A free young man with whom it is difficult to contend,
And his smooth side like the floating of lime.

I would know the steps of his feet
While leaping nimbly over the fence ;
The heart of him of the victorious bands has taken away
The lock of my mind from me secretly

O Donald, thou art my great courage,
 My supporter in combat when at my back ;
 My jewel in whom I take delight,
 Thou art my full star and my new apple.

My victorious tree who art esteemed,
 My own heart is that elegant man with curled hair ;
 The son of a prince from whom knowledge was not concealed,
 My battle belt is that intrepid fair drop.

Our water fountain that never runs dry,
 Our arms of war to subdue,
 The cause of our mirth, our freedom of joy,
 The precious ale which is drunk out of gold [goblets].

He is my sword and my rare slender spear,
 My choice of the Gael and the Gall ;
 He has in keeping a good disposition towards me,
 And the desire of my eyes is to see him there.

By hereditary descent we have been with his people,
 We have done our best endeavours through hope ;
 I deny not that my strength is from thine ancestry,
 Through thee I obtain right and justice.

It is right to welcome a man of thy news.

Elegy on Donald of Moydart, who died 1686.¹

There is an end to the pleasures of the Isles,
 The death of one man causes a burning bare ;
 It is, however, but the beginning of sorrow,
 Causing melancholy throughout the bounds.

Since the death of the champion of the blood of Conn
 There is no heart without a sore wound,
 Without honour from others for the 'clan,
 Easy ever to accept their pledge.

The son of John of Moydart, the great, the active ;
 The shortness of his life is my bitter pain :
 Sad is my condition after the man,
 'Tis that has consumed my flesh and blood.

I have not seen one like him
 In affability, in purity of nature,

¹ See above, pp. 208, 209.

ar fhéile ar fheabhas um ní
sréighe ar rí mo chrech san chré

Analtra e is oide ar sgol
ar nantrom a dhé adhul
do ghéd ashaoghal mo shegh
ciodh acht béd baoghail narribun

Leomhan é ar gháirge a ghríomh
acht n^e taghladh ní budh nár
fer ceñ ag seoladh na síodh
mañsa díon dheóradh is dháinh

Leon ar mo chroidhe ga cháoi
deóruidd is duine gan ní
misi ar buile ge be mé
a dhe mam ruire sman rí

Mer amhenma ar ghort ghliadh
ceñ fedhna gan eitech náigh
lanh nar thais san comhlan chruaidh
Domhnall go mbuaigh na bhais bháin

Ar ionchuibh rodháimhe ariogh
arm diomchur o nuair do aómh
budh freslach ar fraoch na mblár
laoch mar mo ghrádh sesmhach sáor

Coinle budh braisi sgach blár
budh soirbhe thaisi re truagh
ag so an croidhe budh cert grádh
na loighe ar lár sere na súagh

Eó seile sa bradan bras
is deiredh na riogh o ros
so an tírsi tíar na ngeann nglas
mo gheall as is cían do clos

On chorpsa cuireadh a núagh
is bocht mfuirech ar bioth bán
nach féighim gur lém a luagh
ceñ na sluagh da ndeinim dán

Iomdha fer anuibhisd fhín
7 ben ambuile bhróin
ma triath do chleith is in chríaidh
sgiath na bfaian nar teich o thóir

In hospitality, in practical goodness—
The favourite of our king is, alas ! in the earth.

He was a fosterer and patron of our schools,
Our grievous loss, O God, is his departure,
His life commanded my esteem,
There is but the usual casualty in our death.

A lion in the fierceness of his exploits,
But he would approach to nothing base ;
He was a leading man in making for peace—
My beloved was the protection of strangers and friends.¹

There is a wound in my breast lamenting him,
A pilgrim am I and a man without substance ;
I am mad whatever I am,
O God, it is about my chief and king.

Active was his mind on the field of battle,
A leader of an army who refused not an encounter ;
A hand not feeble in the hard conflict,
Was Donald, the victorious, the fair-handed.

At the friendly request of his king,
He carried arms from the time he could wield them ;
He was an encounterer of the fury of the battle,
A hero was my staunch and free-born darling.

A most active scion was he in every battle,
A most liberal bestower on the poor ;
He was the heart of true affection—
He is now laid low, the beloved of the learned.

King-fish of his race, the rapid salmon,
And the last of the princes of Ross,
He was the prosperity of this western land of grey swords,
I pledge myself about him, long since I heard it.

Since his body has been put in the grave,
My stay in this wan world is miserable ;
For I cannot, though his praise is my duty,
Find the chief of the people to whom to make my song.

Many a man in fair Uist
And woman, too, are in madness of grief ;
On account of the chief that is hid in earth,
The shield of warriors who fled not pursuit.

¹ Doctors ?

Níor bhac Domhnall díom re dhul
 ní rianh do mhaoidlíu mar mhogh
 a mbeirn baoghaí ní bhiaidh lemh
 mo ghrian gheal nar caomuin crodh

[On Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sheriffmuir,
 1715].¹

Do ttuirliú seasuimh sioll ceuín.
 sdi ratha ar degh fhuil Domhnuill
 le ccradh ag bfasgnadh* abfhear, * bfasgū, MS.
 1 a brisd baire ar gcaisgadh Gaoidheal

Disligh solás cloín a colla,
 dfairigh foirm a bfeagh moña
 ata na chás doiligh don droing
 2 bás hoighir riog claín raghmaill

Sioll chuín fa chuam croidhe,
 a neasbhuigh haoibh en duíne,
 slaoic fa brón ambailtibh breg
 3 mag gloir gaisgedh na Gaoidheall,

Seasbhuidh ar uaislibh a bhean breagh
 as baire ar gaisgadh na Gaoidheall
 bualadh i chuín don cosgar
 4 uabhan lín is lomlogadh.

Bas ailin san bhlar do bhrisd,
 na har ar fhearuibh uighisd,
 go beacht o cradh a chneaduibh,
 5 gan neart mña nar miladhuibh.

Ar morthír gan lúaign a leas,
 ma cean síuaigh seile fearguis,* * searguis, MS.
 gac haon da cradh da cuma,
 6 sglaodh gach mña ar mearuighadh

O mhaoil go harcuibh ní fhail
 fear gan hacuín da hiarguín
 sliath gach bhan da niarmuisda
 7 ma thriath uighisd na haonar

Gaoidheal o ghaigadh do chuir
 ttuitim ar triath san lathuir
 fag* breith sealbh do narm oile * rag? ag?
 8 o bheith marbh san machoire

¹ Here begin the coarse handwriting and poor spelling.

Donald did not prevent me to visit him—
 I never boasted like a slave—
 In the gap of danger he was not feeble,
 Such was my bright sun, who spared not wealth.

Elegy on Allan of Clanranald, slain at Sheriffmuir
 1715.¹

There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn ;
 'Tis a misfortune to the good blood of (Clan) Donald,
 Their men are confused with anguish,
 Which has completely broken the warriors of the Gael.

The light of Clan Colla has been lowered,
 Which watched the course of their exploits ;
 'Tis a cause of melancholy to the people,
 The death of the heir of the lords of Clanranald.

The race of Conn are in heart consumption
 For the loss of the courteous presence of one man ;
 There are heroes in sorrow in the towns of Brigia²
 For the glory of the valour of the Gael.

'Tis a loss to the nobles of Ben-Brigia
 And death to the valour of the Gael—
 This death-blow to the descendant of Conn in the fight ;
 Terrible it is to us and a burning bare.

The death of Allan in the battle he gained
 Was a slaughter on the men of Uist ;
 Through thinking on the pains of his wounds
 There is not the strength of a woman in our warriors.

Our Mainland does not treat of its interest
 On account of the leader of the army of the race of Fergus ;
 Every one is in pain lamenting him,
 And the call of every woman is confused.

From the Mull of Kintyre to Orkney there is not
 A man that is not deprived of power from his pain ;
 Every fair one enquired after has become gray
 Solely on account of the Lord of Uist.

The fall of our chief in the battle
 Has deprived the Gael of bravery ;
 Victory was gained for a time by the other army
 On account of his being dead in the field.

¹ See above, pp. 208, 209.

² FINE TOWNS.

- O seis ar uaislibh alba,
 bas mheic Domhnuill deag chálma
 go sneidh síth no ceuis ecoguidh,
 9 o si an fhaill do fhuaraduir.

- Da fhuil fein is ttuair ttime,
 a bheith ag luagh ghriom ghaigean * da * !
 a loic nar choigil baigh re bocht
 10 mur hobuir haigh is innhlacht.

- A neagna do chuaidh thar ceúl,
 orrtha do bhsioll a fortun
 laoi ch ghlán harmhach a cloin cholla
 11 as do menmnach ccaoith accomcuma

- Na sleithra ag silladh fa sech
 snechta fuacht agus flicreacht
 sgan bláse a fearthuín fesda
 12 o bás hailin shior chreasda

- An gaoth go garbh gelorach geas
 smuir da freagra go fhiorbhras
 tromgair na ttuine ag ttuitum
 13 slomlan ttuill ag tiorm bhailtibh

- O bas oigre an fuin ghrianuigh
 ccuimne ar ccor na dogh bliaghna
 sn^c bfuigh do chuas ar choilligh
 14 acht fíog suas ar sior ghabail.

- Eigne a lintibh na luige,
 a lar na leacht noighrighe,
 ceur seir gach fearuín gan fás
 15 sn^c clánuigh ein o nuabas.

- Da fheart o ranuig ar riogh
 nert rod saruigh g^c soghníomh
 sar ttoradh na ttalbhañ haire
 16 steire ár harbhar o imeire

- O bás cormuic chaoim mheic hairt
 do bhi eiriñ gan furtacht
 ga shior cuma feagh na foñ
 17 slan hoirehradha a iath eirroñ

- Do chuir Flathri me Fithill,
 a miané * fa mhaith griome, * mianen ?
 an diaigh uath ceuin ar ccuimne
 18 o fuair roin da riogh inbhe,

'Tis an impediment to the nobles of Scotland
The death of Macdonald, the goodly and brave ;
To the ratification of peace or a cause of war
Was the only leisure time they obtained.

To his own blood it is a matter of pride
To have his heroic deeds spoken of ;
Their heroes refused not kindness to the poor,
They were like wells of comfort and humbleness.

Their wisdom went behind [*i.e.*, is lost],
On them fortune has turned her back ;
Pure armed heroes of the Clann Colla,
Unlively is the wail of their lament.

The mountains are issuing one by one
Snow, wind, and frozen sleet ;
And warmth shall not be in our land henceforth
On account of the death of Allan, the ever honest.

The wind blows fiercely, noisily, steeply,
And the sea responds to it very briskly,
The loud roaring of the waves falling,
And pools are flooded at dry towns.

Since the death of the heir of the sunny land,
Memorable has been our condition in the bad year ;
For in it there was no fruit in woods,
But the trees bare up to the very tops.

The salmon were in the pools lying,
In the centre of the frozen flags of ice ;
The well-sown seed [grass ?] of every land without growing,
And birds did not bring forth young through dismay.

Since our chief has gone to his grave, there exists
Highway violence, the opposition to every good act ;
And from the fruits of the bountiful land
Little has been obtained on account of his departure.

By the death of the mild Cormac, son of Art,
Ireland was without consolation,
Constantly lamenting him throughout the territories,
And there was deep anguish throughout Ireland.

Flathri, son of Fitheall, put on record
The dispositions and good acts
Of the grandson of Conn after his death,
As he obtained a share of his Royal Bounty.

Orruín na fhiachibh dlighach,
 o bhás na ríogh raghnallach
 ceull re cceoll gan ceodlagh cceart
 19 sleon nar nagnidh gan fhurtacht.

Sdoilghe na dol na naithrech
 ég na noighre deighoñach
 a chuir ceruasach mo croidhe ar chall
 20 agcluasacht slighe na senrañ

Mian chormuic o thigh tembraich
 a chuir uath eoin go deagh meanmne
 na mheabuir go mhed meanmna
 21 ag mallairt séd suathcheña

Cuid do mhianuibh mheic moire,
 uaislean an ttrath tteanola,
 a bheith deigh bhriathrac seim socuir
 22 coimriarech reigh riaghalta

Mian oile nar chora cheilt,
 a baig ccean sluaigh na accht* noirder * necht?
 riarr gach maithe re meanma
 23 slion catha lucht leanma na

Seirm ciuill is deachtadh dána,
 cleachtadh uird gach eallana,
 slusghreagh ar emrleabhraibh laoch,
 24 seoin go feidm* dearbhtha ar fiagh * feidh? feimd?

A dhuine ní subhach ar seal,
 sdubhach ar suil re siorghal
 bás i chuiñ na nearradh nóir
 25 do dhealigh ruiñ ar riaghloir

Iñ uile a neithribh ége .
 o dhul ceñ ar ccoimh éde .
 ar nionmuin an fath ma bhfuil .
 26 sar nar anionmuir peafruigh

Iomda ccruadal is ccliocus .
 feile uasle agus hoirdhearcas
 ata siñte na leic loighe,
 27 ar naire cínthe an comhluitghe

O dhruit brat ar chneas i chuiñ
 a thuit ar neart gan doigh dich
 echt Ghaoidheal na ngleas ghaiscigh
 28 ndeis haonfhir ní hairisdir.

By us are due the lawful debts,
Consequent on the death of the Clanranald chief :
We abandon music, we sleep not aright,
And the wound in our heart cannot be comforted.

More lamentable than the departure of their fathers
Is the death of the last heirs ;
Hearing the purport of the ancient verses
Hath set the recollections of my heart astray.

The desire of Cormac of the house of Tara
Possessed the descendant of John of good mind ;
He is remembered with great pleasure
Exchanging jewels of singular price.

Some of the wishes of the son of Moire were,
When nobles assembled,
That they be well worded, modest, peaceful,
Agreeable, quiet, and well-ordered.

Another desire that should neither be concealed,
Was to be at the head of a glorious host,
To satisfy every chief's mind,
And his followers to have plenty battles.

Playing music and inditing poems,
Practising the order of every art,
The attentive study of the military books of heroes,
And dogs fully effective for deer.

To us our time is not cheerful,
Mournful is our eyes continually weeping ;
The death of Conn's descendant of the golden armour
Hath separated from us our ruler.

Every one is in the pangs of death
Since the chief of our protection departed ;
Our beloved, the condition he is in,
And our slain in Inverpephry.

Many an act of danger and ingenuity,
Of hospitality, nobility, and excellency,
Are entombed in his resting-place,
Our sure ark of the united party.

Since the garment closed round the body of O' Conn.
Our power has fallen without hope of recovery ;
The deep sorrow of the Gael of the deeds of valour,
The like is not related for any one man.

- Ar mac Feighlimigh mhoir mheir .
a cualas sgela ar na sgriobhadh,
mas fíor as ccoisbuil go cceart .
29 re griomh ecosguir ar cceñmuith
- A cceñ deich bliagna deirthar
gluais mac hoirdeirc Fheighleimigh
ga ccoiñibh re ccaithir mór
30 gan bharath feille na fainóid
- Bhrisdear ar ccaithair le ccoñ
a magh haga na *cceacht* * *ccomtróm*
ler thuit Laighnigh na buighe
31 o haibhreigh huile iorrghuile
- Fuair mac Feighlimigh *recht*mhuir
buaigh sgac blar le cruadh cosghar
fa ched ambliagna a beathe .
32 o méd riaghla as rioghratha
- Re liñ chuiñ mur do cuala,
tug éire anfhuiñ fhionuaine
lantoradh ccedach da ccrúas .
33 amholadh ebhacht is athtrúas .
- Meic mhilladha cceñ na cceañ
a siol chuiñ re gcosgar gherlañ
clañ colla sa griom re goil .
34 sar rogha diobh ar deiradh .
- Oighre seile na sroth glan .
do fuair fhine re haimsir .
cothrom da rétech le *reacht* .
35 scoradh ccétach d ceánsacht .
- Ar ccoñ gan iomrall agha,
sar ccean socuir siochaña
sar núaisleacht chineil ar call
36 as cruasach sirigh na saorclañ.
- Meic miladh féin sgan iad añ,
sioll chuiñ is cholla ar chomhchall
clañ Domhnuill na ndiaigh ag dul,
37 sar ndoghruin riogh fhuil ragnuill
- Aiemhe Ghaoigeal na *necht* naigh .
do chuir ar cciall ar ccaochlagh
iad uañ aniathuibh hainuil,
38 gan luaigh iarruigh hairreamuil

* *cérés*?

The deeds of Felim's son (Conn), the great, the active,
We have heard the account as it is written ;
If true, they correctly resemble
The victorious deeds of our good chieftain.

At the end of ten years, it is said,
The noble son of Felim marched
To fight against Caithar Mor;
Without using treachery or dissimulation.

Caithar was defeated by Conn
At Magh h-Aga of the heavy wounds,
In which the Leinster men of Buighe fell
Through the evil obstinacy of fighting.

The son of Felim Rectmor gained
Victory in every battle by hard fighting,
From the first year of his life
Through the greatness of his ruling and regal prosperity.

In the reign of Conn, as I have heard,
Ireland of the fair-green land yielded
Full hundred fold produce of its fruits,
Which got him praise for good effects and mercy.

The sons of Milé united
In the race of Conn fighting with sharp blades ;
The Clann Colla were in the action with valour,
And our choice of them was the last.

The heir of the race of pure streams,
Who commanded his clan for a time ;
Justice was administered by law,
And sensible champions controlling it.

Our Conn without any mistake of fortune was he,
Our calm chief of peace,
And our nobility of race in bravery,
And the ancient organiser of the free clans.

The sons of Milé themselves and they not living,
The race of Conn and Colla are equally lost,
The Clann Donald following after them,
Our sorrow being for the royal blood of Ranald.

The race of the Gael of valourous deeds
Have set our senses into confusion ;
They are away from us in strange countries
Without a prospect of seeking their native land.

- A chuid nar hág uain dar rioguibh
 scion do chuaidh ar chóigriocuibh
 gan suil re sealbh a nalba,
 39 no nduil re nainm hathardha
- Teirce saothadh cloinne chuinn,
 do dúisgh easbhuig dar nfoghlumh,
 ar feagh comhclair na cerúine
 40 ttreabh an ghorm fhuinn Gaoighelug
- Gan suaimneas céúil no ccluice,
 gan úaingnes inil oideacht
 o niorguile ar aicmhe bhregh,
 41 gan iomragh mhaicene mhileadh
- Dí haoimfhir os chach oile,
 do chaill fios a fiathroighe
 go brat gan labhra leabhuir
 42 don fhoghlum ghnath Ghaoidhealuig.
- O mbheith ag meas a marbhna,
 en léanan lucht ealaghna,
 sugh marbhra ag dalladh mo dere
 43 samhla doiligh ar docracht.
- Gach fear sa chradh na chroidhe,
 sgan ttreabh don raimh riogh roige
 re cheile o chuiradh a corp .
 44 deiradh feine gan furtacht
- La an tleibhe ag techt ron ttuill
 ní fuair haon na targuire
 go mí choinibh maicene a breagh
 45 a dhí gearradh aicme halban
- An bás do mhuch ar meanmuin
 on ló a theasd ar ttigherna
 od ghlach san choinibh chrosda,
 46 ar lot doiligh dí choisge.
- Haladh uchta an Ghaoidhil gloin,
 da lucht measguis is meanmhuin
 ambrosnagh buaigh dar mbiodhbha
 47 a thosuigh ar tuar ttí meanmna
- Fior Gaoidill o thuinn go tuinn
 o bhás chaibtin chlañ ragnuill
 sa naoghuire gan dion daibh
 48 o thhrill hén nurra neadran

Such of our princes as have not departed from us
Have long since become exiles,
Without an expectation of possessions in Scotland,
Or to assume their paternal name.

The scarcity of professors among the race of Conn
Has awakened the want of our instruction
Throughout the expanse of the world
And over the blue land of the Gael.

We have been without the pleasures of music or games,
Without any opportunity of learning instruction,
On account of the strife in our beautiful country,
And without treating of the tribes of warriors.

The want of one man above all others
Has lost to us the knowledge of enquiry ;
For ever without the language of books
In the usual Gaelic literature.

From contemplating on the elegy
Of the sole protector of the men of arts,
The flow of my eyes bedims my sight ;
So our grief is insufferable.

Every man with anguish in his heart,
And there is no tribe of the choice princely line
Living together since his body was interred
And the last of the Fiann are without consolation.

The day of judgment is coming as it has been deserved,
No one has received a foreknowledge when it will,
That people may receive their judgment variously,
May want of severity characterise it for the clans of Scotland.

Death has extinguished our gladness,
Since the day our lord departed,
When he engaged in the adverse encounter,
Which is our grievous, unhealing wound.

He is the death wound of the pure Gael,
To his vindictive foes it is gladness ;
The time of incitement to victory for our enemies
Has commenced the presage of our want of joy.

The men of the Gaels from wave to wave [from shore to shore].
Since the death of the Captain of Clanranald,
Have no shepherd as a protection to them
Since their only defending chief departed.

Geasgadh uaile chloin cholla,
 acciste ag bpun bpefrogha
 ar naisgidh sar naisdir háigh
 49 an ttaisgidh ag dtorsibh dtruman

Seacht céed dég bliagna go beacht
 is geuig mbliagna deug go dirrech
 o bhreith Dé go hég hailin,
 50 giodh bé é do fhiathraighadh

Ar ttabhan don thtriath tar nemh
 ar achuing a mhuire amhíg den
 a bhi ar neam na nord naiglidh
 51 ma si toil ar ttighearna

Go haros na naigéal nglan
 ó se as haister da hánam
 ní ccoir duilghe na dheaghuigh
 52 lor accuimne ar air céét cheanuibh

Ar han aghuin da rioghfuil
 rí na dúl da ndeaghriaguil
 sda niarrigh le ccert go ccuid
 53 sda ndionadh ar nert na bud.

Ragnall óg ar ttriath ttiorrtha
 a thtecht lé run ro riogha,
 go ducus shelbha na sean
 54 a dusgadh menma na miladh

An rí dfhuasgil na huile,
 do cur genuas nar gráth guidh
 sda gluasacht dar ngore ar thuiñ
 55 suaisleacht ar ttoile ag ttuirliñ
 Do ttuirliñ seasuimh siol chuin.

[The Arming and Army of John, Earl of Ross,
 Lord of the Isles].

As aiúsin tangadar na hármair ghlioca ghloirfhithe dhlúth-
 fhoeclach dheghcomhairleach uaisle adhbhal oirdherch échtbhéogha
 ardaigéntach orarmach Fhioñghall .i. claña suaitheanta sénamhal
 sróilmheirgech gasda gairgbheogha Giolla eoin agus maicne

The valorous Pride of the Clann Colla
Is in a coffin at Inverpeffery,
The cause of our free gifts and our lucky journeys
Is laid to rest at the doors of Drummond.

Seventeen hundred years exactly,
And fifteen years directly close,
From the birth of God to the death of Allan,
Whoever should enquire.

Our importuning of the Chief over heaven,
Grant, O Mary, O Son, our request,
That he be in heaven of the angelic orders,
If it be the will of our Lord.

To the abode of the pure angels
Is the journey for his soul ;
It is not right to be sorrowful after him,
It is sufficient to remember our first redemption.

Such as have remained with us of his princely blood,
May the king of the elements well direct them,
And bring them to obtain their property by right,
And defend them against the power of the enemy.

Young Ranald, our country's chief,
May he come with a right royal intention,
To the patrimonial possessions of the ancients
To awaken the spirit of the warriors.

The King who redeemed all people—
We implore Him to send prosperity in our time,
And to send [Ranald] to our presence over the wave,
Since the nobility of our wishes has fallen.

There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn

The Army and Arming of the Last Lord of the Isles.¹

It was at that time came the warriors, the wise, glorious fighting, chose worded, well counselled, noble, highly noble, active of deeds, high spirited, gold armoured Fingalians (men of the Hebrides), namely, the badged, luckful, silk-standarded, active, fiercely lively Macleans ; and the soldierly, spirited, brave

¹ For the place of this prose poem in R. P., see p. 210.

mhíleanta mhear chalma mhic Ea áin gona naicmedhuibh díse-
degh oinidh an timceall an an tigher do thegasg an trenfhatha 7
do chomairliughadh an chaith mhíleadh .i. curaidh chlisde chruan-
ruadha 7 buighní beógha brioghmhora brathorera 7 oírechta aibhile
fhosgardha fhiochmhora airdmhenmnacha 7 dronga dathaille
dásachtacha dionionsuighech dúrchroidhech danardha deghsluaigh
7 iad na ecathibh coirithe .i. claña diomsacha drechsholus dath
aluinn dásachta degbhrethech dúasmhora Domhnuill 7 claña
réighe rathmhora ruaigmhara ro-dhána ribhrebhacha raghnuill 7
clanna ionsoighech oirsgiathach alasdaír 7 claña díona dúra
dañardha degfhuluing duibhshithe 7 na fir loña láidire lochlann-
ach 7 clanna beógha brioghmhora bogbroínta dedla diogháiní
doinsgiathach Dubhghuill 7 claña meghracha clíaracha cathar-
macha Cámsroin 7 clanna naimhdehla neimhneca neitamhla
neill . 7 clanna ferdha fuilecha fíoruaisle Fíonghuine 7 clanna
garga gusmora gníomhechtmhora Guaire 7 claña crógdhá
cosnabhacha creachmhara calma curaínta cuirmíonmhara coínidh
agus clanna mera-menmⁿ masgalacha morbhroíntach morguinn 7
catuigh na coimhídecht do rochtáin an ríoghfhatha agus claña
tréna tairbeogha toirtmhla tóigheasdalach an tóisaigh ina mbróin
aghmhuir urruínta an tiomhall an tigherna catánuigh na ecóiridh-
ibh mír críadhach da ceuradhuibh. Tangadar agcomhlúadar na
ceuradhsin . Iarradh 7 ardfhlatha ríoghradh 7 rídlíreadha
taoisigh 7 tighernadh baróin 7 bó bhiatuidh go haoinionadh
áiríge go mⁿ oirdheire alasduir ar tionol 7 ar tíumsughadh don
laochradh líonmhúir luathghairidsin 7 don tochruid thréin
thínisnigh thorannbhúirb.

Ag so mar do ghabhusdasdar áird rígh gusmor gairgbheogha
gníomhechtach gealármach Gaoidheal .i. an tiarra aghmhór ononta
aighneil fhuilech urchardis¹ airmgheir fiachmhúir ionsaigh-
ech urrlamh athlamh urruínta . fhaighech oírnech orchloithmhech
fhraochdha roiréidh ribhreithech amhail mar do ghabh carradh
áigh 7 iorghuile uime re gac inresna .i. alcine caol chaomghresach
don tsról tana threabh luighe ar na huaim go hinfleachtach do
mhnaibh uaisle is dinghenradh 7 do cuiredh ar an deghleindhsin

Cotún síoda sóinemhuil socaír saidhbhir saoirghresach . alain
illbhreac iollánach eangach iallach usgarach go ndéalbhúibh nen
nallmhordha go craobhúibh óir orloisce go níomad gach míle
ghrés ar thaobhúibh an thaorchotúin. Do chuiredh ar an chotún-
sin da choimhét ar chuirtortuibh. Lúitbrech fhaersuing úrmaill-
ech edtrom fhallan iarrann chruaidh aluinn fhíthe óir chiomsach
líogtha loírach lochlannach do ghabh laoch aleitheidh seín lúitbrech

¹ The last letter is very doubtful, perhaps only a blot.

Clan Mac Ian, together with the faithful, highly hospitable tribes around their lord to instruct the powerful prince, and counsel the hero, namely, the active champion of the Red Branch ; and lively, vigorous troops with purple garments : and vast, loud shouting, fierce, high spirited parties ; and beautifully coloured, bold, keenly encountering, stout hearted, austere troops of a good army. And they were in well-arranged battalions, namely, the proud, luminous countenanced, finely hued, bold, right judging, goodly gifting Clan Donald ; the ready, prosperous, routing, very bold, right judging Clanranald ; the attacking, gold shielded Clan Alister ; the protecting, firm, hardy, well enduring Macphees ; the fierce, strong men, the Maclachlans ; the lively, vigorous, liberally bestowing, courageous, austere, brown shielded Macdougalls ; the cheerful, chief renowned, battle harnessed Camerons ; the inimical, passionate, hardy Macneils ; the manly, sanguinary, truly noble Mackinnons ; the fierce, undaunted, great feated Macquarries ; the brave, defending, foraging, valiant, heroic, ale abounding Mackenzies ; the active, spirited, courteous, great bestowing Clan Morgan (or Mackay) and the men of Sutherland came as a guard to the Royal Prince ; and the powerful, lively active, great numbered, arrogant Mackintoshes, in a very large, powerful force around the chief of Clan Chattan, in active, hardy battalions with their champions. There came along with these warriors earls, princely high chiefs, knights, chiefs, lords, barons, and yeomen, at one particular place, to the noble son of Alexander ; and these numerous rejoicing heroes, and powerful, active, fierce sounding hosts gathered together. This is the manner in which they appointed the powerful, fierce, active, mighty deeded, white armoured, supreme King of the Gael, viz., the terror striking, leopard like, awful, sanguinary, opposing, sharp armed, fierce, attacking, ready, dexterous, powerful, steady, illustrious, full subduing, furious, well prepared, right judging earl, as he received on him the armour of conflict and strife against every tumult, that is, his fine tunic, beautifully embroidered, of fine textured satin, ingeniously woven by ladies and their daughters ; and that good tunic was put on him.

A silk jerkin which was handsome, well fitting, rich, highly embroidered, beautiful, many coloured, artfully done, gusseted, corded, ornamented with the figures of foreign birds, with branches of burnished gold, with a multiplicity of all kinds of embroidery on the sides of the costly jerkin. That jerkin was put on him to guard him against dangers.

A coat of mail, which was wide, well meshed, light, of substantial steel, beautifully wrought, gold ornamented, with brilliant Danish gems. Such a mail-coat as that was possessed by

mar an luiridh sin ag Lugh luthmhór lámhfhada an línech an luirech sin. Do ghabh Eoin ahionamhail uime a naim a naonathar da dhiden aniorghaluibh roimh armuibh a easgarad Et do cuireadh ar an geathluirighsin crios cumhduighe cathbhuaghach coinleach clach ghorm cumhachtach cúanda craobhach ceardamhal druimnech dioghuin degh chenguil ar na ghenamh don oirealtuin na imlibh ar citealibh¹ Do chaith cérd achombachta re dénamh an deighchríosa 7 do chuireadh ar a uachtar sin sgaball uinleach óir chiunsach chomhnart chlochghorm choilerach beñach bhuaghach bhuelannach dluithmhín thairnech thaitnemhach óirtach iallach usgarach leaghadh súil ag sirfhéchain le taitan treansgabuil Et do toirbheóradh an tráth tochair don treimhileadh cenbheirt shocuir shenamhal bheñach bhuaghach bhecgamhuil ghealghorm ghasda ghraineamhal cuana chiorchorr chraobhleagach rella aigh aniorghaluibh an mionn cumhtuigh clochghorm sin nar claidhegh a ccomhlannuibh tig fraoch na fedhnachuibh re faiesin na feilme sin 7 táruih ar taobh taitnemhach an treinfhirsín cloidhemh faobhrach forranach fada fiorehruaidh fulaíach dírech dreichmhín diasfada 7 e chomhnart cert coimhshinte m^c an luin a leitheidsein do bhí ag Fíon an flaithfheínidh no colg oiguir áthasuigh accath oirdhere Fhiontraga no laí oile ahiontsamhuil do bhí ag coin na craobhruaighe ag m^c séimhgh subhaltuidh no chloidhemh caomh cosgartach chonaill chernaigh cathbhuaghuidh ler cuireadh an dergruathar 7 ge hoirdheire an anmaína tarra ag Eóin anaonrogha 7 do ghabh fa na ghealghlacuibh álamhána lainmhíleadh go magh díon da dhernaíuibh ar ndornchur ndéd noilfint re hanbhuaín aniombuailte ag tuarguin na ttreinmhíleadh 7 do ghabhasdair tuagh taobhghorm tanaighe édtrom bhelgher bhunaína diaraí fhiorchruaidh aithleaghta do bhí ag fomhoir feramhail ag barún na piaide ler brisedh le borbhuillibh an taoith ar na treinferuibh tarla anám na heasonta an tuaghsa aga thigerna² ag m^c Domhnuill deirlaicech

Air críochnughadh agcomairle 7 ar nollmhughadh anímreasna 7 ar neirghe da narmannuibh 7 ar tógmháil da ttegmháilbh tugadar go haontaghadh le m^c oirdhere alasduir le rí Fíon ghall foirmata anaghaidh ar echtranchuibh na naicmibh na nioibhuigh-

¹ These last four words are repeated.

² tigerna ?

the lithe Luga of Long Arms. John received a similar one in the name of the One Father to protect him in battles against the armies of his enemies. And there was put over that battle mail-coat an encircling belt, which was battle victorious, brilliant with blue stones, powerful, showy, branchy, artificial, ridgy, hard, with good clasps made of bronze, with figures of flying birds on its borders. An artist exercised his best skill in making that excellent girdle. And there was put over that an angular cape, gold bordered, even, with blue stones, of fine material, pointed, precious, buckled, close-fine, attractive, delectable, gold bordered, corded, ornamental, that the eye in continually looking at it would be melted by the brilliancy of the powerful cape.

And there was given to the powerful warrior, at the time of the meeting, a helmet of security, which was prosperous, crested, victorious, life preserving, whitish blue, excellent, awe striking, elegantly bordered, branch stoned; a star of prosperity in conflicts was that diadem ornamented with blue stones, never subdued in battles; fury seizes the armies on beholding that precious helmet.

And there was on the noble side of that powerful man a sword which was sharp, serviceable, long, very hard, sound, straight, of smooth surface, long bladed and of equal power throughout its full length. Mac-an-Luin was the like of it, which Fionn the Fenian Chief had; or the sword of the victorious Osgur, in the celebrated battle of Ventry; or such another blade as Cuchulinn of the Red Branch had, the son of the peaceful Sualtam; or the fine slaughtering sword of the battle victorious Connal Cernach, by which was effected the Red Raid. And although celebrated were their names, John happened to have better than any of them.

And he put on his fair hands his full military gloves that they should be a protection to the palms of his hands against the impression of the white ivory hilt made by the force of many blows in striking the powerful warriors.

And he received an axe which was blue-sided, thin, light, sharp-edged, substantial, of true steel remelted (tempered), which had been possessed by a manly giant, namely, the Baron of the Piaid, with the terrible blows of which by the hero the powerful men were defeated. In the time of the rebellion this battle axe was in the possession of his lord, *i.e.*, Macdonald, to whom it had been presented.

On concluding their Council, settling their controversies, rising of their champions, removing their difficulties, they unanimously united with the noble son of Alexander, the heroic King of Fingall, in turning their faces against foreigners, in parties, in numerous

nibh na ndronguibh na ndiairmadhíbh na ttaintibh na ttrom-
sluaghuibh na ceathuibh na coirighibh na ceiptibh na ceiteirribh
na ruagthuibh na ruagh chathuibh ní thainic re naghuidh skéin a
duintibh na a daingnaghuibh a diambhibh no a droibhelibh a
cuirtibh na a caithrechíbh amargadh na morbhailtibh go bfuair an
rí roibhretack gach riar una rabhasdar garab da dearbhadh sin
do chan an filedh na focuilsí

Fíor mo mholadh ar mh^c Domhnaí!
 cur le geengluim
 cur g^c comhlann . croidhe leomhuin
 lamh nár tughadh . Guaire Gaoidheal
 aoinfher uladh . Táth na pobal
 rosg le rugadh . cosg na ccogadh
 Grian na nGaoidheal . gnúis i cholla
 fa bhrúach bana . luath a longa
 cuilen confuigh . choisger foghla
 croidhe cuíla bile banbha
 tír na teñal deirg na dheghaidh
 a bbert bunuidh techt go temhair
 measgadh midhe onclui íle
 f reim na feile . trén g^c tíre
 nior éir aoinfher no dáimh doiligh
 craobh fhial oinigh ó fhiadh noilagh
 nior fhás uime acht rioghna is ríogha
 fuighle fíora fíor mo móladh

Marbhruin Shíor Toirmoid vic Leoid ; do reime Níall m^c Muirricgh ¹

Do thuirn aoibhneas inísi gall
 damhna do bróin da tagháll,
 othar is amhghar gan ceilt.
 1 an dochar athbhal oirdheirch

Aicmhe Leoid ba mo menna,
 tromfa thuirsi an ríe albh/a,* * alba?
 an brón as oire oirthuibh,
 2 tar slogh oile dalbañchuibh,

¹ Here the coarse handwriting already noted resumes, and continues in the next two poems. The spelling is bad, sometimes phonetic; and the writer often appears to misunderstand his text.

companies, in troops, in crowds, in multitudes, in great armies, in battalions, in lines, in ranks, in kerns, in chasing parties, in defeating battalions ; and there did not appear any forces equal to them from fortresses, strongholds, retreats, sequestered places, courts, cities, markets, or great towns, until the potent king obtained all the obedience granted to him ; and it was to certify this that the poet sang these words :—

True is my praise of Macdonald,
 A champion with whom I unite ;
 The hero of every conflict, the lion's heart,
 A hand that fails not, pride of the Gael ;
 The champion of Ulster, the controller of Assemblies,
 The eye for causing the stopping of war.
 The sun of the Gael, the countenance of O'Colla ;
 By the banks of Bunn, quick sailing are his ships ;
 A furious hound that checks plunders [Fodhla, Ireland ?],
 A modest soul, the tree of Banba,
 The country with fire brands is red after him ;
 His family ancestor came to Tara,
 Putting Meath in commotion, the leopard of Isla ;
 Root of hospitality, powerful in every land ;
 He refused no man, nor importunate bard ;
 The bountiful branch of hospitality, of the land of Oileach,
 There did not spring from him but queens and kings,
 True are the statements.

True is my praise.

The Elegy for Sir Norman Macleod, which Niall Mac Murnigh made.

The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased,
 A deep felt sorrow has taken their place,
 There is anguish and affliction without concealment,
 For the awful loss of the noble.

The tribe of Leod of the highest spirit,
 The royal race of Scotland are in deep sadness ;
 The greatest sorrow afflicts them
 Exceeding that of any other host of the Scotch.

¹ For the place of this and the next two poems in R. B., see p. 212.

Au teinech fa iñsi gall.
 nimoar urra da altram.
 sédh gan dígh oilemhna a miodh
 3 doimenma ar gloir na ngaoidheal.

Mur fhear othar a treabhluidh
 lan dimnadh is deigh enbuidh
 an toinec hi fhogbhañ cion
 4 fa ghormfhoñ groidech ngaoideal

Mur dhalta deis a oide.
 f chiaid thuirsí is treabhluide.
 rogha deigh fhir díon ar ndul
 5 sniom a neinigh ní hiongnadh

Sir Tormód fa thoil an daoil,
 tug an teiech fa an áoibh
 se nú * anuaigh o g^c oirecht † nun ?
 6 an chlú uaidh gan aodhuirecht

Fine Leoid lughuide a ní buaidh,
 gan urra an aince ar anbhúain
 an fínealbha ar mbúain fa brón
 7 búaidh a cciñemna ar eclaochlod

Diombuan uachtarain oirthuibh
 tar droing eile dalbañchuib
 doibh afbaoglach gid be anurra * * anaira ?
 8 n^c saoghlac e etarra.

Maidm ag an ég druim ar dhruim,
 gan cogadh gan cur comluin
 sioruidh gach maicne da mair,
 9 ar ríoghuibh * aicme olbuir. * ríoghuibh ?

Fuigleach áir aicmha olbhuir,
 fa an diogbhail tar docamluib
 gan cur air Gaoideal no Gall
 10 aoinfher a mhain snach maraí

Aninmhe ní habar tnuidh
 taírnigh flaites abfortuin
 a nanair do chúaidh ar ceall
 11 úair a ccónaigh do caitedh.

Laocradh * gan locadh treasa * Taocradh, MS.
 tughsad aimser aoibnesa
 rioghradh togtha an talmnin thaigh,
 12 ar aghnuid orchra aneinuair

The hospitality throughout Innisgall
Is not so bountifully nursed,
Yes, without the nourishing drink of metheglin ;
Dispirit rules the glory of the Gael.

As a man with wounds in his troubles,
Full of anxiety and extreme oppression,
The hospitality finds no place of rest
In the delightful blue land of the Gael.

As a foster son is after his foster father
Full of sadness and tribulation ;
The best of the good protecting men having departed,
No wonder this anguish should arise.

Sir Norman, who is now at the will of the worm,
Calmed the lamenting to pleasing looks ;
And after all that, he is away from all parties,
His repute from him without shepherd.

The sway of the tribe of Leod is lessened,
Without a chief forthcoming of equal power ;
The tribe of herds are in lasting sorrow,
Their hereditary sway is altered.

Their rulers are of short duration over them
Compared with other tribes of the Scots ;
To them it is dangerous, be they ever so guarded,
That he is not long lived among them.

Death gains a defeat hy prostrating all on their backs,
Without war, without fighting a battle,
Everlastingly against all tribes that have lived,
Of the best and most powerful races.

There is but a remnant of a noble clan
By a loss sustained by the parties ;
Without disparagement to the Gael or Gall,
He was their chief champion, but he does not live.

In heaven there is no cause of jealousy,
Heaven draws their fortunes ;
The praise is conferred on the church,
The hour of their destiny has passed.

Heroes that failed not to gain the victory,
They passed their time in pleasures ;
Select princes of extensive lands
Are in a fervour of grief in one hour.

Romhor do chuaidh da ecothram,
 roighne freime fionlochlān
 fada as diodh a ceuimhne chaig,
 13 críoch ar gac duilge an diogh bail

A mhuirn antiātīn oír birth
 ar neg durra asochair neirt
 tug an tred fhirerlam fher
 14 ar mhéd mhinhenmna mhileadh

Gac aoibhneas táir * na thír * *tarradh* !
 go heg do rímac ruaidhrí.
 uirre tarla na tuirsi,
 15 uille damhna a docuirsí.

Aidhbhle abroin ní diongna dhaibh,
 duaislibh fionghall is diombaidh
 fion glanarmdha ar nar theñ tóir
 16 tre ceñ togharma a tionoil

Tuirs^e teid dí na dheghaidh.
 a mhuirn riogdha a rosmedhair
 iath fioncladhech ba ferr breis,
 17 orchradech err a haoibnis

Gach iomad torcair no tréoid,
 fuair do chorām chlañ ri leoid
 críoch chéd fhaoiltaorē gac cloin
 18 égeaointec críoch a cothrúim

Maoith na baibhioloine ambroid,
 dar let asttirsí tainigh
 le a mhéd torchair da treise
 19 dég comthadh na crichsi * * MS., csichsi.

Do bhi an traí fa ces chumhadh,
 daithle a haoibhnis dathrughadh.
 gan iomrall do frioth foghuil.
 20 críoch fiongall a hionamuil.

Samhuil dar mbrón bert ghóimhe
 daithle cuin is chonuire
 do ló durera ar aneigsi,
 21 clo cumtha da cereidimsi

Tuirsí ní thráigh na dbeoigh
 m^e mec Leoid fátha fir leoin
 eir gach aon dochra da bhrigh
 22 tre ceñ caomhanta a ceinil * * *cemhil* ?

Too much has gone of their rightful share,
The choice of the stock of Fionnlochlanu ;
Long shall he be piously in the remembrance of all,
The extreme of all affliction is the loss.

Dearly beloved of the noble mind,
On the death of the chief from the advantage of power,
The truly grand clan of men selected him
On account of his great military spirit

Every happiness came into the country
Until the death of the Royal son of Rory ;
On it has come the grievances,
Every misfortune since you interred him.

Their excessive grief is no wonder for them,
To the nobles of Fionngall it is death ;
The pure-armed land on which no rout pressed
On account of the chief mustering its forces.

Mournful they go from it after him
His royal troops, his trusty forces ;
The land of division walls of the best profit,
Deep sorrow replaces her pleasures.

Every great engagement in slaughtering or fighting
The clan of King Leod had their full share in them ;
The end of the first hospitaller of each clan,
Lamentable is the end of his justness.

The weeping at Babilon in bondage,
It would appear to you it came into this country,
By the greatness of the downfall of power
Through the death of the defender of this territory.

Joy was in the affliction of sorrow,
On account of its delightfulness being changed,
Without an expedition it was plundered,
The territory of the Isles is in a similar condition.

Our sorrowful case of anguish is similar
To that which occurred after Conn and Conaire ;
There was daily excessive grief among the learned,
I believe that ours is an exact type of it.

A sadness which has not ebbed after him
Is that for the son of Macleod, a cause of true sorrow ;
On everyone therefore there is a gloom,
On account of the decease of the chief of our protection.

Fada as cuimhn^e le cloin Leóid
 bás feinigh fola ri Leoid
 ullmhugh do ccrádh croidhe.
 23 lan durdhubhadh is deolcair.

Eagsi * ga truime dogra, * Eagui, in MS.
 acarde a lucht leanmana
 ar a úaigh necht mar do nid.
 24 úain ar a fhert nach bfuighmidh.

O gheibhlín uaidh na farrad,
 ro aoibhneas do edamar.
 maing do fúair a méid muirne
 25 sa aég amair mathchuinge.

Mna g^e tíre fa thuisi
 a loich a lucht eagluise
 a saoirfhir chomtha accumha
 26 faoiligh orchra eatorra,

Anteinech an tenguam glan,
 anuaile an failte ollamh
 re aois na dhiaigh as dursan
 27 láis accriaidh do cuadarsan

Budh cian fa orra gach áin
 cru Domnuill Iñsi Fion gall
 fath caoine is cnesguin don fréim
 28 easbhadh na craoibhe céineil

Clañ Giolleoin aneiduigh bróin
 céim nar ardaigh a nonoir
 sníomh tar gach orra oile,
 29 da bhríogh orrtha deolchuire

Marbua * conuire agus chuín * Farbua?
 ua maghnus omhúr manúin
 fada aéig accumhne caigh
 30 bed os gac duilde a diogbhail.

Aicme Leóid na dheóigh dubech
 sloigh na noilén nalbanech
 gan bheó chroidhe an táin do toil,
 31 báidh re aeolcuire órrthuib.

Hicuis tnútha mur taid sin.
 rioghradh macne Leóid loingsigh
 do ghnáth fa buaineire broin,
 32 ma anuaillige attráth tionoil * * tioncil?

Long will be remembered by the Clan Leod
The death of the warrior of the blood of King Leod ;
They are preparing for heartfelt grief,
Being full of excessive sadness and sorrow.

A death of the deepest anguish it is
To his friends and his followers ;
Over his grave as they perform a *neachd*
They have their turn at the tomb which we cannot get.

As I used to receive from him, while along with him,
As much pleasure as I desired ;
Alas that I obtained so much friendship,
Since he died in the hour of my praying.

The women of every country are in sadness,
Also their heroes and ecclesiastics ;
Their faithful freemen are in grief,
The extremity of severe affliction is among them.

The hospitality, the pure generosity,
The joyous exclamation, the ready welcome,
They have all gone with him into the earth,
For an age after him there will be but lamentation.

The anguish of the blood of Donald of the Isles
Was unceasingly for a long time ;
The loss of the branch of the tribe
Was lamentation and skin-wound to the stock.

The Clan Maclean in mourning clothes,
A degree which did not exalt their honour,
Their sorrow is greater than any other affliction,
Therefore they have on them their mourning

The elegies of Connor and of Conn,
Of the grandson of Magnus of the house of Mau
Long are they in the memory of all,
The loss will be recorded in every leaf.

The Clan Leod are mournful after him,
The hosts of the Scottish Isles are
Without liveliness of heart for the loss that has been willed ;
Sorrow has gained a sway over them.

They are in a state of expectation,
The princes of the Macleods of the ships,
Always under a load of sorrow,
Good are their warriors at the time of mustering.

- ¹Maighre ar dshroth * na beirbe. * dhsroth?
 is oilén orca accomeirghe
 mór mhaoth chroidhe ar a ttug trom.
 33 ar fud laochruighe Lochluinn.
- Fríoth a neigsi ar faill bfolagh .
 ní mhar urra a hanaguil
 a ceidhme tar chách do chúaidh
 34 an tráth budh doilg as diombúaid
- En leñañ eigseg alba,
 forus úird na healadhna
 abhás do dhearbh docracht * di * docrás?
 35 feadhbh gan fhortacht aneigsi
- Locrañ anfhoris fesa.
 no nech na chlo choimnesa
 ciodh a dé na budh locht liñ
 36 cre tar a corp as creídím
- Anegmhus óir no calluigh
 o teasda tríath ruisigerruig
 an éigsi ón úair a éga
 37 treigsi cúain a ccoimheda
- Rúaimnigh tre reña nime.
 feruidh frasa teintighe
 na tolcha gan lásda lo.
 38 do smacht orrtha da iarghnó
- Ha srotha ag éirghe os fhledhuibh
 tacha eisg ar inbhe-ár
 ní faghtar na taithi * a ttír * tríathi? taírthi?
 39 confadh na haithfe as ainmin
- Ag orra dioghnuibh a bháis
 dúine budh danma dolaaís * * dolaaicht?
 neoill brathshoillsi ambsigh cumbadh * * cumbat?
 40 dath orrsi stir thuaignhemhuin

¹ Before this verse, at the top of the page, is a verse in Niall Mc Vurich's writing, much older, and on a different subject. It runs thus:—

A mbaile na riogh romhuin
 inis so da seanchuidhib
 in short re labra liñe
 u' danbna a front firine

¹ The salmon of the high stream of the Barrow,
And the Orkney Islands rising up simultaneously ;
Great softness of the heart which yielded sadness
Amongst the heroes of Norseland.

The learned were found in obscurity,
Their protector lives not ;
They overstepped the rest,
When they were grieved and sad.

He was the chief protector of the learned men of Scotland.
He was the knowledge of the order of sciences,
His death has confirmed their difficulties,
The literati are like trees without relief.

He was the lamp of true history,
Or a person in its nearest type ;
Why, O God, should it not be a grievance to us
That the earth is over his body, and I believe.

We are in want of gold and cattle,
Since the chief of Rushgarry died ;
The learned men since the hour of his death
Have forsaken their havens of watching.

Flaming troubles pervaded the stars of heaven,
They poured forth showers of lightning ;
The hills are not illumined by day,
Their grief for him mastered them.

The rivers are rising over the woods,
There is a scarcity of fish in the bays ;
The fruitage is not found in the land,
The roaring of the sea is very coarse.

At the last hours of his death
Dreadful tokens appeared to us ;
Foreboding clouds which denoted grief
Were of gold colour in the northern region.

¹ Here at the top of page 249—written in a different hand and much older than this elegy—are inserted these four lines, which have no connection with the rest :—

In the town of the kings before us,
Tell this to its historians—
In short—to speak to us :
Not condemnable its front of truth.

- Triach buaidhaoc nar bhris a móid
go ham ega sior Tormód
acht an chomhra anúir fa bfuil
41 coluha re a dhún ní decuidh.

- Bás flatha daicme olbhuir.
díoth onóra dollamhnuibh
máirg file fuair anáir.
42 cridhe uaidh gan iongabhail

- Barr cumha caitrech iona.
os bróin dáinrib áirdhriogha
o teasda a ceile cubhuidh.
43 measda déine a documhuil

- Seacht céed dég sa dó re riom.
stri bliadhna aois a nairdriogh
órslath budh cneasda do chi,
44 go teasda romhac ruaidhrí

Da measda mét a goimhe
lór a aidhble deolchuire
ar cách giogh * lugha da ló # giogh ?
a chumha an tráth fa tteas dó

Do thurn aoibhneas inisi gall

[Added as omitted :—]

Gan chuimne ar saoiacht * ar soon # saoiacht/s
budh cnesta re láoidhibh logh
damna bróin dho chi san char
an ghloir ghlan an dí ag dol

[Elegy on James Macdonald].

- Ccuma sheimis ag lot laoch,
na eghbhuis o mbeith go brach.
ar tocht na ttuile go ttrúagh
1 da luag a ecomhuigh re ccradh.
- Leanamh na laoch dealb ghlan deas
sdoirbh an griomh a gerradh as
mac on rí chratuidh a crios
2 gur mhithigh leis an chli chlos

A victorious prince who did not break his word
 Was Sir Norman to the time of death ;
 Except the coffin in the earth in which he lies
 There was no column raised for his monument.

The death of a prince of a mighty tribe
 Is a want of honour to the learned professors ;
 Woe to the poet who received attention,
 His heart is gone without recovery.

Ours is greater than the lamentation for cities,
 Above the grief for the daughters of supreme kings,
 Or the death of a beloved spouse,
 You may judge the severity of our affliction.

Seventeen hundred and two to be reckoned,
 And three years the age of the supreme king,
 A gold wand the purest to be seen,
 To the death of the excellent son of Rory.

Were you to estimate the greatness of the anguish,
 The vastness of the sorrow would suffice,
 Among all persons, although lesser day by day,
 The grief for him the time he died.

The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased.

[Omitted].

Without a remembrance of the time of our prosperity,
 Bountiful was he in paying for poems ;
 The cause of our sorrow I behold in the love—
 The pure glory going to death.

Elegy on James Macdonald.¹

The grief for James is wounding heroes,
 As they shall ever be without him ;
 The floods of tears are flowing pitifully
 They are always speaking of him with anguish.

He was the child of the heroes, a pure handsome figure,
 Sad is the deed that he has been cut off,
 The son of the King of Cratuidh is in a girdle [*i.e.*, coffin],
 Early for him to hear the *clì* [*? call*].

¹ Mackintosh says this is Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. He, however, died in 1723 ; while our James Macdonald here died in 1738. Possibly it is James Macdonald, the *tanist* of Benbecula and Clanranald, the half brother of Donald of Benbecula, who succeeded to the Clanranald chiefship in 1725, on the death of Ranald, brother of Allan of 1715.

- Mac leighiñ gan neisbhuidh niull,
 ó geibhmuin brosnadh da bhaigh,
 go deaghbriathrac gan cceart ceam,
 3 sa dearc mhall roriarac riom.

- Scion do aisdir * umhla a fhir
 na dhalta ag sgrudagh na sgol
 ttrialuig o alba ar sál soir
 4 sa lantoil da iarui air

* aishoir ?

- Fuair añ sgac ccolaisde celu
 mar bhudh orrasda luagh le
 eagna as ttuigse ttaobh re ttaob
 5 beagh nar baon ise aghus é

- Atta fiaghuin a Fraing na fleagh
 añ sg^c cáint do dioladh dhuibh
 andechtadh sgiomhacht na sgol
 6 le diagacht ghloir liomhadh libh.

- Fear riaghalta budh mór mios,
 na riogh dalta snior lor leis
 do bhagh dar ttanaisde ttair *
 7 maighisdir as aragh ris

* ttais ?

- Gion gur mhisde siñe súd.
 os brisdadh da fhiñe ég.
 ccall ttuigsine a ttí man ttaim
 8 sdi dhaibh n^c miosdar méd.

- Teacht mar saorchuairt tar sal soir
 le tlacht o aobhacht an fhir
 do comhed a chairde on sgoil,
 9 sgradh on ttoil sna hoiredh air

- Pilladh noch fhéd ar nais.
 sn^c leir cò * ionadh da fhios.
 snighadh cceo ar an ceul ceas.
 10 sleonbhás da chinadh a chlos

* cho ?

- An ccaomh slat n^c milladh moid
 san saor m^c n^c irrañ sed.*
 as fada teist ó uaigh ger bhog
 11 sluaigh sg^c rod do eife * ma ég

* fed !

* eist ?

- Geabhar don choill nar chum ceuas.
 do lom ar naball ma fhas
 sgan os * ar ccion dos da dhilus
 12 no lús nar mbos ona mbas

* or !.

He was a scholar without want of letters,
From whom we received an impulse by emulating him ;
He was well spoken and free from error,
And his look mollient which was bountiful to me.

Far away he travelled to find his knowledge,
He was a pupil of the scrutinizers of schools ;
He proceeded from Scotland eastward by sea,
His own free will urging him on to it.

He gained renown in every College,
As it was easy with him to acquire knowledge,
Wisdom and intellect were side by side,
Although not one they were united in him.

France of feasts bears testimony
To every language paid for you,
Every thing beautiful found in the schools
Was polished by you with true godliness.

A religious man who was much respected,
A royal foster child, which was not too great for him ;
They conferred the title of *Tanaisde* on him,
And a mastership was applied to him.

Although it has been a great loss to us
Since his death will be the breaking up of a clan,
It is a want of understanding that leaves me as I am,
A loss to them the greatness of which cannot be estimated.

Coming as on a free visit from the east by sea,
With pleasure produced by the elegance of the man,
Maintaining his reputation from school,
And the love of the will being his reward.

To return back is impossible for us,
And it is not clear where information may be got ;
A damp mist fell on him of the ringleted hair,
It is a woeful death to his kindred to hear it.

The gentle scion that would not break his word,
And the free son that was not sparing of rich presents ;
Far distant from the grave was his fame although but young,
Hosts are on every road to hear if he died.

You may gather from the wood that has produced no nuts,
You may pluck with your hand an apple if it has grown ;
And there is not a dense tree over our heads
Or an herb that has not become bare through their decay.

- A beith da tairmh giodh leasg leam,
 sgan leith re nairmh añ.
 g^carruigh * chrodha cholla as cuin. * gharruigh !
 13 an togha dhiñ as easbhuidh añ.
- Uath raghnuihl o dhul na ndiaig.
 da chur eomnuigh a nuir
 do dhruigh am chridhe mar chradh.
 14 smo suil lan snighe gan suain
- Ceomh calmacht meanma 7 mios.
 snior dearb acht uirisleacht as
 do fhuaigh ona griomh gan gheis.
 15 ona dual deas a riogh ris.
- A stric ar deabhuidh da diol
 go leapuibh fa lie san uaigh
 tug soin ar snoighadh go cceraimh
 16 or ttoil dhaibh sa nagnig uain
- Mac Domnuill nar char chlu.
 o dhul eomnuigh fa chre.
 do tionsuig ttime in g^c tti.
 17 o dionsuigh ri nime e.
- Ceragh da cuma bfeag na bfoñ
 nac luga no ragh mo rañ
 a leas Gaoidheal mungeal ndoñ.
 18 budh glan o boñ ceneas go cceañ
- Fear do diol meine le mogh.
 mar mhion na raimo da raibh.
 dfuaigh do dhaonibh gradh le gaoil.
 19 o bfuair ttoil g^c haoinfhir air.
- Fear do mogh cciñeol sg^c ccuis.
 añ sgac deagheol do bfior fhas
 ri an ratha do dhion dhuais
 20 sdiol bfuair beatha ttre bhas
- A geladh muire churadh a chrìos.
 na luighe don bhoñgheal bras
 ase hagart úir fa lie
 21 sgo ndruig sioc ag ttagall ttort
- Os trialladh do nuile fhear
 le riaghuil a riogh ror ghin
 ccuirmisd suas mar ghnas don ghul * * ghal
 22 os cear cuin on bhás do bheir

To be recounting, though loth I am,
And there is not half to recount ;
Short was the life of the valiant descendant of Colla and Conn,
The pure protector is now a want to us.

The descendant of Ranald has followed them,
He has been put to dwell in the earth ;
It has penetrated my heart with anguish
And my eyes are full of tears and without sleep.

One comparing with him in magnanimity and esteem
Gained nothing by it but debasement ;
He retired from the contest without protest—
For by descent he could be reputed elegant.

Often he paid our tithes
Until he lay under a flag in the grave ;
This has sent our blood [or grievances] to the bone
Because of our goodwill to them and their faces from us.

Macdonald loved not his praises ;
On his going to be under earth,
Every one was seized with dread
When the King of Heaven visited him.

The anguish of lamenting him was all over the lands,
Which was not less than that expressed in my verses ;
He had the advantage of being a Gael with clear brown hair,
Pure was his skin from the sole to the head.

A man of sufficient clemency with honor,
According to the disposition of the tribe of which he was :
He attached himself affectionately to his kindred people
By which he gained the good will of every man.

A man who displayed superior knowledge in every cause,
In every good science his acquirement was perfect ;
The King of Grace granted him his reward,
And he obtained a deserving life through death.

In St Mary's Churchyard they buried his coffin,
The fair bold piece is lying there ;
His pillow is earth under a flag,
And the frost encloses him all round.

As every man must prepare to go,
According to the rule of the King from whom we are sprung :
Let us submit to the fate as is customary,
Since near unto us is death that carries us away.

- Biadh ar ttoil fa dlighadh nde.
 an tti ler nighadh g^r ní.
 an tte duirigh giodh dearadh do.
 23 sean dhoiligh don uiladh é.
- O dehi neiseirigh an luain.
 eisean agus iñ ar háon.
 a dul fa meas an bhreithib búain
 24 sar mbed * na luagh dheas na dhiagh. mbi ?
- Seacht cced déig bliaghuin go beacht
 sé coig re niaruigh sa hocht.
 leibhmuir o bfuair muire mac.
 25 go héigh sheimuis uain ar iocht
- Mosgluigh gach haon haghuidh añ .
 ismaor * dar mbrosnadh cceñ na cceñ suron ?
 le ccoibhe n^c cleith an ccall .
 26 fa bhreith an coimge ror cum .
 Cumma .

Septbr: y^e 8th 1727

[Ranald's Exile, Chief 1715-1725].

- Da chúis aig milladh ar meamna,
 smuanadh orrtha giodh ttaom ttruag .
 do chuir a glais cceim dar ccaibhneas
 1 sleim thar nais dar naoibhneas uainn.
- Gradh an ciort as eagal gac ainmiort
 g^c trath nar meabhuir da mios
 gan fhios ccia diobh do beir barre * * aire !
 2 cch * dia chur laime leis * !
- As uaisle fhearuin fhuin alban,
 a muigh o nimbhe gan iocht .
 n^c iongnadh sa ttoil go ttilladh,
 3 n^c bhfuigh sirradh le seire
- Cceart an chruin ag urruing eile
 as ri Breatañ ar chall a ciort,
 do dhuig sin easbhuigh g^c haoinfhir,
 4 sni seasguir Gaoidhil on gleic

Let our will be controlled by the law of God,
 For by Him all have been cleansed ;
 The person who had been with us had, however, a termination.
 And he has been lamented by all.

When we shall see the Resurrection of the Lamb,
 He and we shall be together ;
 Then to be judged by the Eternal Judge,
 And we shall be called on the right side after him.

Seventeen hundred years exactly,
 And six fives to be reckoned along with eight
 By you since the time that Mary obtained a son,
 When James died from us to be deplored.

Every one shall uncover his face there,
 Consider how we shall all be gathered together,
 At an assembly where no secret can be concealed ;
 Under the judgment of the Lord through whom we have
 been kept.

The grief.

Sept. the 8th, 1727.

Exile of Ranald.

There are two affairs that are wasting our minds,
 To be thinking of them makes us miserable ;
 Their grip has reduced our affability by a degree,
 And our pleasures have retired back from us by a leap.

Love of justice and fear of injustice,
 At every time in our remembrance estimating them ;
 Without being known which of them gains the sway
 Except when God gives a helping hand.

The nobles of the lands of the country of Scotland
 Are deprived of their place without justice ;
 Is it not a wonder while their will is to return,
 That they receive not their desire with respect ?

The right of the crown is with another,
 And the King of Britain has lost his rights ;
 That has awakened every man to his loss,
 And the Gael are not at ease from the contest.

A ceobhuir su^c bhfuigh multuibh
 beaⁿ sa muintir a magh bhfail
 ó se do gabhadh an gasruigh
 5 bfagail ri sagsan tar sál.

sgele a thecht le brosnan buingne
 g^c laoi aig mosgiagh nar meisg
 or mbeith na neasbhuig *acht iasacht*,
 6 ní seasguir an riogacht ris.

Dhuin bhus duilge no iad uile .
 aicme colla na necht naigh
 amuigh o noighreacht s, on ninbhe
 7 lucht thoirbeart dhiagla don daim

Sceon coimede rioghfhuil raghmull,
 a neasbuig seilbh chru cuiñ
 chuir gan do reacht muail an isleacht
 8 do theacht budh tuair disleacht dhuin

Gan uath eoin naitribh aithrecht .
 do mhith ar meanma da mhios .
 ceru don choill n^c ttairr re ttoghadh
 9 do thoill dar mbasgh reabhad ris

Ttug muisd nglaogh le teasgradh toile
 go hoirghe muire m^c nde,
 ma bi ré a gceall ra guasacht,
 10 o se ceen ar nuasleacht e.

A theacht saor go cceart a chinigh,
 do sheasuibh seuilbh na sean * *sean-lbur ?
 ar ttriath cein sar bhflatha bfiál-lbur
 11 ssdiuir ar matha diocuib eiss. * * eirr ?

O se ragnall ttriath ar ttogha
 guidim ecriosd dhruid dar ndion,
 e da ndleacht diolladh ar ttoile,
 12 a ccert riogragh roimhe riamh.

Go nti chuguin ttriath ar tteaguisg
 a dfhuil cuiñ is cholla ghúas .
 a cceñas rioghmhaicene ragnuill
 13 a dhion aicme o geibhin gan ghúas.

Da mag ttoil le ri g^c ruire,
 a bhreith go hoireacht cru chuin,
 ní ceiladh sin daill dar docracht
 14 a bheiradh slán go socracht sin

Their relief is not to be obtained in Ulster,
Although their people were beloved in Magh Fail ;
Since the parties have been taken,
Leaving the King of England over sea.

There is news coming with a mustered force,
Every day arousing amongst us ;
On account of us being without them, except as a loan,
The kingdom is not at ease by it.

To us it is more rueful than to all others,
To the race of Colla of the warlike deeds (steeds ?)
They are out of their inheritance and rank,
The people that gave payment to the poets.

The royal blood of Ranald is the chief guardian,
They are without the possessions of the blood of Conn ;
The want of thy government lowered my pride,
Thy arrival was the signal for our loyalty.

The grandson of John not being in his ancestral inheritance,
Our minds have decayed contemplating it ;
Nuts from a wood that bears no fruit,
From a wood by which our hopes have been blasted.

Let us give a call with a fervence of will,
To the Heir of Mary, the Son of God,
Should they be in danger of sustaining a loss,
Since He is the Head of our nobility.

May he come free to the rights of his kindred,
To maintain the possessions of the ancient (house) ;
Our chieftain calm and our prince hospitable,
The guide of our nobles who would pay the troops.

As Ranald is the king of our choice,
I implore Christ to send him to protect us,
That he may come to pay us our will,
In the right of the princes ever before him.

May the chief of our instruction come unto us,
Who is descended from the blood of Conn and Colla Uais,
In the government of the royal tribe of Ranald,
His protecting clan by whom I have lived without danger

If it should be pleasing to the King of all Kings,
To bring him to the inheritance of the blood of Conn ;
He would not refuse the most hazardous meeting,
He would bring us safe into security.

Soirbh don tti do cum an chruine,
 slat ar riaghla do diol dho
 mur do sgaoil an muir ag maoise
 15 le gelaodh ttuil g^e daoirse dhó

A mic Domnuill a crú chroidhe
 aigill go minic mac ndé
 um gac ní bhus easbhuig oirruibh
 16 sleasuigh se go hullamh é

Anhaire siar ar aisdir iosa,
 o thuirlín go muire mac .
 gus ar ghabh ecoroín dar cceañach
 17 sglac oñoir mar eallach ort.

A dhuin do thuirlín oigre ar nathar
 do dioll no ccana thuit ttom,
 mar do bhi mbathair da mhollad
 18 ttri raichair ttallamh ttoll.

O ghabhagh feoil ma mac muire
 no go bhfuair gcesadh san g^erañ
 biomguidh cidhín dan crois guailibh
 19 los iolluigh g^e uabuir añ

Densa hairis ar lorg an leinib
 mhic Dhomnuil an crotha chaoim
 giodh n^e bfaig go soirbh añ saogall
 20 gabh an goirm le saorthar sibh.

O n^e far ach ttuirse as ttriobloid
 a gceilidh rí nime naoi .
 cceid gur sgaile agcrein an caithe
 21 aille sgeim an bheatha bhaoi.

Umbluigh do ghathair na nuile
 an rí o bfuig math is mo
 o si ccios n^e ccoiglear dfiarruigh
 22 geios ttaignagh da diollad dho
 Da chuis

Niall mor m^e muiridh . Do ruaighri mor m^e leid

Se hoidhee dhamhsa san dún
 nior bhe an coimhe fallsa fhúar
 cuirm lionmhur ga hibhe ahór
 fionbhrugh mor is lionmhur slúagh

Praise be unto Him who created the world
That the scion of our government should be freed by Him ;
As He divided the sea before Moses,
And subdued the flood of every oppression.

O, son of Donald, thou blood of my heart,
Implore often the Son of God
For everything that is wanting to thee,
And he will readily grant it.

Look continually on the path of Jesus,
Since a Son came down to the Virgin Mary,
Who took upon Him a crown to redeem us,
Receive honor as a burden to thee.

From a man descended the heir of our fathers
To pay the tributes which fell heavy [upon us];
How his mother was praising him
While proceeding on the hollow earth [*i.e.*, earth below].

Since Mary's Son became incarnate,
Until he was crucified on the tree ;
Let us implore the chief of the shoulder cross,
The joyous plant of all pride.

Go thou onward in the track of the child,
Son of Donald of the pleasing figure ;
Although you may not find this world agreeable,
Accept the invitation by which you shall be saved.

As you may not find but sorrow and trouble,
In submitting to the will of glorious heaven ;
Believe that the sunshine of this world is short,
More delightful is the beauty of the everlasting life.

Submit to the Father of all,
The King from whom we shall receive the greatest goodness
The tribute which is not neglected in demanding it,
Is the tribute of your mind to be paid to Him.
Two causes.

Niall Mor M^c Varich for Rory Mor Macleod.¹

Six nights I had been in the Dun,
It was not a fallacious entertainment I received ;
Plenty of ale was drunk at the board,
There was a large wine-hall and a numerous host.

¹ For the place of this poem in the MS., see above p. 216.

Teglach an tighe air g^c taobh
fa hí an fhine mheghrach mhór
ferde suaimhnes ratha an ríogh
lion catha anuignes fa ól

Gáir na gclairseach sn ceuach ttróm
ag nach gnathach fuath na feall
gáir na mbleige* fleasgach tíoñ * miledh, *deleted*.
líoñ misgach is teine theñ

Rí o nollhuir aignedh úr
coimhuigh achaidrem gach clíar
na rioghbrugh ní haisling ól
da shlógh lionmhuir farraing fíal

Fiche misge lín g^c láoi
nochar leisge lín no lé
fiu anert ar mbetuidh do bhi
cethuir atri asecht le sé

Se.

[Welcome to Allan, Chief, 1686-1715].

Failte dar nailín rígh na raghnallach
ad chim gar faghlamach a ghlain fhein ghormlañach
e nach obadh sa fhein fhionghalla céim nach iomrallach san
chogadh chomhlañach * cuirfed anegar rann go robhlathach
sgo morrdhalac gan cham don dregan Domnallach

Nior bferr mur cheñ fedhna an flath osgar
no ar mhemna ar sgathgasgan re teñ* nach tugasdh *ceñ!
iomchruidh sgiath re chach san chathchosgar
ar ttriath da nathbrosdadh ar ath ga nuchmosgladh
sdo niodh ar léirg chúain san chith feasgar
frithfhreasdal ar a féirg do sduaigh gan sruth
fhosgadh * ge magh lán a long gan lathbhasgad
re athasgnamh na tton go tragh gan tothosnadh

Niall m^c Dombnuill m^{ie} Muiredhaigh .en7¹

¹ Immediately after the above poem there appears, on page 275, the English poem on Bishop Burnet, who died in 1715. The Whig bishop was detested by the Jacobites. We give the satire as it stands. The Robert referred to is doubtless Sir Robert Walpole. The poem is as follows:—

The Divills was brawling when
Burnet Dessended
Transported with joy they left
of contending

The attendants of the house were on every side,
It was a cheerful great clan ;
As quietness was better for the prince's comfort
The party of the tribe took their drink in retirement.

The merriment of the harp and of the full bowls,
With which hatred and treachery are not usually accompanied ;
The laughter of the fair-haired youngsters,
We had inebriating ale and a blazing fire.

A prince from whom a good disposition is required,
He keeps the fellowship of all ecclesiastics ;
In his regal court drinking is not a dream,
To his numerous company he is plentiful and hospitable.

We were twenty times drunk every day
To which we had no more objection than he had ;
Our food * was in abundance which consisted of * [mead ?]
Four, three, seven along with six of varieties.
Six nights.

Welcome to Allan of Clanranald.

Hail to our Allan ! king of the Clanranald !
I see how learned, beauteous, blue-bladed he is ;
Neither he nor his high-stepping, wide-wandering Fingalians
would shirk
The close-fought fight. I will put in order verse right famous
And glorious, without flaw, in honour of the Dragon of Clan
Donald.

Not better as leader of men was the Chief Osgar,
Whether for spirit or bravery for each pressure that arises,
Or for close shield-conflict in the heat of battle ;
On sea he is good at inciting ; at a ford, for rousing.
On the breast of the sea on a stormy evening he can
Well watch the rage of the rolling waters, taking them
Side-ways. Though shipping heavy seas, he gets,
Despite the mounting waves, to land scatheless.

Niall, the son of Donald M^c Vurich, sang.

Old Belzebub ran the archbishop
to meet.
and thus the arch Rebell the
apostate did greet. wt. a fa la la
Och my Dr Doctor Burnet
I'm pleased beyond measure
this visite unlookt for
gives me infinite pleasure

POEMS OF THE RED BOOK.

[Praise of Love]¹

Aoibhíñ an galar e an grádh
 coñbhuidh duine go brách beo
 nio hionañ is galar cháich
 do bhera sin akin leo.

Leo ar tós do chóidh an deachuir si um rún
 cloisidh ceoil o bheol nan glan fochal cciúin
 deírge an róis do chóir alean mar crú
 síad fadheoigh do fhoir ar nanshoenir dhuin
 Duinne do chúaidh sin asuim · attar·la fámthuín astigh
 eríoch mo ghalair do mhios me
 ni bhi se acht dhuine glic

¹ This poem follows, at p. 292 of the MS., immediately on Fergal Mc Ar.
 Bard's medley, and is probably by that poet.

But o my Dr Saram
 how goes things above
 Doth George hate the Tories
 and Whiggks only love wt. a fa la a

Were your highness impropriated
 in person to reign
 You could not more bravely our party
 maintain

But how doth gd. Robert ?
 O perfectly well

A whigg
 you had nere in hell wt. a fa la &

Hugh Peter is making
 a Sneaker within
 for Luther, Buchanan, Jo. Knox, and Calvin
 but ore ye have tipled a brass of punch bowls
 yile swear you never
 Drank wt. Dishonester souls, wt. a fa

This night wile caruse
 putt ane end to all pain
 goe Cromwell you dog
 King William unchaine
 and tell him at length
 yt. Sarams come down
 who just left his Mitre
 as he left his Crown, wt. a fa la la

They lived as they dyed
 in our Service all spent
 they only come hear
 who never repents.
 Lett the heralds aloud,
 our victory tell
 lett George live for ever
 amen cryed all hell.

Ni glic nar charas dom choluinn ar ttús
 gradh do thabhairt do thaitnem a gorm-
 rosg núr · bheith re treabhadh ni cneasd
 mar obair aniu · mo dhiol feasda do-
 bhethuidh an domhuinsi súl

Sud mo bheatha ar fedh mo ré
 thar liom féin ni millsí mil
 alán am ghaile do ghrádh
 ni beg lemsa go brách sin.

Ag sin na hadhbhar do dhaingnidh os-
 na mo cleibh · fuilt chlaibhuighe
 go talnuhin ag rocht an fheir
 rusg mhall ghlas rer samhldadh angloine
 do néimh · scruibh bharrlaga le a ttairear gach
 sompla don ghrés

Grés oirrdheire do bhegan rañ
 do dhealbh misi cha ferr sdúaim
 muna bfigham thall an díol
 och fa ríor nì fhuighim dúais

Duais mo rañ is ferr do bfacabhair
 riamh · raghare mall anall tre bharribh aciamh
 labhairt ghañ go teñ do chloislin ag triall
 ni beg leam sgach ám do chabhuir mo pian

Pian manna mar aon smo chuirp
 a dhuine do chluin g^e maoin
 na sealbhuidh da rachadh sibh
 an riamh sin is decair dhaoibh
 Aoibhin an galar an grádh

Cathal ¹

Deacuir techt on galar ghráidh
 an galar dom chur fa chiaidh
 ni he an galur gan ghuin mbróin
 galar nach fóir luibh no liaigh

Galur gráidh is galar dhamh
 an galur go brách nar mbun

¹ This is not the title of the poem, which is in Dispraise of Love. It means evidently that Cathal Mc Vurich is the author.

am chroidhe do choidh asteg
cneadh thoile ler dhoigh mo dhul

Mile fáobhar gráidh dom ghuin
baoghal mar atáim on toil
ní fhéidir techt saor mar sin
sneimh on toil san taobh astoig.

Toñ tseirce na tuile triñ
tuile le mhéirter ar mbuaigh
tug soin ar snoidhe go cnáimh
doigh ghraidh am chroidh do chúaidh

Misi do thuitim do taoib
cioth fa fuil da chur a cceill
ní fuil cabhair an dán duiñ
mo ghradh rúin gar foguil féin

An rioghain n^e miodh do mhnaoi
mo shearc ar na lionadh lé
an coimhdhe ga cor a gelí
ca ní is doilghe dhanh a dhé
Decair techt on galar ghráidh

Niall mór m^e mhuiredhaigh cen7

Soruidh slán do noidheche anréir
fada geir a dol ar cúl
da ngealltaoi mo cor accroich
is truagh nach í anocht a tús

Ata dias is tighsi anocht
nach ceileñ an rosg an rún
ge nach fuilid bel ar bhel
is gerr geir silleadh an súl

S truagh an cuibhreach do ní an chiall
ar silleadh siubhlach na súl
ní feirde an tosd do ní an bél
sgél do ní an rosg ar an rún

Nocha leigid lucht na mbrég
smid as mo bhel a rosg mall
tuig an ní adeir mo shúil
7 tú san chúil úd thall

Cum aguiñ a noidhche anocht
 trúagh gan í *mar* so go brách
 na leig an mhaiden a stech
 eiridh scuir amach an la

Uch amhuire abhuime an tseing
 os tu ceñ ar ar cceill
 tarraigh 7 gabh mo lámh
 soruidh slán do noidhche areir

Diarmuid m^c Laoisigh m^{ic} an bhaird .cc.¹

A chormuic cuimhnigh an chóir
 na ben dfuil ír anonóir
 ní hí an choir égára is fherr
 ní dóigh édala an fhoireñ

Na rioth do reir do thoile
 na *car* * sechran siorraidhe
 na heirghe an guais n^c *dlecht* duit
 na gluais tar chert a chormuic

* can, B. B.

Ni cás do nech ní do rágh
gan derbhadh súadh na señ dán
 bheith go brach *gan* luagh leabhar
 más duál chách chreidenhuin

Léigsi dhí *mar gach* duine
 armas fhreimh rughruighe
 na saoil *gur* libh an lámh dherg
 na sir acht rágh na ri * lérg

* righ, B. B.

Muc dá hóg * oighrecht oile
 cían go naicme dáirighe
 no cha dílsi dhaibh no* an lám
 san chrichsi fáil *ar* fadágh

* thó, B. B.

* B. B. omits.

Na *hiarr* a chormaie díbh chuiñ
 an lámh le fúadach feruiñ
 ashealbh na sirsi *mar* sin
 mas dearbh libhsi na leabhair

Féchidh an leabhar ulltach
 sgriobhadh * na sgél niongañtach * sgribhiñ, B. B.

¹ Here the B. B. adds : *an so da dherbhadh gur do chlañnaibh rughruidhe is cóir an lámh dherg.*

a chormuic ní dleaghar dui
tar leabhar oirdheire uladh

Sean dán fire ar a bfuil dath
lámh dhérg eireñ í bheathach
do riñ an toide glan griñ
na ben re hoige* í huigiñ

* hoighre, B.B.

A nesbhuigh airgid na óir
do bhi suñ ar siol sén róigh
díol na laime tar cheñ cruiddh
aneng do baille anulltuibh

Caidhe an tí thráth da ceñach
rug uaiñ í ar aitherrach
cia dhíne do dhiol aneng
as gníomh fire go foircen

Cia do chách nach cúala sin
derg ruathar choñuill chernuidh
ciñ cháigh do chur ar an ghad
ní dóigh a dhul ar dermad ¹

Go hoighadh eire mhic cairbre
air ccur air gach áon airde
nior hionladh alamh leis
gur bhiongnadh dála an dualghais

Dar thum abhos san bhratach
do chach nior bham anacail
aig filleadh na laimh leis
nir milleadh aille an armais

Fagbadh Conall tuar treise
lorg anhear san meirgse
gur* oighreacht ga thsiol o shoin
le fornert gníom as gaisgadh

* C'mur ?

Ta on ló sin a leith
aig siol IR déis aheile
sealbh na laimhe os doibh dhleaghar
tar fheraibh aille 'Eríñ

Ge be duine deradh riom
go mbhiadh con (?) dainbhios orom
nach fíor uaim araidhim rúibh
Saithim mo thúath attalmhuin

¹ Here the R. B. text of this poem ends. The rest of the poem and the whole of the next are taken from the B.B.

Bhan tsheilbh dhibhsi *nach* dleghthar
do ttairgthadh dfheilioghagh
gion go bfuil éire an dan dhuit
ar slán fa cheile a chormaic

Freagra air in dansa an só ó Eógan o Dhonnaile

Náir an sgealsa tiacht do tigh
chluinmid uáid amh^{ic} Láoisig
tagra na laimhe *nach* doibh o chert
do chlañaibh Róigh na robhert

Tairing do thuath stop do bhél
munab thú Conall na narm rogher
ler mían fir eirin uile
do chuir air en ghad guallaña

Tri téad is laige táin
do chím alar do thiompáin
beag ambrígh searbh an gloir
ní dearbhadh ar in laimh laimhoir

Muc dha tho cé mór a meas
níor churtha ris in laimh accoimhmes
armus corma an torc fa mear
armus troda an bhás bharrgeal

Dearbhadh eile bheir tu asteach
lamh dherg eirinn i Beathach
iomdha focal aderid cách
nach bhfagthar sgriptuir do chomdach

File fallsa do ghrádh séad
do roin an rañ lan bhréag
nil aoinfer ar in sgelsa leis
ní shaorfin e air ainbhfeas

An treas puirt ta ar do phibh
dergruathar Chonaill chearnáoi
níor sin an lamhsa liñ
sgan añ acht finsgel fabhuill

Creidim go ttug an ruarthar teñ
dar chuir lén ar bhferaibh éirín
sní chreidim go brath gur rad
2 mhíle ceñ air aonghad

Dirim fós sas derbtha liñ
nach bhagthar a sgeal no sgríbhíñ
 dha míle *mac* ríogh go mbhúadh
 do beith a neiriñ anenuair

Ni dhéarn sibh *dechtaibh* a riamh
acht derg ruathar chonall ni *dermad* chiall
 as nar áonghuíomh go mhet suilt *
 beith do thsior mhaoideamh a *dhermaid* * iuilt ?

Mas fásadh fóla as glacaibh *curadh*
dherbhas an lamhsa dho ndleghtar uirim
 fech cia dhíñ is lía do thúm
 alamh abhfolaib *eachtruíñ*

Feach Coñ accnuca na ccladh
 in ar lía fuil da fásadh
 iomdha méirge in ar thúm alámh
 ni *bfuil an* sgelsa air seachran

Ar thuit do mh^eaibh ríogh leis
 ar magh lena fa gaibhtec greis
 da ccuirtháoi anéngad ar Chón
 sair do bhíadh *an* tualach taobhthrom

Cáth chasglíne as cath chuimair
 ina catha do cuireadh ar loch feabhail
 aig easrúadh ar lochlañ lír
 ca roibh *bhur* lamhsa an la sin

Sna cathaibh do cuireadh liñ
 aig cosnamh crích heirínn
 iomdha gealghlac fa corcra gné
 do mherclañaibh nertmhar náomhneil

Ag tagra ríom ni beit dhuit
 ni mé piobuire anenphuirt
 iomdha *eacht* 2ar buidheach baibh
 dherbhas *gur* liñ an rígh laimh

Stad a Dhearmaid na tagair uios mó
 ni fheider *an* sgealsa daithcheó
 ni leat *an* lam as aille dréach
 le *hardradh* eirínn an bhratach

Tairing.¹

¹ End of quotation from B. B. The two replies by Niall Mc Vurich which follow, are in the R. B. only.

Fegra ar diarmuid m^c an bhaird • o niall m^c
muiredhuigh.

Labhradh trián chonguil go ciuin
na biodh anesbhadh fhiriuil
da néirigh fraoch ghoinh na bfer
do laochruigh ghle mhir Ghaoidheal

A fhir thagras on treibhsi
mun ab ar mían maileisi
na hiarr senchairt chru choll
nar nemhpailt clu comhlóna

Agair gach onoir oile
as dlecht do reimh rúghruidhe
giodhedh léig dhí a dhuine
a mbi nar mbréid mbratuighe

Iáis go réigh gach robháigh
na hiomráigh ar iomarbhaigh
léig feasda thoradh ga túr
ní eniosda anfhailuidh dfhadugh

Fíor go raibh le brígh mbuaighe
ag curadhuibh craobhruaighe
a nágh budh docra a diumghuidh
lamh chorera san caithiorghuil

Da éis do thraothsad an tréin
sliocht uaibhrech eochach duibhléin
fuil ír da ttreine an treasadh
bhan tír eire anuiresbhadh

Tug triath dfuil ír sna colla
mar tá roin san rí rolla
le recht ratha dfíor oile
secht ccatha seal sechtmuine

Nach cual adhuís do ghuin gha
gur thuit Fearghus afodha
ger ghárbh achlañ san chogadh
bhúdh márbh añ do fhanadar

Do gabhadh buaidh is bratach
folá hír go himertach
sdo bhí rí orrthuibh re headh
dona ttri colluibh cneasgheal

Lámh anúacht datha dheirg
 cuirid ansoin san sroilmhéirg
 do shior go chaithghreis do chur
 más fíor aithris na nughdar

An lámh ga lenmuin líne
 magh aill fios na firíne
 míle bliaghain le bróin chéd
 riaghail is coir ar choimhéd

Lenuighsi an leómhan buighe
 a neinig úaine óirthuighe
 san léirg le buagha a pughair
 méirg do chuala ag Conchubhar

A maighin moighe ratha
 an la churrtha an chruadhchatha
 ga seoladh don chuire chas
 budh leomhan uile anárthus

Suaithen̄tas bur congail chlaoin
 gona aleomhan na leath taoibh
 nach derbhadh Flañ ga rágh ribh
 nár dealbhadh lámh añ idir

Dar lem is leomhan sni lámh
 ármus shíl ír sgc aon ágh
 maith an fhiadhain Flann file
 go riaghuil rañ rithfimne

Tuigim an tagrañ taodhg dall
 ibh eathach duibhlén dearbhám
 ge be leighfedh a lorg liñ
 ní shénfagh ord í uigñ

Mar sin léigther líne an lámh
 anúachtar in gach aón ágh
 sgan a buain dín le deabhadh
 dfuil ír 7 eiremhóin

Le do chosain colla úais
 urmhor uladh dál degch chruais
 do roinert a chleth sa chor
 7 leth oirecht alban

Bratach barañta ar mbruighne
 lámh búdh séla ag somhairle
 lér gabh daghfhoñ na ndrochghall
 go glan sferann fionlochlann

An lámh chéadna ag cloíñ Domhnaill
 riu gan en dréam ion chomhluinn
 anuair anfuigh ar fhoghluibh
 fuair manchidh is mathghamhnuigh

Leam is chumhain sni cian uagh
 an lámhsa ag brisedh borbshluagh
 do gasruidh ba mhagh monuigh
 gal cōsmhuil rer ccuradhaibh

Oram ni bherar baire
 sesbhuim sealbh na láochlaimhe
 o bhéd tuaighe da truime
 le méd buaighe ar mbratuidhe

A fir thriallas don tír shíar
 uaimsi giodh urchuir imchían
 beir na gaoisin ar nglac rann
 go m^c Laoisidh mar labhrám
 Labh

Fregra ar Eoghan ó Doñoile

Nar lém choisnes tu clu chuín
 léd dhán am^{ie} í Dhoñuill
 ag áiremh chaithrem is chrech
 nar ghabh tu an taithger direc

Mar taoi gan eagal roimh thuaigh
 acht o chonall on craobhruaigh
 is truagh gan tu aneamhuinmhach
 mar aon re conall cernach

As maith an tiupanac tú
 bi biñ no gheibhir michlu
 mas suain is cóir do chlechtadh
 do sluagh ar chioñ chais mbertadh

Muna coisnir an lamh dherg
 na chuir an mhuc san sróilmheirg
 acht tomhuil a tarr astech
 mar srumuil conall cernach

Ni derbhadh let ar laimh dheirg
 dán direch taodg i huigiñ
 sgo cuirfet anaon chethram cáim
 n^c cuirfedh táodhg sa leathrann

Puirt nar siñeadh ar píb ríamh
 ruathar conuill aním chían
 ge do dherbh a lamh sa lañ
 nior leanbh ar sál na saorchlann

Gan áthas an rioghfhuil róigh
 más tu a déradh do begcóir
 an déigh tána bo cuailgne
 iomdha anágha aniomruaga

Nar léigh tu cath ros na riogh
 cu na cértcha * a chosgarghriomh
Concubhar Ferghus na bfecht
 na morchlann ir a neinfheacht *

* chértcha ?

* nem ?

Cath eduir libh na liñibh
 caithreim chongail chláirinigh
 no foghuil Ferguis amach
 na toghail temrach luachrach

Clesa lúigha choin chuluiñ
 troid nar bhobuir ionfhuluing
 e ar áth cnach fhacais
 trúagh o chách n^c cúaladhas

Baile afuair Fer día a ghuin
 m^c nosa is Fraoch m^c Fiodhaigh
 da mbetha ar muinntir meidhbe
 do chluinnti anuirsgéla

A mhic semuis go noige óig
 duit o nach léis na lom róid
 biadh ábhráin róimh mar roghain
 ní glór abhloir ealadhain

Dod mhaidhemh ar m^c an bháird
 a hucht eólais gan aon áird
 na buail bos re bel filidh
 do dhuain chros go ccoiridhir

Crét fa sloin^{ter} do sliocht ír
 cath chuinn a cnocha chlaidhmhín
 nert sluaigh an chródha chreachadh
 córa a luaigh re laighnechibh

Ar thuit ar magh léna leis
 guidhim dia riut is inis
 bha sech do sliocht éimhir fhiñ
 ar an leith a deas deiriñ

Na déin *dearmad* do chloin ír
 a ccath midhe ar a mhoirghníomh
gur thuit mac máil go mhaithibh
 do laimh ar ccuin chéd chathuigh

Mur ata uait ar iarruidh
 gabhail sliocht neill naoighialluigh
 ar emuin anfhuiñ sgathuidh
 an degheidh chuin chéd chathuigh

An lámh dherg ní chóir diárruigh
 do riogfhuil neill naoighialluigh
budh córa na naoi nglasa
 do chorúgh na ármusa

Giall Breatnach borb is Phicech
 geill sagsan umhla albanach
 do ghabh niall an toigfher teñ
 is giall choig ccoigedh Eireñ

An lámhsa chloíne colla
 fuair doibh iomad urrama
 do chuir an choróin ma cceñ
 maille ré honoir Eireñ

A sbliocht neill mhoir m^{ic} eochach
 sa shiol chonaill chruaidh chreachaigh
 ní hédail ar laimhne dhuibh
 dána an égcóir a hiaruigh

Ní maireñ m^c conmhidhe
 dua neill mhacha a meirtine
 rug leónadh ar sgéla ar sgol
 méla is eogan na ughdar

Lucht ealadhna aieme neill
 nar diuñarbadh a heiriñ
 m^c i Doñuil diol gáire *
 na ollamh riogh ro naire

* gháire

Nar leam

Niall m^c muiredhuigh.¹

¹ This is the end of the Red Book as now preserved. The last page is numbered 311.

HIGHLAND CLAN GENEALOGIES OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 176.]

Genelach chloinne Ghiolleóin

‘S’ Eóin, mh^c eóin
 mh^c aillin, m^c loilin
 m^c eachuinn óig
 mh^c Lochlin mhóir
 m^c eachuinn óig
 m^c eachuinn mhóir
 m^c Lochlin catanaigh
 m^c Eachuin uibhir
 m^c Lochlin óig
 mh^c Lochlin bhroinigh

‘I’ camhsronach ‘I’ mhóir 7 is bhuagh athanig tigerna cholla .i. iad soin ar sliocht Eoin gharbh mh^c Lochlin bhronnaigh ‘I’ camhsronaigh .i. tigerna airde gabhir ar sliocht Domhnall m^c Lochlin nech aroin diluin re inghin m^c each thighern chin gherloch (acht nod leat gur badh e niall on dangadar sliocht neil). Ba tosgadh a rugadh acht ise m^c inghin Iarla mára dan derna tigharna.

m^c Eachdhuin ruaig na cath
 m^c Lochluin lubanaigh
 m^c Eoin duibh
 m^c Giolla cholluim
 m^c Mhaoilisa
 m^c Giollaeaoín mhóir

7 dir cuid oec gur on Ghioll eoin mhóir so a tainig clann choindigh ar a nadhbar go roibh birt m^c aigi .i. Maolisa o bhfuillid clann Giollaeaoín, 7 Coindéach o bhfuillid clann Choindigh

Genelach cloinne Choindidh

Murchad mac coindidh, m^c eoin, m^c coindidh, m^c aonghus cruim, M^c coindidh, m^c Giolleoin óig, m^c Giolleoin mhóir, m^c murchadh, m^c Donchaidh, m^c Murchadh, m^c Donchaidh, m^c Murchadh, m^c coindigh, m^c erin, m^c Giolleoin na hairde, ciogh be é soim do tigearn cloinne Ghiollaeaoín, m^c Rath, m^c Maolsuthin, m^c Neill, m^c con Condullaigh, m^c cellaigh, m^c Raine, m^c Ferchir abhrarúigh, m^c Báigh, m^c Fionlaoich, m^c Ferchir fada rígh alban o bfuilid clann coindigh, clann chatan, clann Grigoir, clann Fionguin, clann Ghuair, clann Neill Bharra 7 Ghigha, clann Neachtuin, clann Duibhshith, 7 morginuigh mar adir cuid mhóir aoca

Genelach cloinne mheig Betha an so síos

Conbhetha mac Dathchil, m^c Congaluin, m^c Donachaidh, m^c Busanain, m^c Conill, m^c Forballaigh, m^c Conbuean, m^c cremhthuín, m^c Eochadh bhínigh, m^c Eoghain, m^c Neill 9^g m^c Eoghadh &c.

Genlach m^c Caillin an so síos

Giollesbuig fion
 m^c Giollesbuig bhig
 m^c Giollesbuig chaim
 m^c Giollesbuig ghrúaim
 m^c Chaillin bhuighe &c.
 m^c Neill obfuil m^c
 Neil meilthart
 m^c Caillin na
 maílle mhaithe
 on raithir clan
 mhecaillin reó . &c.
 m^c Duibhne dhéd-
 ghill on raithir clann
 m^c Dhuibhne reó &c.
 m^c Artuir óig
 o bfuilid clann Artuir

THE ANTRIM MACDONALDS, FROM THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 178].

Colla mh^c Alusduir mh^c Eoin cathanaigh 7 Giollesbuig na mh^c aigesá 7 inghin mh^c Uibhlín fa mathar dhó. Do m^c ag Giollcasbag .i. Coll, trúir m^c ag coll eder é 7 ingen Raghnaill mh^c Sémuís .i. Giollasbug 7 Raghnaill 7 Alasduir; do thasban an tallasdor soín é fein go eafachtach la bun dóraig arís le comision rí Sérluis go halbín.

Raghnaill aranach mh^c Somhuirl mh^c Aluisduir mh^c Eóin cathaní do fuair ceannús shliocht Eóin mhoir .i. iarla antróm. Do ghabh cóir ar dhuithidh o rí Semus an seisimeanb o bhun baí go corran laran obit 1636. et sepultus Mergia

Alluisdair m^c Somhuirle bu duine crógh leagannta an gaisgech soín, go haithrigh naghi Sasganach 7 chlan úibhlín. Do chúaidh do chuguanb le hinghin dherbhrar athar .i. inghin duibh Shemuis an bhen do bhí ag ó Domneil .i. Aógh mh^c Maghnais anaghuidh Shagsanach 7 do thuit se le caipdin Marmel le hamas oidheche 7 do beanadh chean de ar chraoig cabuir locha Lapain. 7 do chuireadh go baile átha cliath an ceñ 7 do chuireadh achorp amainsdir Bheirt. Amuil adeir Brian ó Ghuímh.

Mioñ sùl Eirìn anath cliath
 mo ghrádh *don* bheil derg nar bháoth
 ceñ go sìodhsbnuadh céim ós chách
 a ghnath fein ga mhíongruadh maoith

Da bhí dáirde anua na coñ
 rí díbh Cairbre na ccuach seang
 ga roibhe cert chlár na bhfioñ
 ós cion cháigh *gur clecht* achen

A bheith gan fhios nior bhaill leis
 a ghnáth *gusa* aniugh a nois
 ga chéibh mionmhaoth clañuir chais
 ga mhall suil ghlais ríoghlaoc rois

An mían búdh gnáth *don* ghel don
 aníugh anáth cliath ga chen
 do be mían amhalach séang
gan chen dfhalach don fhial fion

Ceñ *an* fábhra dhosuidh dhlúith
 re frasaibh garbha re gáoith
 ciall mo mhí mbeanma os cion cháich
 mioñ bhlaith an mionearla maoith

Fulang *snechta* ga fholt fíar
 do chlechtadh do chruth *mar* smúal
 aon chen do boirrdherca ghníomh
 sion fhraoich teñ oighrenta fúar

Ceñ anairde *ar* fhioghruibh croiñ
 a airde nì hionghadh liñ
 diol athógtha accaithir chuiñ
 nior thuill taithir cromtha ciñ

Um ceñ ngel í fhiachadh úir
 ga mbianghadh teas 7 túagh
 minic braneoin *ar* fhud náigh
 go ttug dháibh glainfheoil a ghruaidh

Ceñ í cholla ga ngáth geall
 do bhath dó chora as accioñ
gur bhainidh dhoibh duaisli añ
 Uáisle gháll *gur* chóir *fan* cion

Mionmhuine le adhhadh sháoir
 mionbas le galluibh na ghrúaidh
 fhiodh budh coill dag fhosgadh duiñ
 le sùil moill *alasdair* úain

Gnús nár go ndéd sliomglan séng
 sgél ionghnadh le cách ón chioñ
 coill coiméda chriche gall
 foighéga achlañ bfithe bfiñ

Geall on rós ag grís aghruadh
 an ceñ fós mar do bhí slán
 gan chleith do bisen sdo bhíadh
 abheith riamh iscall nior bhaill

A ta uaim anáol múr * ghall * anáolmhúr ?
 mo chen da chaomhchul chúachbhfiñ
 bráighe rem breithsi na ceioñ
 ceñ an mh^{ie}si Maire ar mion
 Mion súl eirinn anáth cliath

Do chuir an lóigshe díachabh ar Ghallabh ceñ Alasdran do thabhart nús

Clañ Aonghus mh^{ie} Semuís m^{ie} alusdran m^{ie} Eoin chathanaigh.

Aós an tigerna 1607 . an tan do milledh Giollasbuig dubh mh^{ie} Aonghus m^{ie} Semuís San bhliaghain cethna do gabh m^c cailín tigernas chin tíre, san bliadhain chethna do élóigh na hiarrluid a heiriñ. Aós an tigerna 1615. Fa fheil brid do brisedh dun naomhoige 7 do gabhadh Aonghus óg mh^c Aonghus m^{ie} Semuís le tigerna chaladtran 7 do crochadh é Dun Edun. De eloig Sémus óg m^c Aonghus mh^{ie} Sémuís a Dún Eidean le Alasdair mh^c ragnaill mh^{ie} Domhnuil ghlaís, Theasda Semus óg mh^c Aonghus m^{ie} Sémuís an Lunduin Do bhí ar fógra dhó 4 bliagan roimh soin, do chuir an Rí iarri air.

Triuir m^c ag Giolla esbag dubh m^c Aonghus m^{ie} Sémuís, edhón, Eoin 7 Huisduin 7 Giollesbag . clañ inghen Aonghus m^{ie} Sémuís, Maire do bhí pósta ag Domhnall mh^c Ailin tigerna clañ ragnall mathair eoin mhúideortuidh 7 Margrét óg do bhí ag Ragnall mh^c ailin mathair ragnaill óig 7 clainne eile 7 Anabla do bhí posta ar tigerna na learg cheintir

Alasdair mh^c Ghiolla Easbuig m^{ie} coin m^{ie} Alasdair m^{ie} Domnaill m^{ie} Alasdair m^{ie} Ragnaill Bháin a g^c sliocht Ragnaill Ragnaill Bháin m^{ie} Eoin mhóir m^{ie} Eoin m^{ie} Aonghus óig

Sliocht Eoin mhóir m^{ie} Eoin m^{ie} Aonghus óig. Do be an taonghusa mh^c Sémuís tigerna 'Ile 7 Cheintíre 7 Diuráigh, Ghiodháigh, Colbansainsaig 7 na seacht ttuath Glineach aneirinn. Eoin cathanach m^c Eoin m^{ie} Domnaill Ballaigh m^{ie} Eoin mhóir 7 dhías m^c .i. eoin óg 7 Domhnall Ballach óg Do ghabhall le feill le m^c ceain a noilen Fion lagan a nile 7 do croch an Dun 'Edan iad. Alasdair mh^c Eoin chathanuidh an m^c Domnaill fa dheireadh do bhí don tsliocht soin.

Cuigear m^c do bhí ag Alasdair mh^c Eóin chathanuigh a negnuis Dhomnaill Bhallaigh do bhí dall. Tríúr dhiobh so do dhul slúagh mhór gheirinn .i. Semus 7 Aonghus uabhrech 7 Somharle, gendearnadh longphort leo an gleñ seisg sna glíuibh. 'O neill .i. Seaan mh^c chuinn bhacuidh m^{ie} cuinn m^{ie} Eimri m^{ie} Eóghan do thabhairt amais longphort orra 7 aonghus uabhrech do mharbhadh aň. Semus do gabhail buailte aň 7 do ég Dún dheanaň 7 do cuiradh a naírdmach. Somhairle ar mbeith fada ar laimh dhó do leigedh as é 7 do phós Maire ingen chuinn bhacuidh.

Colla mh^c Alasdair m^{ie} eoin chathainuigh an treas m^c fa sein dhiobh do rug an rúť as lamhuibh chloin uibhlin do ég an Dún ipsi . 7 do eisin do gab Somuirle tighernas an rúť

OSSIANIC POETRY OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[Here we give the three Heroic or Ossianic poems which appear in the Black Book. The "Ages of the Feinn" appears on page 172, and is followed on page 173 by "Cuoc an Air." Deirdre's Song appears on page 95.

Ages of the Feinne]

- Accen 9' mbliadhna fuair Fionn, ceñus ar Fhionuibh eireñ
 o mogha nuaghad na nech, rí gan uaman gan eitech
 6. fichet bliaghain fa dho, 7 'x' bliadhna ni is mó
 saóghal Fhinn fa shén fa rath, fa bhuaigh 7 fa throm chach
 Do be saoghall Oisín m^{ie} Finn, 3 cét bliaguín go thobhinn
 5 bliadhna dég fa dhó, mí is sechtmhuin is en ló
 20 bliadhan sa 18', saogall Osgair is ni brég
 gan troigh ar ais ageur eatha, acht breith giall gach aonfhath
 Trí bliadhna dég 7 2 chét, saogall Chaoilte na mór echt
 on la rugadh fial fion, gur baithed é accroimlin
 Naoi fichet bliadhna go becht, saoghal Chubhill fa mór smacht
 cios an doman do do dháil, si go Laighen do thógbhail
 Ceithre chét bliadhain acht mí, saogal Ghuill m^{ie} Morna ambri
 nar leig nech siar no soir, úadha gan comhrag aonfhir
 Secht fichet bliadhna fa sheól, saogal Chonain na ceonsgleó
 ag iomarbhaigh eter an Fhein, re bualadh dorn le doimheín
 6 fichet bliadhna fa do deg, saogall m^{ie} Lughach re aég
 ar ghoil ar ghaísgeadh ar ghreñ, aon bharr maisi laoch eireñ
 8 fichet bliadhna re suirghe, saogal Dhiarmuid í Dhuimhne
 naoi bliadhna don mhacaomh óg, le cluidheche ar luib sar liath-
 róid
 5 · 20 · bliadhna is derbh liom, saogal Chairill mhóir m^{ie} Finn
 nír tarra comhrag lann. nar bhen Cairill as achen

Choc an Air.

'Choc anáir an cnóesa síar, go lá na braith bíd da ghairm
 a Phádrúig na mbachall mbán, ní gan fáth tugadh an tainm
 Innis masa cumhain leat, aúa 'Chubhaill nach beg brón
 abair biadh mo bhennacht let, scél fire sna can gó.
 As trúagh an ní rér an mé, a m(h)ic Albruinn nar ér nech
 an sgél ro fhiathfroig(h)is diom, innsim ar sgáth riogh na mbreth
 La da ndeachaidh Fion na bhflegh, is Fian(n) Eireñ na ngredh seng
 ar an chnóesa lion an slóigh, níor begal doibh techt re accenn
 En bhen do baille no grían, do chí anFhian(n) ag techt san léirg
 do mhac Cumhuil(l) (iñsim dhuit), beñcuis rioghain an bhruit
 dheirg
 'Cia tú arioghain ar Fionn féin, is ferr mein sis aille dealbh
 fuaim do ghotha is bíne liñ, na abfuil re seirm gion gur scarbh
 Niamhan nuachrothach se mainm, inghen Doilbh mic Dólair fhiñ
 airdriogh Grég, mo m(h)allacht air, do r^ò me do thaile mh^c tréin
 'Créd do bheir ga sechna tú, na ceil do ruin oirn anocht
 dul do c(h)omrag ar do sgáth, gabham do laimh ar do thocht
 An rí soin ga ttugas fúath, do róin adubhghúal dom ghné
 cluas is urball is ceñ cait, do bhi air, níor bhait an sgéimh
 Dimches an domhan fa thrí, níor fhagbhas rí ann no flaith
 nar iarras acht sibhsi aFhian, snior ghell triath mauacal air.
 Ainigfed tú ainghen óg, rágh mac Cumhuil nar chlódh riamh
 no go tuitfid ar da sgáth, na secht cathsa ata an Fhian
 Ar an laimhsin ortsa a Fhinn, is gúais liñ go dernuis brég
 an ti re teichim ab(h)fad, tuitfidh leis cath 7 céd
 Na dein iomarbhaigh ás, afholt cas ar dhath anóir
 snach tainic áon láoch accéin, nach fuil san bhfein fer da chlódh
 Is gerr go bfacamar uainm, rí fer ceaitceñ fa cruaidh lamh
 níor bheanuidh snior umhlaigh dFhionn, sdo iarr cath tar chionn
 amhná
 Téid dhéin céd láoch na dháil, do bferr lamh an lathair gleó
 nochar thill nech díbh ar ais, gan tuitim le Tailg mhac Treóin
 Iaruis Osgur ced ar Fhion, ger bhole liñ e do lúagh
 dul do comhrag an láoich loin mar do c(h)onaire díth na slúagh
 Do b(h)eirim ced dhuit ar Fion, gíodh ole liom do thuitim tríd
 ciridh beir mo b(h)eñacht let, cuimhnidh do ghal is do g(h)niomh

Fedh chóig oidhche fed 5 lá, do bhi an dias *sin* nar thlath gleic
gan bhiagh *gan* choladh ar dhí suain, *gur* thuit Taile le buaidh
 me mhic

Do léig *sin* trí *garrtha* os aird, san chomhrag *sin* nar thlath gleic
gair chaoiñte far thuit dar bfeinn, *eda* ghá(i)r mhaidhfe fa ég
 Thaile

Niamhan núachroch *mor an an béd* mar do choiñaic *med* anáir
ghabhas náire an ghruadh derg ghlan, tuitis *marbh* le *méd náire*

Bás an rioghna deis *gach* uile, ase is mo do chuir ar chách
 ar an cnocsa des accliath, do bhaisd an Fhían cnoc anáir.

Deirdré . cc

Gleañ do *gach* meas íasgach liñach
 antulcha corrach as aill crúincht
 bheith dho íomradh dhomsa as dérach
 gleañ beágach na mbúabhall mbeanach

Glean cúachach smaolach lonach
 búadbach anfhoraiois do *gach* sionach
 glean créamhach biolrach mongach
 seamrach scothach barchas duillach

Biñ goth fiadhuid druimdherg bhallach
 faoi fhiodh daraigh as maoilin mhullach
 aga greagh is íad go fáilitach * * fáistach ?
 na láoigh abhfalach sa ghleñ bhílach

Glean na caorthan go cenúas ecorera
 go meas molta do *gach* ealta
 Párthas súain dona brocaibh
 anúamhchaibh socra sa ceuan aca

Glean na seabac sulghorm éghtach
 glean iomlan do *gach* enuasach
 glean na mbeñ lesach péucach
 glean smeurach aínach ubhlach

Gleañ na ndobhran sliom dhoñ smotach
 os cen íasgaigh is biñ guth bocach
 is iomdha géis thaobhgheal shocrach
 is eigne urach re taobh leacach.

Gleñ

GENEALOGY OF CLANRANALD.

We here give the genealogy of Clanranald from the present time as far back as Adam ! The portion of it from 1715 till now, we are responsible for ; the rest is in the Black Book, though not given in one place.

Ginealach Chloinne Raghnaill an so síos :

An t-Admireal Sir Ragnall ¹
 mac Raghnaill mhic Eóin
 m · Raghnaill m · Raghnaill
 m · Dhomhnaill Ghuirni, fir Bhinne Bhaghla agus tighearna
 Chloinne Raghnaill,
 mhic Raghnaill óig m · Raghnaill
 m · Ailin m · Eóin Mhuideordaigh (obiit 1584)
 m · Alasdair m · Ailin
 m · Ruaghri m · Ailin, o nabartar Siol Ailin,
 mhic Raghnaill, on raitear Clann Raghnaill,
 mhic Eóin a h-Ile (John of Isla, first Lord of the Isles, obiit
 circum 1386),
 mhic Aonghusa 'Oig m · Aonghusa Mhóir
 m · Dombnaill, a quo Clann Domhnaill,
 m · Raghnaill m · Somhairle (obiit 1164, the great "Somerled of
 the Isles,")
 m · Giolla Bhríghde m · Giolla Adhamhnáin
 m · Solaimh m · Meargaigh ²
 m · Suibhne m · Niallghusa
 m · Mainé ³ m · Gofraigh
 m · Ferghus ⁴ m · Maine
 m · Earc m · Carran
 m · Eochach m · Colla Uais, Aird Rígh (High King of Ireland from
 322 to 326),
 m · Eochach Duibhlein m · Cairbre Liffeachair, A.R. ⁵ (obiit 284),

¹ Translated :—Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, son of Reginald, son of John, son of Ranald, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, of Benbecula and Clanranald, son of Ranald Og son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled of the Isles.

² B.B. Irish genealogy gives *Medraige* ; Keating gives *Medraide*.

³ This Maine is not given in the History of the Clanranald Book, but it is in the Irish genealogy of the B.B., in Keating, and in Skene's genealogies taken from the Books of Ballimote and Lecan (*Celt. Scot.*, III., 466).

⁴ Fergus is called in B.B. Irish genealogy "Ferghus Mhóire mhic Carthoin m · Eochaigh (ar shliocht an Eochaigh so ataid clan Duibhghuill) mhic Cholla uais, &c. Skene's genealogy makes Fergus son of Erc, son of Eochaigh.

⁵ Contraction for Ard Rígh, King of Ireland.

- m · Cormaic, A.R. (246-266), m · Airt A.R.,
 m · Cuinn Cheud-chathaigh, A.R. (Conn of the Hundred Fights,
 obiit 157),
 mhic Feidhlimidh Rechtmhuir, A.R., m · Tuathail Techtmhuir.
 A.R.,
 m · Fiachach Fionnala, A.R., m · Feradhaigh Fionnfechtnaigh,¹
 A.R.,
 m · Criomthainn Niadhnair, A.R. (Birth of Christ in Crimthan's
 eighth year),
 m · Lugdheach Riabh ndearg, A.R. (Lugaidh of the Red Stripes),
 mhic nattri Finnebhna (the Three Fair Ones of Emania),
 mac n- Eochdhach Feidhligh, A.R., m · Finn
 m · Finnlogha m · Roighnen Ruaidh
 m · Esamain Emhna (of Emania) m · Blathachta
 m · Labradha Luire m · Enna Aignigh, A.R.,
 m · Aonghusa Tuirmigh Temhraigh (of Tara), A.R. (obiit 325 B.C.),
 m · Eochadh Ailtlethain, A.R., m · Oilella Chais-fhiacclaigh (Bent-
 tooth Oilell), A.R.,
 m · Connla Chruaidh-chealgaigh (or Caomh), A.R.,
 m · Iarruinn Ghleò-fathaigh, A.R., m · Melghe Molbhthuigh (Praise-
 worthy), A.R.,
 m · Cobhthaigh Chaoil-bhreg, A.R.,
 m · Iughaine Mbóir, A.R. (regnavit 633-673 B.C.),
 m · Eochach Buaidhaigh m · Duacha Ladhraigh, A.R.,
 m · Fiachach Tolgraigh, A.R., m · Muiredhaigh Bolgraigh, A.R.,
 m · Simóin Bhric, A.R., m · Aodhain Ghlais
 m · Nuadhad Finnfaíl, A.R., m · Giallachadh, A.R.,
 m · Oiliolla Olchaoín m · Siórna Saoghalaigh, A.R.,
 m · Déin (Dian) m · Demhain
 m · Roitchechtach, A.R., m · Maoin
 m · Aonghusa Olmucadha (Much-swined), A.R., m · Fachach Labh-
 rainne, A.R.,
 m · Smiorghuill m · Enbotha
 m · Tighernmais, A.R., m · Follaigh
 m · Ethreoil, A.R., m · Ireoil Fáidh, A.R.,
 m · Eremhóin, A.R. (regnavit 1698 to 1684 B.C.)
 m · Mileadh Esbáine² (of Spain),
 m · Bile m · Breogain
 m · Bratha m · Deghfatha

¹ This name is lost in the genealogy of the Book of Clanranald.

² Milé of Spain was married to Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Nectonibus, who bore him six sons, *inter alios*, the famous three, Ir, Eber Finn, and Eremon. The sons of Milé "took" Ireland in 1700 B.C. from the Tuatha-Dé-Danann, or the God-race of Dana.

The pedigree from Milé to Adam is from the Irish Genealogies in the Black Book. Keating gives a like list.

m · Earchadha m · Eallóid
 m · Nuad att m · Monuáil ¹
 m · Feibhric Ghlais m · Adnóin ² Fhinn
 m · Eibher Ghluinn Fhiun m · Laimh Finn
 m · Adhnamóin m · Tait [or Tath]
 m · Oghambain m · Béamhain [Beogamhan, *Keating*]
 m · Ebher Scuit m · Sruth
 m · Easrú m · Gaoidheal Ghlais
 m · Núil ³ m · Feiniúsa Farsa
 m · Bat [Baath, *K.*] m · Magog
 m · Iafeth m · Noé
 m · Láimhiach m · Metasalem
 m · Enóch m · Iareth
 m · Malaleil m · Canain
 m · Enos m · Seth
 m · Adhaimh.

¹ Menual (*Keating*). His father is properly Nuadha, genitive Nuadhat.

² This name is not in *Keating's* historical account, but it is in his Irish pedigrees, which are founded on exactly the same authorities as the B. B. Irish lists, agreeing generally verbatim, even in the digressions.

³ Niul (*Keating*) was the contemporary and friend of Moses, and was married to Scota, Pharaoh's daughter—the bad Pharaoh.

THE TURNER MS. XIV.

THE first notice of the existence of this MS. appears in the preface to J. F. Campbell's *Leabhar na Feinne* (page viii., heading T). It was recovered or discovered, like so many others, in the Advocates' Library presses, by the late D. C. Macpherson, probably in 1872, when Mr Campbell was putting his work through the press, for he either could not or would not print any part of it in his book. The probability is that it was thus discovered too late for *Leabhar na Feinne*. Dr Cameron had a very high opinion of this collection, and carefully transcribed the whole of it. We print it here in its entirety.

The MS. is of course not included in Dr Skene's Catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Advocates' Library, the number of which is 65. It belongs to the extra MSS. discovered or presented since Dr Skene formed his list. The number XIV. is possibly Turner's own catalogue place for it. That it was in Turner's possession is evident, for his name appears on it (p. 45), with the date 1808. Besides, Turner was an inveterate, if not notorious, collector of MSS., some of which, fortunately, have found their way into the Advocates' Library, notably numbers 54 to 57 of Dr Skene's Catalogue.

The Manuscript consists of two parts—the main body of the MS., which extends from page 25 to page 196, and the first part, which makes only five leaves of nearly quarto size, the leaves of the main work being somewhat smaller. Two detached leaves appear between these two ill-assorted parts. The first portion is possibly an attempt to renew the dilapidated leaves of the original manuscript, for it is newer than the main body. The main MS. belongs to the middle of the last century, and is written in good ordinary English script of the time. The date 1748 and the name Cameron appear on page 54, and the work is clearly of Argyllshire, or rather of Kintyre, origin. Its contents, in regard to this and other points, speak for themselves.

(TURNER) No. 14.

Marbhrainn

Eoin Diuc Earreghaoidhiol

Tuirseach an diugh crìocha Gaoidhiol
 Galach deurach Clanna Gall
 O chairgheadh na leaba Reilge
 N t saoi nach diomair cealg no feall
 Glac a Bhreatain cullaidh bhròin
 'S bidh silleadh do dheor gun tàmh
 Chaill thu ceann do chath s do chliar
 Do choidheamh do sgiath s do sgeimh
 Prionnsa cumhachdach nan Gaoidhiol
 B iomlan a cheutfaidh sa bhrìgh
 S bhuiligh shubhailce 's athreis
 Riamh air leas a Rioghachd sa Riogh
 An Leoghan Mordhalach feargha
 Bh' aig Alba mar ghriann s mar cheann
 Sa dhorduigh Dia o aois a leanbuis
 Mar dhion 's mar thearmann da chlann
 Ar Cuchuluinn 's gach Cearnhabhaidh * * [bearn- ?]
 An curidh romh maidhmadh na sluaidh
 Chriothnuigheadh sgheilleadh dha gach namhaid
 'S as gach bàir se bheireadh buaidh
 B' òg re haghaidh balla 's blair e
 Air cheann chàich re cosnadh cliù
 Sa ghloir aig comhfhàs le bhliadhnuibh
 Dealradh mar a ghrian ga uir
 A shluadh Bhretan banmhas* duibh
 Feitheadh* le sguaim † as gach blàr
 Nis a dhinnsios ar mibhuaidh dhuinn
 Ceann an t sluaidh bhith 'n leaba làir
 S aguinn a bha n ceannphort buadhach
 Dhumhluidh uabhar Spainn 's Frainc
 Sparr gu teann a shrìan san dig riù
 S bhuin araon diu sìoth gun taine
 Se dhoirteadh an cuirp a namhad
 Tairneanach na frasa garg
 Gun sgath romh chloidheamh no luaighe
 Bheireadh buaidh romh theine dhearg
 Measail alloil e n tìr namhad
 'S tric a d' fheach iad cruas a Lann
 B' uamhunn do gach Cuirt san Eorpe

* Canmhas

* Teitheadh ?

† sgaoim ?

Chriothnuigheadh an sloigh romh ainm
 Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cail
 Thionoil gu h iomlan na chroidh
 Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
 Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
 Riamh nar chlaon a leith on choir
 A chroidh' bu treimhdbhireach iomlan
 Nach tiondoigheadh impidh no òr
 Athair dileas caomh a Dhùthcha
 Cuirteoir bu Mho Muirn is meas
 'Sa Chomhairle be cise 'n eolais
 Air cheann sloigh bu chonsbal deas
 Bu dileas a ghradh do'n eaglais
 Sheas e 'n eagal Rìgh nan Gràs
 Bu dual do thug aitheach Rìghhoil
 Am fuil mar Iodhbairt na cas
 Mheas iad mar an gloir thar chach
 Seasamh air a sgath sa bheum
 'S nìor thug fòirneart bas no prìosun
 Orr' on fhirinn siachadh ceum
 Bu chiùine na ciùineas an sìth
 B fuileachdach discir a bhfearg
 Calma 's gach linn re h uchd sluaidh
 Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
 Ach Eoin uail is gloir Uicthuibhne¹
 Tionol iomlan gach sàrbhuadh
 Grian na Heorp' ar sgiath 's ar sgeimhne
 Seircin* neamh is gradh nan sluadh
 S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
 Re bàta le gaoith sa chuan
 Cbo n urr' ar sgiobair san sdiùir
 Ghrad sgobadh ar cumpais uainn
 Air sgibadh gu frithir fann
 Gun suil an ceann air fir iùil
 Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
 Dhfuaduigheadh ar croinn is ar siùil
 Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiubhridh
 Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
 Se shaoradh sinn as gach stoirm
 Sa dhibneadh gach onfa dhinn
 S cuimbne leinn bliadhna chuig deug
 Le beagan ceud s trì mìle sluaidh
 Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
 S thug da n treanaibh deanall cruaidh
 Dhfoghain gu dileas da Rìgh

* seirean ?

¹ Read Uidhuimhne. See p. 318, line 13.

Ach sheas a dh a Rìghach sa bhearn
 S nìor lig bainne fol a Gaoidhiol
 Ach mead diu reubadh sa blar
 Nois ta na Cinnidh ga chaoi
 Taid uile da dhi fa sprochd
 Da m biadh e mar bu ghra re n cùl
 Cha n faillniodh an duil re h ioch
 Ta* ard-rìgh Bhretann gu treith
 Cleite churr a sgeith da dhi
 A charaid riamh nar chlaon e leas
 Chum na laimhe deis no cli
 Ta Bretann uile fa bhron
 Ta sdiuir fa Lochrann sa fa sgiath
 Air Oirdhearcas a bhriogh sa bhuadh
 Mac a b uaisle dhoil i riamh
 Dunèidion fa thuilteach deur
 Fa curaidh treun is fa treoir
 Fear a cabhair s gach cruaidh chàs
 Se sheasamh ga bhas a coir
 Se dhinnis do'n Rìogh le colg
 Ntra bhagair na fheirg a sgrios
 Nach suigheadh a clann gu callna
 Re faicsinn a Tara leis
 N tra mhioghair e Alb' a phairceadh
 Sa lionadh lan fiadh is earb
 Thigeadh mo Rìgh ghleusadh chon
 Chum bhith reidh airson an sealg
 Nuair a dhiusgte meirg an Tuirc
 'Sa ruisgeadh e thuisg re feirg
 A chomhairle a Chuirt is an Campa
 Chomh-chriothnuid romh ghreann a chuile
 'S dilleachdain uile Fir Albann
 Colunn mharbh air call a cinn
 Na'r clachan aig each sna lointe
 Dhealuidh ar craobh chomhraic ruinn
 A chinneadh cliuiteach fa'n dun Aoraighach
 Guilfid is caoinfid gu geur
 Na thug gul air suil an t saoghail
 'S trom bhuille da theaghlach e
 Sud an Fhine reachdmhor Riogail
 An am sith gu saoidhoil seimh
 Gach flaith toirt barr air a cheile
 'N ionach an ceill is an daimh
 Ntra thogradh an Triath an togbhail
 Theid gu dian an cogadh Rìogh

* Fa?

'S an corp is cruaidhch' on cheann a beolaig
 Tarruing buadh is treoir is brigh
 B' iomadh Morair agus Iarla
 B iomadh Baron Triath is Flath
 B' iomadh Toiseach Curaidh 's Ceannphort
 'G iomairt a bhfearrchleas na chath
 B iomadh pib re deanamh ceoil
 B iomadh srol ga chur re crann
 Bu tearc Fine shineadh suas leo
 'Sgapadh luaigh' no dhiomairt lann
 'N fine tu mhuirng ma'n triadh
 Sa m flaith chiatfaidh da Threibh
 Rogha chinnfheadhna na cruinn
 Bh' aig togha gach Fine fuigh neamh
 Ard Mhac Chailain Riogh nan Oilean
 Sgiath ar bhfulaing sgath ar ndion
 Ar reull iuil is grian ar naoibhnis
 Truadh an teug da ghearradh dhinn.

Altughadh an Uisgebheatha

Anuair a dheirighmid gu moch
 Mun rachamid air fear amach
 B' ionmhuin an spisiornach bruich
 'G an sinnsiornachd beirm is braich

Ainniseach tha snuadhmhor glas
 Ann dochuir caoin ghriósach teas
 Mac na cleithe ris a phrais
 Bragairneach is Cruighneach treis

Ogha chaochain an dara huair
 Troimh na chleith luath sa cursa cam
 Spiorad cas an 'ic gun smùr
 Dhimiras * tùchadh air a chean

* [Dhimeras

Is caoranach an t uisge cas
 Canranach gun smuid fa theas
 Craobh ad' chridhe ga do mholadh
 S do chhas a comhdach do threis

S grismhor garg an claigneach cruaidh
 Sgaile* nam buadh snior choir a chleith * Sgaile, *D. C.*
 Bithidh e teith re la fuar
 Agus fuar re la teith

Moladh Chinntire

Soruidh soir uam gu Cinntíre
 le caoine, disle agus fáilte
 Gun ard no íosal a dhearmud
 eadar an Tairbeart is Abhart
 Banaltra Galltachd is Gaeltachd
 ge do threig í níos ¹ a hábhaist
 Bha drúghadh gach tír d' a h ionnsuidh
 's cho dúbhruic aon neach a fágbhail
 'S cúbhraidh, 's is fallan a fáileadh
 ag éirigh thar bláthaibh 's thar gheugaibh
 Measarradh a Samhradh 's a Geamhradh
 gun an-íochd stoirme na greine
 'S aoibhinn a cnocaibh 's a cruachaibh
 's áiridheach 's is buaighlteach a glinne
 Bothath, laoghach, meannach, uanach,
 gruthach, bainneach, uachdrach, iomach.
 Dh' eabhate prostan áluinn uasal
 a ruagadh a bhrúic uallaich ceannaird
 Le coin ghrad-charach ro lúthmhor
 'g a chur gu dúbhshlan air a charibh
 Bidh 'n coileach san tom gu samhach
 is gadhair 'nan amhailt 'ga chealgadh
 Is gus n glacar san líon e
 Cho smuain e iuntleachd an t-séalgoir
 A glinn is binne durdan srutha
 seinn tromh shrathaibh fascach fearach
 Luibheach, craobhach, méadhach, duilleach
 caorach, cnudhach, subhach smearach
 'S ealacarach, binne-ghobach ordoil
 a sheinneas an smeórach san fheasgar
 An uiseag as a cionn gu h-uallach
 an lon 's a' chuach a' cur beas lea
 Cho 'n 'eil fear-ciúil 's a' choille chúbhraidh
 nach seinn le dúbhrachd a *corus*
 Gu fileant', ealant', díonach, siúblach
 a' roinn na h-úine gu h-eólach
 An caomh comh-sheinn poncail órdoil
 freagairt a móramh 's a minim.
 Gu h-eignigh, geibnigh, teibnigh ceólmhor
 orgain a's glórmhoire 's a' chruinne
 Gu feart-tarnach, ceart-tarnach, céatfach
 gun buige na géire, na dith-cuim

¹ The MS. has the accent above "níos."

A' stad 's ag aideachadh gu h-éolach
 a' mealtuinn sólais is siothchainnt
 A' freagairt a cheile mu 'n inbhir
 m bi 'm breac 's am bradan gu suilbhir
 Gu h-iteach, lannach, ballach, brúinnegheal.
 a' mire 's a' leimnidh re 'n urball
 'S fochlasach biolarach a fuarain
 'an achlais gach cluain is gach tulaich
 A' brúchdadh mar chriostul 'an uachdar
 na h-íocshlaint fhionnmhor bhuadhach mhillis
 A maghuibh seisnoil, deisnoil, ríoghoil
 an líonmhor fear siolchuir san earrach
 San fhoghmhar greadhnach, meadhrach, uallach,
 dualach, sguabach, cruachach, torrach.
 A creaguibh truideach, crottach, calmnach,
 mar bhuachleach scarbhnach a caluibh
 Geadhach, lachach, do gach seorsa
 doranach, roanach, ealach.
 Nuallan a tonna mar orgain
 teachd leis am monmhur is binne
 Mar roluibh croicuinn air a cheile
 stuaigh ghléghil gar * na tuinne. * ['s gar ?

[From a detached leaf in the MS.; part of Moladh Chinntire].

A' freagairt a cheile ma ninbhir
 'M bi mbreac sa mbradan gu suilbhir
 Gu Hiteach lannach ballach brúinnegheal
 Mire sa leimnidh re Nurball
 A Creaga Truideach Crot'chach Calmnach .
 Murbhuach'leach Sgarbhnach a Calaidh
 Geadhach lachach do gach Seorse
 Doranach Ronanach Ealach
 Nuallan a tonna mar orgain
 Teachd leis an mhonmhur is binne
 Druim air dhruim a ruich a cheile
 'S gair Aoibhinn a mbeul gach einfhir
 A Cuainlong gu Longach lanmhor
 Luchdmhur laidir dealbhach díonach
 'S líonmhur Córdá Crois is Crannag
 Re na neranna fallan fíorard
 Gu Barcannach ardehrannach Croiseach
 Gu Bátanach Coiteach Rámhach
 Cuplach Tairrneach staghmhur bearteach
 Ulagach Acunach Acaireach Cábhlach * * [Cáblach, MS.
 'S líonmhur Díúmhach lúdhmhur treorach

An am a nscolaidh ga mbearteadh
 Ga ntulgadh sna Crannaga Guanach
 Le* ncoimhdheis¹ fuaradh no fagadh
 Se 'gloir sa sgeimh thargach einni—
 A Huaislibh flaithoil Rioghoil Statoil
 Sa ncúirtibh maiseach meadhrach muirneach
 Bha 'nsinnseara Cliúiteach ga naiteach
 Clanndonail na feil is an tsuarcais
 Ga mbuaine Ceannos na ninsedh
 Scian bunadh na Treibh is uaisle
 San Tir mhaisigh bhuadhaidh Rìoghoil
 An Fhine bu teinne re dóruinn
 Snach Imreadh fóirneart air fainne
 Thoirbheiradh air² luchd an Ceiligh
 Onoir is feile gun Ghainne
 Gloir Dhiarmuid is Grian na Heórpa
 Craobh Abuidh Chómhruc fear Bhretann
 Sa Chomhairle Choisinn Crún an eolais
 Sa Bhlar be Leodhann gach Gréise
 Sgiath dhion a Rioghachd sa Cúmpais
 A Crann nach lúbadh re fuaradh
 A Hacair nach drinniodh re tarruing
 Snach Glacte 'Neangach na truailligheachd
 Diúc urramach oirdheare na noilean
 Mac Chailain Iarla Chiuntire
 Gheibhte 'Chuirt sa Bhaile Cuanna
 Chois an Locha Bhuadhaidh

* See

[From another detached leaf in MS. See p. 311, near end]

Measoil Alloil e ntir Namhad
 'S tric a dfheach iad cruas a Lann
 B' uathmhann do gach Cúirt sa neórpe
 Chriothnuighadh a nslóigh romh ainm
 Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cáil
 Thionoil gu hiomlán na chroidh
 Gach sarshubhaic brigh is buaidh
 Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
 Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
 Riamh nar chlaon a leith on chóir
 A Chroidh' bu treimhdhireach Iomlan
 Nach tiondoigheadh Impigh no or
 Athair dileas caomh a Dhuthcha
 Cúirteoir bu mho muir is meas
 Sa Chomhairle be Ciske 'Neolais

¹ ncoimhdheis, *Dr C.* ² "Do" deleted in MS. and "air" written above line

Air cheann slóigh bu Chonsbal deas
 Bu dileas a ghradh do neaglais
 Sheas e 'Neagal Rìgh na ngràs
 bu dual do, Thug Aitheach Rìoghoil
 a mfuil mar Iodhbairt na cás
 Mheas Iad mar an gloir thar chach
 Seasamh air a Sgath sa bheum
 'S nìor thug foirneart bas no p.....
 Orr' on fhirinn siachadh * ce.....
 Bu chiùine na ciùineas an sìth
 Bfuileachdach discir a bhfhèarg
 Calma 's gach linn re huchd sluaidh
 Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
 Ach Eoin Uaill is Gloir Uidhuimhne
 Tional Iomlan gach sàrbhuadh
 Grian na Heorp' ar Sgiath 's ar Sgeimhne
 Seircin Neamh' is gradh na nsluadh
 S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
 Re báta le gaoith sa chuan
 Cho nurr' ar Sgiobair san sdiùir
 Ghrad sgobadh ar Cumpais uainn
 Ar sgibadh gu frithir fann
 Gun suil an ceann air friùil
 Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
 Dhfuaduigheadh ar Croinn is ar siuil
 Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiùbhrìdh
 Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
 Se shaoradh sinn as gach Stoirm
 Sa dhibreadh * gach onfa Dhiun
 S cuimhne leinn bliadhna chúig deug
 La began Ceud stri mìle sluaidh
 Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
 'S thug da ntrenaibh deanall cruaidh

* seachadh, *Dr C.*

* [dhibneadh?]

[Page 25 of MS., which is now consecutive and undetached.]

Thainig gu Ceanalta Cairdeoil
 Chum a dhaoine
 Sgaoil e Ineach air gach láimh dheth
 Gu ro Dhaonna
 Leag thu Steidh na Cuirt is ailln'
 Ad áite Dúchais
 Gu bhfuighe tu Saoghal is Sláinte'
 Dheanamh muirn ann

Sa Neion bhias Cloch air muin a cheile
 Mbail' Uidhuimhne
 Mairfidh Tainm is Talladh Siorruidh
 Buan air Chuimhne

Do Mharcus Earraghaidhiol a rinneadh an Rose
 so sios

Trialluidh me lem' Dhunaig Ullamh
 Gu Riogh Gáidhiol
 Fear aig a mbi Mbaile Dumhail
 Sona Sáibhir
 Triath Earrgháidhiol is fearr faicin
 'S is mo maithios
 Gilleasbuig Iarla fon Chliúidh
 'S is fial Flaithios
 Seabhac is uaisle 'theid sna neulta
 Crann air Chrannaibh
 Mac Rath do chum Dia gu hullamh
 Don Chleir eathlamh
 Abhall uasal farsuing freimhach
 Don' chliu mholuidh
 Crann is úir' a Dhfas romh thalamh
 Lan do thoradh
 Dias Abidh Chruithneachd 's i lomlan
 A measg Seagail
 'S beg nach deachaidh Alb' air udail
 An aird air theagal
 'N tra Ghluaisfas Gilleasbuig Iarla
 Le 'shluadh bunaidh
 Cuirfar leis air fairrge Calaidh
 Ardraibh Ullamh
 Luingios leathann laidir luchdmhur
 Dealbhach díonach
 Sleamhuinn Sliosreidh roluath ramhach
 Dairchruaidh Dhíreach
 Togbhar leo na Geal-chroinn chorrach
 Suas le 'nlónaibh
 B' iomdha ball teann bhiadh ga ndeanamh
 'Nam dhuit Seóladh
 Deantar an Stadh díonach dualach
 Don Mhaoil thoisigh
 Togbhar an Seol mór leathann maiseach
 Sa nsgódlín Croiseach

Deantar a Chluas don Chich thoisigh
 Dol san fhuaradh
 An Sdeud roluath Sruth ga Sailtibh
 S muir ga bualadh
 Siomadh Laoch fuileachdach Meanunnach
 Dórngheal tréidhach
 A dhìomreadh lúb air a hál
 Gu Sùndach Seitreach
 Do Shluadh lionmhur leathann armach
 Air bharcuibh reamhra
 S maire air 'ndeanadh Feachd Uidhuimhne
 Creach na Samhna
 Cho naithne dhamh fad amach ort
 'S nì maith m' eòlas
 Ach sro mhaith mo dhóigh as ábhaist
 Mac Leóid Leóghuis
 Clann Ghilleóin gu laidir lionmhur
 Don Fhiann mhuileach
 Dream a thug buaidh ann sgach bealach
 Sa bfearr fuireachd
 Tìocfidh Seumus na nruag gu d' Bhaile
 Gach uair Shirinn
 Uaislibh Innsibh gall a neomblion
 Mar a deiram
 Tìocfidh gu lionmhur gud' bhaile
 Le 'nsluaidh daoine
 Leat a bhi Alb' air a Hálach
 'Sa nfraine bhraonach
 Cìos is uaisl' aig Fearabh Albann
 Feachd is Loingios
 'S leatsa sin gu humhal tairis
 An tus gach Conais
 Thig chugad Cìos Thìre Conuill
 A Bhith beochalma
 Conn a rìs bu chruaidh a chuibhreach
 Le 'Shluadh meanmnach
 A Ntathair Cumhachdach dad' choimhad
 'San Mac Firinn
 San Spiorad naomhtha 'dhìon do nair* *nàire
 A Rìgh Lochfiona
 'Cho d'fuaras do chomh maith dhurruinn
 'S nì mo Dhiarras
 A Rìgh na bhfear is pailte cùram
 'S leatsa 'thriallas Trialluidh

¹ e written after *nair* but blotted.

Marbhrainn Iarla Earraghaoidhiol.

'S truadh mimtheachd o Chũirt Mhic Cailain
 Cabhair chũmhduidh na n Cuach Nóir
 B' adhbhuidh ma dhíon Duin na mbeannachd
 Mughmhur Ríogh gu meabhair mhóir
 Thog Mac Cailain an Túr glegheal
 Deadh mhac Cailain na n Colg geal
 Ní bhfásadh feur ūr air thfaiche
 O lém lúth, 's o ghreamhthruigh Greadh
 Air dol dóibh don Ghealmhúr ghreadhnach
 Do ghoid uainne lo dar linn
 Aig Laochruidh lúdh Meadhruidh Macaibh
 B' aoibhinn a Ndún seach Bruth Finn
 'S amhluidh dfuaras san Lúchairt lonnrach
 Lomlan Laochruidh san leith thall
 Ríoghanna seimh bu mhín snaidheadh
 Aig seinn Ríogh an Aighidh ann
 Greis aig seanachas seal aig salmuibh
 Seinn-theud ann sa nteaghuis mhoir
 Fir san ló aig bruacha braonaidh
 Muai re fuaibh a Nuinnibh oir
 B' Iomadh air folt claonadh orrthuidh
 B' Iomadh Ruidiol chaoín air Chlár
 'S mór do Sheanachas air gach Talla
 'Mhealfas ann do Bhallaibh bán
 'Ta Mac Cailain Ceart an Cabhair
 Críosa da choimhed Dia da dhíon
 Fúil Francach is Bret'nach binne
 Ancrach Reachtmhur Rathmhur Ríogh
 Fuil ghreadhnach Dhuimhneach is Dhubhghlais
 Na ghruaidh gar air dhreach an róis
 Gnuis nar ghabhadh fearg re haoibhe
 Geal leirg aghaidh is a thós
 Chuir mac Chailain dúil a Ndiadhachd
 An Daonnachd a Ghna a ghníomh
 Gu leoir Sógach Grádhach Ceólmhur
 Buadhach Seimhidh eólach fíor
 Fear is daingionn a n Ceird chrábhuidh
 Cofra buan beannachd na mbochd
 Dean air Ríogh Geag air lígh an lilidh
 Guidhemuid Ríogh Nimhe 'nochd
 Mo Chraobh chomhrúic mo chloch bhuadhach
 Mo chnu lomlan m' eitionn Oir
 Roleisg mo lorg uaitse 'giomtheachd
 Mo cholg cruaidh smo cheannphort Cóir

Marbhrainn

‘Dhubhghill’ Oig Tíghearna Achaidh na mbreac.

O ! 's uaigneach anochd Clar Ghiorra
 Inniol bróin air aillbha chais
 Sluadh lionmhur le nearradh eidigh
 Cuimhne chian nar bhfeud dol as
 Och ! a Ruidre 'neididh airmdeheirg
 Aonchú treun nach D fuiling táir
 Feinnidh fíorghlan don Tréibh uasail
 Saoi le mbeurthaidh buaidh gach bláir
 Colgartha mar osgar Amhna
 Milidh deudgheal o ngarg greis
 Fo lúdhhlámh a bheum mar churaidh
 Togfar Géill Chuig Uladh leis
 Mac Lughach air ágh 's Ailneachd
 Slios réidh mar bhláth 's deud mar chuip
 Gnúis Ríoghoil don aillbhan abuidh
 Togfar Cíos le bagradh dhuit
 Bfuileachdach thu an Tir namhad
 Conbhaltach air dháimh 's air Chliar
 Tuicsionnach Teud on ghaoir chollbhinn
 Croidhe Ceolmhur fonnmhur fial
 Bronnfadair bladh mar mhiann Guaire
 Air Ineach air Chéill, 's ar chliú
 Craobh Chónuir an Aigh 'sa Neamhna
 Mar 'Chonall an Teamhra thú
 Dheirgheadh fad bheum an Tús Totail
 Earrghalaidh na n Ceannbheart glas
 Sluadh laidir lionmhur ardghruaidheach
 Ruiteach Mheanumnach bhua dhach bhras
 Ní nseol na Sáoighan thar muir
 Ní thig an Aois-dán fuidh Sgoil
 O bhas Ghaisgidh na ngníomh Glan
 Cliar air Lear ní thriall anoir
 O Nleodhann úr aluinn óg
 Smairthionnach brón mar Nighean Loinn
 Is mar bhi 'Ntreibh taréis Chlann Uisneach
 Ceann ar bhfeachd bu tuirseach leinn

Moladh Mhic Cairbre

'S cian o chualas alladh Bósdain
 Bha n Dunardrigh re 'Osdachd

Rinn a Dhia da Shluigean geócaich
 'Sa Thigh stoir da mhaoilail
 Mac Cairbre Stábhach na Cróice
 Bh' ann sa mross re reic na Noirleach
 Sgaball crocht' o chroit ga thoin
 Air 'Gheilt gun or gun Aodach
 Mar chu-baibhiel air feadh na tíre
 Tabh'rt greis air gach poit' a Sgríobadh
 S gun ach Snaght no leaba fhríne
 Air son diol a mhaoile
 Ach ghabh e meisneach s chuaidh e Ghlaschu
 S thug lan mála 'bhreuga blasda
 Air Siabunn Madur 's Tombaca
 'S thainig Dhachuidh 's Slaod air
 Las bosd fan mhailean a ghiúbhlan
 Eibhall nach báthte na ghiúran
 Chuir e mpaca sios da múchadh
 Na Shruth grúid' is Caochain
 Air Slugadh a neithe 'sa náire
 Chuaidh alladh Sruthair' os áird air
 Béiginn teichadh Chum na nárd
 'S a ntóir gach lá le maoir air
 Ordu gach lá teachd a Glaschú
 'N Sruthaire breugach a ghlacainn
 'S gu togbhadh fad suas air aithmhigh
 Mar Mhastigh re Craoibh e
 Ach ma ntogte reachd na Dhúthaidh
 Bheith cur as do luchd a ntsrubhlaidh
 Bha gach neach a deanamh ruin air
 Sheasamh Cliū na Craois doibh
 Thug Ceigain da Cro hun osdachd
 Goigean déire a cheannach Stópain
 Ceitiuin bo chrubach 's boll Eorn'
 Chionn toiseachadh re Aoireadh
 Ntra rinn na dheoch chuir clab na Glime
 Beulmór a Bhutta re Shluigain
 Gus a nraibh Ceannshiar a phigean
 A liginn ma laoghraibh
 Ntra Mhiosgadh Ionachuinn na bruide
 Le Sruthladh deasguinn is Gruide
 Ar leis bfileachd hurluidh a Shrúbhlaig
 A Cur Spút gach taobh dheth
 Air leis ntra mhúch a mheisg a Cheutfaidh
 Gur be mac Oighre Chuinn Cheudchaith'eh
 'N sin o Dheorse Crún na Heirionn

Dhaindeoin 'S éiginn fhaotuinn
 Gun chuimhneachadh mar ghin a Shinnsior
 O Phigean Garrluich re strípich
 A Sgird aisde e san tom chrionaich
 'S thigeadh crìoch a shaoghail
 Mar dtiuefadh gu tráthoil a mucuidh
 S thog Rìogh na ngarrlach na sgirt leis¹
 Ga fhardoich s mar Charnan thug se
 Ballan muic na Chraos do
 Dalta Muice cruim O Meallain
 Dhiuil a nador trid a ballain
 Bu dana dho dhol re healain
 Le Chlab Salach Slaopach
 Dol re Dánachd dan' a mbósdan
 Gun Channhain gun Tuigse gun Eólas
 Le 'theanga Shlapach Shlaopach Spleócach
 'S geire 's treóir Lionn chaoil Innt'
 S cian a chuaidh alladh an Sglámhuidh
 Dhfás gun stuaime gun mhogh gun naire
 Re Glamarsuigh gun bhun gun bharr
 Mar Mhastuich air Carn aoligh
 Mar Sean Aphog phrabach bhaibhid thu
 Siorchasadh re cách do gharmuinn
 S gun tosga no taic ad' theanchuir
 Chumail Cearb da naodach
 Mar urchair an Daill ma ndabhaibh
 Sior thilginn 's gun aon diu gamas
 Do Ranna boga maola Cama
 Gun anum gun fhaobhar
 S Cosmhail iad re lasag fhudair
 A ní puph* is toit mad shuilibh
 'S brein' iad na boladh na nt-t
 'S cho bhi loit úr no faoibh uadh
 Ach na mbaun shìol Flaith no Rìogh thu
 Rachadh cail do d' ghné red Shinnsior
 Bhiodh do rannaibh Seasmhach dìreach
 Blas is Brìgh a taoire
 S an dhiuil thu Spiorad na barachd
 Amach a Mionach na Craine
 Mar phigain Crochte re tarr
 'S a Soc a nsás 'san aoileach

* pugh, *Dr. C.*

¹ So in MS. "S na ntristar" deleted, and "na sgirt leis" written above line.

A ncualla sibh 'ndán ad Chalum
 A lobb ar faileadh 's fearann
 Mar chu baibhid air feadh na Dúthcha
 Gun tosa gun ludh gun labhairt

Mar chrocail losgann do shean'chas
 Mar Ghlamarsuigh Coin * ag ól eanbhruith * Corn, *Dr C.*
 Mar Gearran a mfassach a braimnich
 T fileachd Mheanmnach is breun boladh
 Fubub fubub air Dan Chalum
 a lobb ar &c

Mar rúbail fhalamh do mhaoidle* * mhaoille, MS.
 Mar thorann na namar ga ntaomadh
 Mar Ghlocarsigh muic' a gith aoiligh
 Taoire gun fhaobhar gun anam
 Fubub fubub air dan Chalum &c

Mar phlubail Cnatachain a mbláthaigh
 Nach dtóir ach boganach a láthair
 Cho b' eagal leam taoire 'bhith láidir
 Am beurla ngáidhlig no nlaidionn
 Boganach Bláthcha Dán Chalum ——— a lobb &c.

Do bheul beathluigh* is ole sgríobadh *leathluigh
 Chnamhadh le Bolguidh 'sle scríobuich
 'S iomadh Biast a shéid thu níochar
 Cho seinn ach do phib le tealain
 Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c

Mar nathair gun ghath gun treoir
 Do theanga shlaopach ad bheul spleocach
 Chaill a puinsiun ann sa nstopa
 Cho nfearr i no liagh bo air Gamhuinn
 An Cuala siobh an dan ad Chalum &c

Bhaird bhusaigh Ronnaich na pléide
 Loisg a ghruid airfolbh do Cheutfin
 'S ga do Dholadh tu Locheirne
 Cha bhathadh e teibhall phaghaidh
 Sa nCuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Leighios Shant Grado leat cho B' ionmhuinn
 Loisg a ntuise Sgallach thiormuigh
 Mar a ntarcan táruibh tionachuinn
 Nach cum do bhiorrcheann a thathmhich
 Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ach gaisgeach thu 's Eachduidh sna Riogh'chdibh
 'S iomadh ceud a ghres thu Shiorr'ghachd
 'S nuair Gheibh Pluto thu na Ingne
 Biaidh faob is Mile 'nad' Chlaigionn
 Sa ncuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ge gur tu a Shaighdiúr dileas
 'Ciosachadh sa seasamh Riogh'chd dho
 Cumidh e do thóin air Gríosaich
 Gus a nìoc thu airson tealain
 Ancuala sibh ndán ad Chalum &c.

Nois molaidh dhuit sgur do d' bhárdachd
 Ghluais dachaidh sgun pilleadh slan duit
 'S Mana slìm thu thu 'ris do dhán leat
 Sgiolam is sgallam do Chlaigionn
 Cha nfilidh 's cho bhard thu chaluim
 Fhear mhilleadh nandan maolcalum
 Sgreib air tóin gach leigh sgach baird thu
 Fuar* sgeathrigh do dhán is tealain. *Tuar? Tiar?

Dán Mhic Dhiarmuid.

A Lámh oinidh óir is oighre
 Uaisle Gaoidhiol agus Gall
 Riogh na bhfear is Bile bonngheal
 Croidhe glan is Connbhail ann
 'S leat air oineach 's leat air aithneach
 'S leat Iongnadh a Nfiadhain Fhiaidh
 S leat a toradh is a tairbhe
 S leat a Ghabhadh Banpha Brian
 Dhuinne ab aithne mfeinuidh fuilteach
 Macainh do ghabhadh mar air gaol
 Ciabh fhada chas air an Ghiolla
 Leannan na mban seanga saor
 B' aithne dhuinne Iarla uasal
 Shoir is shiar do chuaidh a chiar
 Bradan siothdha na nsroth solta
 Giolla geal re sgolta sgiath
 Iathar uime 'nteideadh Cumhduidh
 Choimhed an Riogh o Ghath Ce
 A tór dearg air crois a Chloidheamh
 Fearg air boisghil Dhainginn réidh
 Iathar uime a nteideadh maothshroil

Fuigh Lúiridh fuigh sgéith na mbuadh
 Clogad os cionn sgabuill sgéimhuidh
 Man' Mhian abuidh Neamhdha nuadh
 Iachdar ris don Chótun Daingionn
 Ma Mhac Dhiarmuid is maith Cliù
 Sgiath uaine air uchd an Churaidh
 Searrach suaire air tulaigh fuigh
 Mialchoin aihn' air Iallach orrhuidh
 Aig Connbhaltach 's Ceann air Chách
 Theid gu moch sa Naonach uallach
 Fa nloch bhraonach bhudhach bhla
 Mac Dhiarmuid on luirge lionmhur
 Lanchara Ceall agus Cross
 Corp is gile gnúis is áilne
 Fear is buaine báir a bhoss
 Mac Dhiarmuid is a Threibh roimhe
 Ríogh na Cairrg' air Cruas a Chuilg
 B iomadh uime da Fhuil bhríoghmhur
 Tighearn' air Magh lionmhur Luirg
 Gheibhte 'nerích mhic Dhiarmuid Dhonndeirg
 Dubh is donn air bharra Crann
 Mar Chonn na nCleas antús Cogaidh
 Gach meas gu húr Abuidh ann
 Cruithneachd maodhearg air Magh mīn
 Bran Eir' fa aoibhinn a fonn
 An Tír na n traigh is mīn Monadh
 'S i aluinn le toradh trom
 Teaghlach is ailne ma nDomhan
 Cuirt mhic Dhiarmuid is geal gné
 A nCaisteal fionn na nCloch buadhach
 Os cionn Locha cuanna Cé
 'S Iomdha Corn is Cupan Cumhduigh
 A Mbruighinn lionmhur Locha Cé
 Oltar fion a Borcheis * Cnuasaigh
 Longphairt mic Rígh uasail e
 Inghean [sic MS.] a Dunbreagha
 Bean 'Ur ta neamhghann fa ní
 A Folt dualach s niamh na nteud air
 Si rogh ur ban Eirionn i
 Do bhi Dearná gheal 'na Geallaimh
 Aig Catríne na mbps mbán
 Ingne Dearg air méara mīne
 Eire leat air ligh na nlámh
 S maith thigeadh dhuit sgarfa sróil
 Dúnadh Clochach don ór Cheard

* (sic)

Lámhannan a búth na niallach
 Fa Chrúbh soluis na nsgiath Dearg
 O Chonmbhaltuidh Chaomh na Cairge *
 Do thugas maithne fad' thi
 Thugas mo Laoi ndéis a noghuidh
 Gu Rìogh fuigh Chéis Chorrúinn Chaoimh
 Tháinig mise maith antadhbhar
 A Halbuinn 'Chugaibhs' air Chuairt
 Air Chuantaibh Glaganach gailbhach
 'S ard-bhradanaich Mheanumnidh Stuaidh
 Clarseach mo Thriath mo lamh Dhamhsa
 Dean mar sud e Fhlaith na n Rìogh
 A Ghnuis bhla mar abhall abuidh
 O 's ni do tharl' agaibh i

* lairge ?

O ro thúgabhi sin o húbabh thaing Lachlann
 O ro húbabh
 Sann aig Lachlann ata n Cóta
 Shamhailt sa Neorpa cho nfaictar
 O ro húbabh, &c.

Tha' comh mothlach giobach rómach
 'S ga bu chot' e 'Chraicionn Capuill
 Marfhaisg air Táileoír na beurla
 Rinn Eibain diot le chuid fason
 'Phearsa bu deise 's ab' áilne
 Rinn a ghráig mar mhala bracha
 Meadhon ramhar 's da cheann Chaola
 Rinn e nlaoch air chuma fearsuid
 Muc-ghoill Atmhur is teann líonadh
 Mar Mhála Píba 'n ionstracaidh
 Da Ghruaidh shaille 'g at re shúilibh
 Sa dha mhala lúbadh tharta
 Sproguill re bhrághaid a tuitiom
 Mar du mbiodh Clupait air martann
 Teanga Ghlugach Shlaopach Ghloncach
 Nach laibhir poncoil no blasta
 Mar Ghlamarsuich coin a gól blathaich
 Milleadh na Gáilie 'sga sracadh

A Lachluinn sguir do d' bhárdachd
 'S nach urr thu 'mholadh no 'cháinadh

'S eòlach sinn uil air do Gháidhlig
 Mar Ghlag Blách ad chraos i
 S eolach sinn &c.

'S ma se calum is fear cúil duit
 Cho Gheall re Fìleachd a Dhúrduil
 Le theanga shlim mar Im feadh Uilleadh
 'S blas na ntút air aoire
 Le theanga shlim &c.

Nsaoil thu gu dion e Róg-shuil
 Do sproguill shaille 's Théo-ghoill * *Théo-ghoill !
 'S Dall a nceann Daill hun an lóin * sibh * còin !
 S cuiridh nCóta 'shaoil ris
 Dall an ceann Daill &c.

Ach marbhaig air Ríogh na nsglámhach
 Theann re bhladarsuich air Gláim uait
 Núilleadh na Holna 'nam tlámídh
 Chruadhídh 'mblandoir fhaobhar
 Núilleadh na holna &c.

Ma Dhfosguil e sluig na grúide
 Mar Adhbh' air linnigh a shrúbhlag
 Sluigain gun Ghrinniol nach Diúltadh
 Da dtrian muin feadh Caochain
 Sluigean gun ghriñ &c.

Ach labhairt air Uaislibh mo Dhúthca
 Ca buinadh da chlab gun mhúnadh
 Fa mbu tric na coin gu Súgach
 'S b' amar múin a Chraos Doibh
 Fa mbu tric &c.

'Ntra bhiodh iad air cheann cháich gu hiúlmhur
 Seasamh an Ríogh is an Dúthcha
 Sna mìtion a dol ga núir
 Do Chuirp gun rúchd o mfaobhair
 Sna mìtion &c.

Bhiodh tus a Calum ann sna cuiltion
 Gimligh sheancart agus Bhúbo
 Do bheul re d' phíb 's i ntoll túta
 'S e cur spút ma taodann
 Do bheul red phíb &c.

Ntra dheobhladh tu ort an Ruais ud
 A lìonadh a ntigh ga bhruachabh

Thusa plubail air a huachdar
 'S fuich bu duathnigh tar gasg
 Thus' a plubal &c.

Bárd thu thegaisgeadh le plúto
 Tarruing sgach ceun uaidh do Dhúthchais
 Liaigh a Dhoileadh ann na chúirt thu
 Mhort 'sa spuinneadh Dhaoine
 Liaigh a Dhoileadh &c.

Cho b' eol do Dhapolo mbastard
 Nach do sheas' riamh air Parnassus
 Helicon cho dfeach thu 'bhlas
 Sann chinn on Bhraich dhuit aoire
 A Helicon &c.

Bacchus do roghuin do nórd ud
 'S tric a chunnuigh me 's Tigh osd thu
 Bara 'neibar ort stu Gorrlis
 Stoich mad' thoin do taoileach
 Bara neibar &c.

Do Chreud do phaidir sna fáintion
 Tha o tóig air meirgadh lámh riot
 Bheireadh tu led' Bhean 's led' Pháistion
 Air son làn an Taomain

(Peter Turner's name deleted at foot of page 45. Has date 1808).

Moladh maguidh air Droch Phibaire agus air a Phib

Ta minntinn fuigh smuairain
 'S cho chaidil me suaimhneach
 O chuaidh Mpibair' air chuairt uainn gu Heirinn

'Se Eóin macGhillepheadair
 Sheinneadh ceol duinn gu leadarth'
 Is gu Heolach air Feadanaibh Sédair

Ta do cháirdion fa smuáirean
 'S tuirseach dhfag thu ar Nuaislion
 O na chuaidh thu air chuan na
 Ntonn beiceach

Ta Cinntire gu tostach
 'S bidh me fhein re Sior-osnaich
 Gus a mpillfar le fortun
 Deadh sgeul ort

Ta lionndubh air an smeóraich
 'S chaill an Uiseag a crónan
 'Cho dteid Iad Sheinn ceoil duinn
 Air Gheugaibh

Chrìon an Canach na'r Cruacha
 'S lion an Aileag ar Cuacha
 Dhfág thu smal agus gruaim air
 Na Reulltaibh

Ach rinn aslach na mfirean
 Do thabhairt Dhachidh 'nar crìochaibh
 Agus Dhaisaig thu ris duinn
 Ar Ceutfin

Sheinn na Heóin mar bu dual doibh
 Phill na Bric gus na Bruachaibh
 Tha ar Nislibh 's ar Nuaislibh
 Gu heibhinn

An tra cháirghiodh tu suas i
 Ann a Nlathair na Nuaslion
 Be mo shaimh mo dha chluais
 Bhith ga héisdeachd

Seannsair binn mar an smeórach
 Bu ghrinn ceanal do mheóir air
 A cur tinntinn an órdu 'nam éirigh

Port is cínntich na úine
 S is fearr sineadh na úrlar
 'S braise dhionaich cur Crúnludh
 An Gaelibh

Rinn me dichuimhn' da Tormais
 Scalas* firinneach foirmoil
 Ann a millseachd na norgan
 Le cheil iad

*Scalas ?

Pears' is Rìoghoil air Faich' thu
 'S fada chíte do Bhratach
 A dol sìos ann sa Chath
 Gu bu tréighach

Clogad Shuas ort don Stáilinn
 Sgiath dhualbhuigh mad' Gháirdean
 Lann thana Gheur Spainneach
 'Nad' thréun laimh

Poighre Piostal neamhchearbach
 Ort air Chrìos na mball Airgid
 'S Cho bu cheisd leam nach marbhadh
 Tu ceud diobh

Ach tha me sgí bheith gad mholadh
 'S do Bhiast phīb is breun boladh
 Air a lìonadh le Roman
 S mór Déistin

Gur e Uilleadh na nGlasan
 Bhias ga fhúcadh na Craicionn
 'S Bidh na tutan a Tachdadh
 Na béiste

Balgan Cabrach fuigh teachlais
 Seirbhe na ngaphann a sciamhuil
 Stric an Driúchdan air do mhaluidh
 Toirt laimh is anail don Riabhuigh
 An Riabhach ainm na pibe

Caoi Mhic Ui Mhaoilechiarain

Mac ui Mhaolchiarain mo Ghrádh
 Mo Ghrianan é 's mo Choill-chnó
 Leabe' 'nuir ge aig' ata
 S faide 'nlá Dhuinne no Dhó

Gus an Dubhadh leith mo thaoibh
 Cho dteid Cumha Maonmhic Dhiom
 Biaidh na theine feadh mo Chléibh
 Mar lasair gheur chonnuidh chrìon

Turus mo mhic air muir siar
 Dhfág fhuil na lic air an lar
 Ghéibhthaidh Bath gun dol a reic Duan
 Truadh a mhic do dhol le Dan

Bas Fhearchair a shearg mo shúil
 Mar Cheard gun Tean'chair atáim
 Rug tu' m'aithe 's meagar uam
 'S truadh a Mhic do Dhol le Dán

Mac mo mhiesi Gabhra riom
 Ach 'Einte mo chroidhsi air Chall
 Nior fhag an Riogh is bla bonn
 Ach an lamh lom 's gun einmhac ann

O ! S muladach me gun mhac
 Mar thional slat air Sliabh lom
 Mar thaphonn Gadhair gun Fhiadh
 Sior-chur Grain ann a n Cliabh toll

Mo Mhaesa sud a dol fa Ligh
 Cliath Shlat o' leabigh ga ùir
 'S fasaid' mo ghabhail sa mhód
 Gun mhac óg no sean ach súd

Leachd mo Mhiese nleachd ud thall
 Nein leaba le daola donn
 Chuaidh na Daoil romh Chneis ga cheann
 Ach Smeasa leam an taobh do tholl

Och ! 's aoibhinn duitse 's tu slán
 A Mháthair Mheic uí Mhaoilchiarain
 A Bhean úd gur buighe dhuit
 Nach cluinn thu Aigheadh taonamhic

Thig an samhradh s thig an samh
 Thig a Ghrian Ghobhlánach Gheal
 Thig a mbradan as a bhruaich
 Ach as a Nuaidh cho dtig mo mhac
 Mac

Cumha na Mbrathar

Seisior Sinne saor ar sliochd
 Seisior nach do smaoin a ntolc
 Ta fear don tseisior gun teachd
 O leachd an Fhir chaoimh a nochd

Cuigear sinn a teachd on Uaidh
 Sa Nteug a comhfhas re ar taobh
 An Riogh le mbéirfar na sluaidh
 Bhreugnuidh uain a nCuigeamh caomh

Ceathrar Bráthar sinn an sin
 Sa Ntéug a Naoradh gach fir
 Tiofidh 'mbás on Ghabhra Chruaidh
 'S reub e uainn' a nCeathramh fear

O Triar bráthar sinn gun Ghó
 Mar bu deon le Riogh na Ndúl
 Mar Sgaoilfadh an ceó don Chuan
 Bhreugnuidhbadh uainn an treas do ntriúr

O Dias Bhráthar sinn an sin
Is Dias an Easfidh gach Fir
Tiucfidh a nteug arís nar gar
Rois* e dhíoms' an Dára fear

*doubtful

Mis' am aonar Ionma ndéigh
O 's damh nach baolach a Mbás
Nior sheasamh air thalamh suas
Da chruas nach tachair a nsás

Sruthan as mo Dheire anuas
Ochan 'struadh mo dhol on bhás
Oir 's me 'nColl ar Cúir a chnuais
Mo bhar suas is gun me fás

'S me 'ntubháil o Thuinn gu tuinn
'S me Nlong ar reubadh a seól
Ntabhall Cubhr' air Call a Bhlatbme
'S an Déigh cháich cho bhi me beo

'S me 'mhuc a nleigfar na Coin
S me 'Chloch fa nsgoiltfann an tonn
Ni Mbeatha dhamh is ni mbás
S mairg a tharl' a naite lom

Is me 'ntaon chrann ann sa chnoc
Air mo Ghoin le Riogh na Neul
S mor gur fasaide mo Chlaoidh
Nach Cluimfid mo chaoimh mo screach¹

Is me an einchnu sa Mhogull
S gun Chnu eil' idir am fhochair
Da ntiucf a ghaoth fum gu fochaid
S ro-bheg a nerothadh le ntuitfinn

O ! Smairg nach deanadh a maith
Giodh nach biodh aig fios cia dho
S gun an Saoghals' ach ma nseach
A caochladh fa Sheachd gach lo

Tiucfaidh an teug a chem a cheim
Bu deurach ar Ceiligh Dhuinn
Ach ar faotuinn Duinn' a Greis
Dfuair an uaidh nar seisior sinn

¹ Here at foot of page is written in the Irish character the following proverb :—

S beg orna fuighioll do dhighe duine sa chroidhe na déigh

Chumneas na ruich hun na Haird'
 Air Snaighthe Glime
 Dibull Fine milleadh Dáin'
 Is Diù gach duin
 Sheinn gu dán is b' abhar mhaguidh
 Rabhail mholuidh
 Gun Eolus gun bhrìgh gun Chanoin
 breun a bholadh
 Cha do thuig me Smid da Dhán
 Ach cuid na Duaise
 Mac Laomuinn, 'sa Bhainntighearn',
 Sa Ntseiche hun na Neuaran
 Ach Duais a Ranntachd glocan teann
 A chur ma pheuran
 Cota do sheiche na creadhnuidh
 Chur ma bhreunchorp
 An Adharc is faide 's is dirigh
 Chur na Th-n dith
 S m'ir an Tairbh a chur na speulair
 Ma Shroin dith
 Maide Sgoilte chur ma Earball
 Sreang g'a theannadh
 S na coin a ligionn gu dian ris
 As a bhaile

[At foot of page, "Cameron" and other words deleted. The late 1748 written].

Oran a Mhifhortuin

Ceud Contrachd ort a Mhifhortuin
 S tu chraidh mo chroidhe 'm chom
 'S do Cheile truadh a Ntaimbeartas
 Dh'fag buarthuidh maigne trom
 Mar Naimhde dian a ntóir orm
 O m' oige lean sibh riom
 Ach a mbliadhna ghlac sibh gréim orm
 Sa Chreim sibh nfeol dom Dhruim
 'Rìgh ! 's iomadh Ionnsuidh uathbhasach
 Thug sibh fam' thuairim riamh
 Ach Fortun a bha suairce Dhamh
 Ga 'r ruagadh fada siar
 Gam dhion air nimh ar spiolairachd
 'S o cheilg ar Dul re cian

Gus 'nois a threig a chairdios me
S a thuit me nsás 'nar líon

Sin labhair an fear gruamach ríom
'S ar leat bu shuaire' a Ghlóir
Cha dealuigh sinn 's cho n'fag sinn thu
Do chairdion sinn red' bheó
O 's fear thu chuaidh re Greannmhuirachd
Bha geall aguin bhith 'd chóir
'S cha mhill sinn Dán na Teudan ort
Aig meud ar Spéis do cheol

Dubbhlosgadh air a chairdeas sin
A Bfearr dhamh bhith dom dhí
So gur míle meas' an Lánuin sin
A Dh'fag mo lámh gun nī
Nach drinn sibh chean am ghráin me
Do gach Garrbhodach 'san tír
Gur ceisd ameasg Luch sáibhiris
Ma sann 'Shiol Adhamh me

Bu duine tuigseach Saoidhoil me
Ntra bh'agum suim an fheóir
Bu ghann a chít' air sráid me
Gus a ntáir'nte me gu bórd
Bhíodh fear is Bean gam' fhailteachadh
S mo lámh aca sgach Dórn
Gach aon a ginnse 'n Cairdeas ríom
S mo Shlaint' aca ga ol

Bu choma sin re tráchdadh air
Ach ábhaist mhna an Tígh
'S i ruich le póig 's le fáilt chugan
Your welcome grádh mo chroidh
Tha sgios an déigh na Coiseachd ort
Is bfeaird' thu deoch is biadh
Sin líonte tús a chúirne dhamh
Le moran múirn is Miadh

Me nois a nláimh a Mhifhortuin
O Chách am shuigh a ncúil
S ma labhras me rem' Chompanach
Grad thiunnachuidh e chúl
Cho nfuiling mo Chairdion sealladh dhíom
Ach a falach uam a nsúl
'S truadh sin 's mo chiall 's mo náir agam
Gun easfidh Dán no Ciúil

Deir Bean a Nleanna 's Bórr urra
 Cho neil do cheól dar dī
 Da fheabhas ga ndean thu Beollanachd
 Cho dean e ntól a dhīol
 Gu bfearr leam Meadar Cail agam
 No ránaich do chuid pīb
 Sa bhathlaich thoir a mbóthar ort
 O nach bhfuil ad phóca Bhrīb

Sin dhifág me pór gun Athchomunn
 Gun Charthanachd gun Fhonn
 Is thuig me gu lanshoillair
 Gur beulghradh a bhíodh ann
 'S gur fíor an seanaghnafhocall
 Biaidh Cáirdion Fíor na maoin
 Ro líonmhur a nam beartis
 Ach nam airce 's teare a haon

Sin dhféach me ris na Marseantan
 A Dhfas gu beartach lán
 'S líon gáir mo theud a ntallaichin
 S mac Thalla leo cur dan
 Ach bha Nairesan air Grotus
 Agus Pónair chur sa Chál
 Bu leor leo greim thombaca dhamh
 Ach duais níor chleachd siad e

N Sin ráinig me na Huaislín
 Bha gam' chonbhail suas a riamh
 Is fuaras on Phór fhiúghantach sin
 Failt is Múirn is Miadh
 Ach chreach thus' a bhiast an Tuath orr'
 As nach dfuair iad uatha 'n Cíos
 As far a mbronnde ntor orm
 San Uairse 'S leor leo bríb

An sin do phíllas Dachuidh
 'S a lan airtneal ann mo chliabh
 A mifhortun 'gam ruagadh
 Ach si Nainnis bhuaidhr¹ mo chiall
 Mo chlann gun tamh a Gladhaidh riom
 Toir Aodach dhuinn is Biadh
 Is Cach a bagairt maoir orm
 Ga mfaochnadh ma nCuid fiach

¹ "dlhr" apparently deleted, and "r" written above line.

An sin A Duirt a Mheisneach riom
 Na caill a Mfeasd do chroidh
 'S gur hann tha ntabhar gealtachd
 Aig na Bodigh 's beartigh 's tir
 Cum thusa fear na chomhnuidh dhiù
 Is gheibh thu ór is nī
 'S gu páidhidh nCogadh saillte riot
 Na Chaill thu ris a ntsīth

Gur nar dhuit feast ma chluinntior ort
 Do spiorad a dhol sīos
 S gu bheil gach Tuath is Tighearn'
 Aig a Mhifortun fuigh chīos
 Cho chum an Rīogh sa shluidhtion ris
 'S leis buaidh air muir 's air tir
 Is ga do thug e Nriabhach uait
 Nar fíach leat bheith ga caoi

Moladh na Pibe

A Ghilleasbuig mo bheannachd rem' bheo
 Dhfear Aithlis do Ghníomh
 A chionn os do na chruinnich don Cheol
 Gu dtug thu nurram don phib
 Cho chuala Luchd teud sgannail do bheil
 Stu bu romhaith ga ndiol
 Ach bu bfearr leat Culidh gad' bhrosnadh sa ntóir
 Na socair gach saoi

'S iomadh Iarla Nalbainn anochd
 'S Dearbhtha leam siod
 Nam togbhail a Narmailt air chois
 Gu harricais gu fios
 Chionn a Clasainn anmoch is moch
 Banbarrtha mios
 Bheiradh mor dhuais a Dararich a Dos
 Airgiod gun fhios

'S dearbhth gu Raibh a sduidaradh trom
 Sa shusbainte Geur
 An fear Smaointich an toiseach gu ceoisneadh l bonn
 Agus fortun da chionn
 Gach lánphort ruile dhiobh chumail air fhonn
 Is nach Cluinnar a bhéal
 Ach gu gearr e gu hullamh gach siolladh sgach ponc
 Dhiobh, le buillibh a Mhéar

A cliú air abaiche gleóis
 Sfada do chuaidh
 An Ionnstrumaid Mhaide nach mor
 S coitchiont a buaidh
 Cuiridh i Smaointena Gaisge gu leoir
 Ann a Naigne go thruas
 Togich a Cneitrich le brasbhuille meoir
 Aigne gach sluaidh

On is beus dith geirich gu ceart
 Saoibhinn a stuirt
 A ntús a heirigh eibhidh isgairt
 Nach breugach puirt
 Le seidaig a Dhanail a steach
 Chur a nerrabh a Cuirp
 Cuiridh sin Ceol iorailteach ait
 Ann na Ruibhaide stuic

S Ceil' i ni oighre gun chol
 'S nach beudach sdil
 Gun anbharr Ruimhaidh na sgeimhidh air chor
 Eadach cho sir
 Luighidh ochdar na leabidh le toil
 Do Mhacanabh fir
 Sa naon diobh a Chromadh air Comunn gu Col
 Bu Chollaideach sin

S fad' o na fuair sinn taisbainadh sùl
 Nach bu Ghealtach a gnáth's
 Gu bhfuil me dearbhtha nach rachadh i neuil
 Da falach gu bráth
 Ntús gach cath biaidh fear brath a cùl
 A toirt fabhar do chách
 Laoch borb is Gaisge na rún
 Agus Bratach na láimh

An urram thar na chunnaig mo shúil
 Don' tha Muile dhiobh Ntrás
 Mac Chruimain o bhuinginn e Cliū
 Leig don Duine sin tamh
 San ga Nurric Cornduilich air thús
 Iain Mac Uilliam a dhá
 Pádrúig an treas duine don triúr
 Nach Uireasfach lámh.

Diomoladh na Pìbe.

A Ghilleasbuig mo Mhallachd rem bheo
 Air do choluinn gun bhrìgh
 A chionn os eionn do na chrùinich don cheol
 Gu dtug thu nurrain don phìb
 Struic a chuala luchd teud Sgannail do bhéil
 Sto bu dona ga ndìol
 Ach gu bfearr thu dhich arain is mharag is feoil
 A Bhathaich na mial

S iomadh Iarla Nalbuinn anochd
 A braimnich na bheid
 An déis a bhrú 'lionadh le Cabhruich a poit
 Gábhoil a ntseid
 A chionn a Cluimntinn anmoch is moch
 Bu Searbh leo a meas
 Bheireadh mar dhuais do Dhaimlasg a Dos
 Na Coin a chur ris

Ge bé Glocaire thóisich andtoiseach re fonn
 A thoirt as a bian
 Tha mi cinnte gu raibh bruadar is breisleach romhór
 Ann na Chlaigionn re cian
 Cho dtig Ceol Iorailteach driothlannach luath
 Air Thollaibh a Méar
 Sann a bhios i re stadail 's re gaguil gun fhonn
 Mar Ghoguil na nGeadh

A cliù air Ghlagarsich mhór
 S fad o na chual
 Ga tarrauing amach as teachlais gun dóigh
 Mhaidarlach thruadh
 Cuirich i smaointinna gealtach gu leóir
 Ann an aigne ga chruas
 S gu mbfearr mar chlachbhalg chartadh na 'neach bharr
 an fheóir
 Na bhrosnachadh sluaidh

On is beusan dith breugan gu beachd
 'S breun i ad Uchd
 'S ga do bhiodh tu ga seidadh gus a neirigh do shl-t
 Cha seinn i dhuit puirt
 Nuair a chuiradh tu Salann is tanail a steach
 Ann a nGaile na Muic
 Cuirigh sin breun bholadh amach
 Air Earrabh a Cuirp

S breugach a mbeul 'duirt gur ceil i gun 'Chol
 Snach beudach a still
 Snach do dhiúlt i cuairt as a léinich gu moch
 Do Dhaoneach air bith
 Biaidh ochdar ga bogadh do chromana fear
 Moire Scoma leam sin
 S g mbfearr iad Dhfeannadh nan Craicion bhar chon
 Na sheinn a nCuid mion

Sfad' o na fuair sinn taisbenadh súl
 Gu bu ghealtach a gnath's
 A chionn re ham dol a mfogas gu tabaid do ntsluadh
 S ann a dheanadh i tamh
 An Sliabh a ntsiorraim beg dona so shuas
 Chuala siobh a
 Thug i leim air mwin giollain bhig ruaidh
 S theich i on' bhlár

A nurram do na chunnuig mo Shúil
 Gu cur an fhrois chail
 Do 'Chomnduiligh bha 'Muile re mún
 Sa Rionnach na laimh

Sean Laoi do rinn Duine uasal do Dhuin
 uasal eile a chaill a bheachd le Eud.

A Mharcuigh ud na bi Eudmhur
 Ma fheudar leat a bhith tuicseach
 Oir an turas do rinn Dearrdruidh
 Sa'n leis do mharbhadh Clannuisneach

Dimthigh Dearrdridh a bheoil bhinn
 O Righ Uladh sa nuair sin
 Le Naoise treidhach mac Uisneach
 An treas Gaisgeach do bhi nCruachan

A Mharcuigh ud do ni mfanod
 A nCual thu nsgeul air Ghearraird Iarla
 Gu dimthigh si uaidh a Chunntais
 Le luigain re fad bliadhna

Dimthigh sisi re fad bliadhna
 A chunntais o Iarla Mumhann
 A Mharcuigh na biadh nair ort
 Oir dimthigh Grainn' o Mhac Cumhaill

Do Imthigh Gráinne le Diarmuid
 Sud an sgeul a chuala mórán
 Is dhfag sí fionn flaith na feile
 NCuridh da ngeilleadh na sloightion

D' imthigh a Bhean o Rígh Albann
 Na bidhadh fearg ort a Mharcich
 Is ruig sí Críocha na Fraince
 Bu bhean re ainstil an bhean sin

Cúchuluinn Ceann-gaisgeach Eiríonn
 Lamh bu tréine is Croidh' dob' Uaisle
 Sgeula bu choir dhuit a thuigsinn
 Gur thuit se le Meibhe Chruachain

D' imthigh Sise Meibhe Chruachain
 Tre meud a huabhir sa macnuis
 On Ríogh sin le nCothuid Eire
 Na bidhadh eud ort a Mharcaich

Is Iorcuill Mac Rígh na Cruithne¹
 'S líonta nCruinne da Chliū Eachdach
 Níor rinn se Eud ach aonfhocall
 'S gu do loisgadh e na Léine

Iorcuill Mac Iomadail leith
 'S air leam pfeim bu mhaith an tsaol
 Sí bhean a chuir Inniol bais air
 S mairg a bheireadh gradh do mhnaoi

O ntra Chaillas Bean a Leanabas
 Anna Gealghnuis cho bhi náire
 O ntra dhimthigh Bean Shíor Eanruigh
 Le Macaimh ard Rígh na Spáinne

Curidh fós bu mho náire
 Conrígh Mac Daire ngaisgeach
 B'e lamh an Ionaigh sa ntsuarcais
 S ann le 'Mhnaoi a Dfuair se Chasgairt

Dimthigh bean Ghruagaich na forguis
 Sgeula bu chosmhail re cheile
 Le Macaimh a Bhruit lachduinn
 Eisd thusa gu ceart re nsgeula

Sa nsgeula so gu mnaoi Dhábhídh
 Nois o rinn sífeas le Sagairt

¹ "Cruinne" deleted and "Cruithne" substituted.

Rinn le dalta bean gun naire
An Gniomh is Grainoil re aithris

Fhir ud a laighios 's a dhéirghios
Le do mhnaoi bheildeirg sa mhaduinn
NCuala tu Oganaich Uasail
Sgeula Mhaolruanidh Mhic Greaduigh

Ga bu leatsa Corron Shasgan
Crioche Brettann agus Banpha
Bu chomhfallsa dhuit 's na Disnibh
Bean da dilseachd a leanmhuinn

Aisling Shearluis an Toghuir

Bu taibhse dhuinn nCadail sin
A dhearnamuid air uairibh
Air urlar na nleapichion
A ccaithte an sról uaine

Is air bhith dhuinn sa ntromchodal
N' ar luigh air luachair leabhair
Mac samhailt gu bhfacamar
Aisling Shearluis a Ntoghur

La Chuaidh árd Rígh Lochlann
A sheilg air Leitir Dhlubheann
Searlus og an Garbhghaisgeach
'S do ghlacadh leis Iarla na Fiùghaidh

Sgaoiladar a ccomhaile
Ma Ard Rígh Lochlann liomhur
Bha Searlas og sa choimhimtheachd
'S da sheang-chu aig air stioman

Se thigeadh o na Comhaile
Graidh do chonaibh luatha
'S air eadan gach Casuchduich
A Nfaghaid cho rachadh uatha

Labhair an tóg Osgartha
Le mbeirrthigh buaidh gach Bára
Ca fhad o Mhac Rígh Lochlann
A chuid so 'Ghleann a Nfhasaich

Air Ghleann farsuing fíoruaine
Shuigh Searlus Og a Ntoghair

Re taobh na Tulaigh Sìtha
'Se geisteachd ris na srothuibh

Le nuallan na nCon gradcharach
'S le ceol na Nsrothuibh sìotha
Do lion Cobhran codaltach
Ogruidh Mhic an Rìogh sin

Is air bhith sa ntromchodla
Do Shearlus og a ntoghair
Gu bhfac' e 'nainnir ghormrosgach
A teachd sa nrod fa chomhair

Eindreach ris an Inghin sin
Bu ghile 'Cneis na Cobhar
Meoir chaol air a Gealbhosaibh
Bfearr cuma sa ndomhan

Do bhi fa mhéar na Hainnìre
Or air lasadh mar sgáile
Is naoi Clocha ceangail
Air gach leith amuigh da Fainne

Ionar agus órshnaighthe
An teannta fa na cíochaibh
Leine ghasa Chróbhuidhe
Faraon is Bróta síoda

Aorlaid air a córuichibh
Bu soillseach Glormhur Dearsadh
Sa Folt amlach Orbhuigh
Gu Cuachach Cornach fáinneach

Ionar chneis na Hinghine
Ar¹ Choitin rianh nìor shamhailt
Lan do dhór 's do dhfionnaladh
faraon is Clocha Ceangail

S ann leinne gu biongantach
A mbrot caol uaine comhthromach
Nì fheudar leam Innisadh
Leith no Trian 'sa chunnuig me

O na Gleanna Craobhruadh
Thainig a nseol sìotha
'S a mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
A Dhionnsuidh Mhic an Rìogh sin

¹ "A?" An "r" seems inserted between "A" and "Choitin."

Sgaoileadh le a coruchabh
 'S a lamh gur chur si fogha
 Sa mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
 Ar muin Shearluis oig a Ntoghair

Barr a Ciabha casbhuidhe
 Sgaoil air aghaidh Shearluis
 Thiodhlaiceadh a nCasligeadh
 Pog anaghaidh gach deuda

(End of p. 70. Eight pages lost).

Ach 's e 'nsamhradh a Chuar sinn
 'Sa sheid oirn a Ghaoth Chuartain
 A leig ar Crett ris an fhuaradh
 A leag ar Dionchleith 's ar stuadhaidh
 Do fhrois ar Cruithneachd tiugh Dualach
 Ar Nabhall ard 's ar Coillechnusaich
 Dhfag ag Garrthaich mar Uain sinn fan Chro
 Dhfag ag Garrthaich &c.

A Thriath na Luibe sna Feile
 Bu neamhlubach do Bheusabh
 Bu teoghradhach Carthannach Ceutfach
 Ciuin Iochdmhur acartha Deirceach
 Creach gach Truadh agus Treun thu
 Chinn ar cruadail¹ 's na Ceile
 Bhith Nleabidh Uaigneach 'snach eirigh le ceol.
 Bheith nleab Uaignech &c.

A bhfeasd cho nfaic me Fear Théagaig
 Do Chroidhe fial na raibh 'a Ghaid ann
 Ach Seire is Mórchuis is Daonnachd
 Bósd no Bród cho raibh 'taoradh
 Sgoirt leam Gair agus aobhar
 Gach lag sgach Láidir ga d' Chaoinadh
 Fhir nach Ceilfadh do ghaol doibh 's tu beo
 Fhir nach Ceilfadh &c.

Bu Saoidhoil Rioghoil sgach Aiceachd
 An Leomhan Mordhalach Reachdmhur
 Caruid Eiginn is airce
 Trom air Tuath cho do chleachd thu
 'S da mbiodh fear lompais gun bheartios

(¹ "na tuicsi" deleted and "ar cruadail" written above line).

Mhaithte 'ntsuim dho ma nCreacht' e
Iad anois gun Chultaice sa mhod
Iad a nois gun &c.

Cho raibh Tuaisle re 'Crìobadh
Bu tric mad Ghailnibh air sioladh
Na bras fhurana Brioghnaidh
Dhfan gun truailladh o 'ndiluinn
Do shìol bhuadhach na Rìoghruidh
Chinneadh SCUIT agus MHILIDH
Sgach fuil Uaibhreach san Rìoghachds Iommatfeoil
Gach fuil uaibhreach

An Cranu is diridh re sheanachas
O' na Shiolaich e Nalbainn
Mac Ghillebhrìde na nGarbhchrìoch
Cholla 's Chuinn Rìoghuidh Banpha
Do ntreibh Rìoghoil sin Eirimhonn
Leis 'ndo Chiosighadh Tuath Danmhuinn
Se mo chreach thu da nleanmbuinn Comhla og
Se mo chreach &c.

Ard Mhic Alastair Chliùitich
A Thriath na mbratach sna nluireach
Na nsgiath sna nClogadabh Cumhdaidh
'S Bearn a Nsluaidhtibh ar Nduchth' thu
Nam na Caonnaig a dhusgadh
Sna ngeurlann a rusgadh
Nach tarruing thu ndlus daibh le Ceol
Nach tarruing &c.

Bu Mhilidh Curanta Calm thu
Leomhann fuilachdach meanumnach
Triath fear Cath agus Comhlann
'S cian a Bretann Chuaidh ainm ort
Dhfairich Cloiginn do Naimhdion
Gu raibh Cudtrom ad Armuibh
Biomadh Bainntreach od Chiorbhadh a bron
Biomad Bainntrach &c.

Connball tfeirge ntra dheirghiodh
Mar Leomhann ocrach a béiceadh
Ma thorunn Tuinne re treunghaoith
fuaim do Loinne re speicadh
A riamh a Ghealtachd nìor leigh thu
Ach a Nuchd Fir do theagbhail
Bhiodh e cinnt' as a Neug o do dhorn

Ach Dhfoluidh 'mfod o do sheallbh thu
 'S da mbann le foirneart do Naimhdion
 Bu lionmhur Toiseach is Ceannphort
 Edar Bretann is Banpha
 'Bhiodh deanntrach timadh * da Naimbh * trnadh ?
 S tuilteach fola le haibhnibh
 Nuair a nochdte mad Dhearmail an srol
 Nuair a nochdte &c.

Ach Riogh an Uathmhuinn chuir seisd riot
 An namh nach diongfann a Nteuchdach
 S nach gabh timadh re Deurabh
 Bainntreach Dillachd no oighre
 A Righ 'Chruthaidh 's da ngeill sinn
 Do thrombhuille so 'leir sinn
 O 's tu loit sinn stu leigh'sios ar leon

("Peter Turner" apparently, and other words at foot of this page, blotted out).

S ann agam tha nsgeul frinneach
 Air mhilidhibh Gasta Calma
 Sgaoil Alladh a bhfionaltachd
 Thar Innsibh Scuit is Banapa

O 's fear anois re Ramntachd me
 Cho teann me ris na breugabh
 Ach Innsidh me gun fhiaradh dhaoibh
 Grund a Miann sa Mbeusabh

'Nam suighidh ma bhórd Doibh
 Air Feoil gu ccinnadh euchd leo
 'S leo urram na Heorpa
 Air ith is ol le cheile

Ntra 'nochdte 'Bhratach bhailgionn leo
 Bu gharg a ndol a nórd
 Is ga d' nach deante marbhadh leo
 Bu gharbh a reubte feoil leo

Le nlanna liomhtha Coscarthach
 A choisneadh ann sgach Bair Iad
 Gu casgradh Iad le nCarbadabh
 'S bu dearbhtha dhoibh buaidhlathradh

Bu tartrach toirm a ntalbartan
 Feadh targaidion feoduir

'S da ndtigadh fuil o n'creuchdibh
 Bhiodh linn thar bheul a mbrog dhoibh

Fear Minigh na nScriptuiribh
 Comhmeas neachoil sa Ntuasaid
 Sa phosd a mfeasd cho tréig e
 Gus 'ruig a chreis a Chluasabh

Cho dean e fein mar dhiarras e
 A Riaghailtibh a Ntsoisgeil
 Ge mor a dhiol Urnaidh
 Nior chuir se dháil sa ntrosgadh

Ta Nliaigh gu treibhach togarrach
 Luathlamhach calma Curanta
 Gu sracadh is gu reubh e
 S cho raibh sa nfeinn na chumadh ris

Sár chúrsa 'nsin gach seorsa
 Gun air' air cheol no sgeulachd
 Ach Gi's Anoyr glass my lad
 Your health it's special ale sir

Bu bheag sáith Oisín dúbailt
 Ma mbi gach cúil dith líonta
 Sa nuair a ligfar géisgeadh leis
 Cruaidh bheicidh Creg a ghrianain

Cho narthne dhamh Fear comhraic dhuit
 Sa Neorpa so ach Seumus
 Ga bhfuil a mbuill rorumach
 Air Ith is ól le chéile

An Milidh dana Dasachach
 Sa Nleomhann láidir luathlamhach
 Air nochd a lann geura Dho
 Gu ceinnadh euchd o chruaidhbhuillibh

A Chabhruich thaiceoil thábhachdach
 Le Cea gun Im cho 'nóladh
 'S bhiodh sruth le 'meilfadh muilion deth
 Na thuiligh síos ma roighbin

Ach rinn me Dichuimhn' eigcorach
 Gun deoch an déigh an Air dhoibh
 Nam trusadh chun na Bratich
 S gu mbu Sgaiteach annsa Bháir Iad

Liontar Fairrge Phuinsi dhoibh
 Is cuirfar Coit air snamh air
 Is dhearbhadh Iad gu nstiúrthuidh leo
 Muir dúbhghorm re la gabhaidh

An Minisdir da sdiúbhradh
 Is Fear a Nduin ga taomadh
 'S ar chinnte nliaigh 'sa Marseanta
 Gu beartiodh Iad re 'haodach

S ar bhith do Bhuidhinn Uallach sin
 Re caitheamh cuain gu heolach
 Chuir aniochd na nsumainadh
 Fear an Duin re Oirrlis

Sin chuaidh gach Laoch air mheisnich dhiobh
 Da theasargin na éiginn
 Is thagh gach Neach a phosda dhiobh
 S gu ccoisneadh Iad o Neug e

Bha Nsagairt ag Urnuidh leis
 'Sa Nliagh gu dlu ga Ungthadh
 Is Dhfuirneasiodh a Marseanta
 Mar Chaithbmhadh siad do Chungaidh

Air Mosgladh as a Néal sin do
 'S ar feachainn fa na thiomchioll
 Bha fear sa lamh an airde dhiobh
 'S fear eile nsás na Urball

Beir a bhuaidh 'sa bheannachd do
 na marin arsa Donnachadh
 Nois Imrimuid gu tîr e
 Gu grad ma néirigh stoirm rinn

Biaidb sîth 's gach áite Dhfagas Iad
 S biaidh sgrios sgach céarn a ndteid Iad
 Chuaidh nslugadh thar a ngarbhcagnadh
 'Cho seanchais me ní 's geir Iad

Failte an Chait

- 1 Mile failte Dhuitse Chait
 O ntra tharla dhuit bhith 'm'uchd
 C' uim' nach ligte moran leat
 'Sa liud bean thug roghradh dhuit

- 2 Ntu Neat fiadhuidh bhiodh aig Fionn
 Re fiadhach o Ghleann gu Gleann
 A 'ntu bh' aig Oscar an fhuilt fhinn
 Dhfag thu Laoich fa dhochar ann
- 3 A 'ntu bh' aig Lughaidh Mac Loin
 Creud as fa nach cumhinn an tsleagh
 Na 'ntu chuir an 'Tsuil ma ntor
 Na ntu bhuin re Brian na mbladh
- 5 ¹ 'Ntu chuaidh gu comunnach ciūin
 Gu Bruth Soluis na Mban saor
 Le maiseolachd do dha shūl
 Dhfág thu triūr torrach od' ghaol
- 6 Mo thruaighesi thus' a Dhonnachidh
 Cha do tharla dhuit bhith falachidh
 Ma bheirthar ort anochd Ionnsuidh
 Ionnsighthar dhuit air a chroich Damhsa
- 7 Dona sin a chait na cluaise
 Tachdar thusa nGeall a Cháise
 Iocfaidh do mhuineal a smuais as
 Si 'Nuairse deiradh do láse
- 8 A Chait Chroidh bu mhaith do chliu
 Bu ludhmhur thu fa namsa 'nde
 Mead na mbuillion fuair do Chruit
 Rug siad diot a nGruth sa nCea
- 9 Dhaithnighas nach bu díleas duit
 Lamhan Chatrine gu tric
 Mead ga nurchair do chaidh thart
 Dhuitse 'Chait nior Chunnradh Glic
- 10 Bfearr dhuit bhith marbhadh Luchag
 An tsealg sin bu dual do Dhfisoig*
 Dol don Bheinn a mharbhadh Uiseog
 Air feadh Chuiseog agus Dhriseog
- 4 An tu chuaidh fa nleirg anunn
 An la sin a shealg na mbeann
 Na 'ntu chuir an tsuil fa ntoll
 Na ntu chrom ga nCunntas thall

* Dhfisaig ?

¹ The verses are numbered in the MS. as above, the 4th being given at the end.

[The *Comhachag*].¹

- 1 A Chomhachg bochd na sroine
Anochd is Bronach do leabe
Sma bha thu ann re linn donnghail
S beg Iongnadh gur trom le taighe ²
- 2 Gur Comhaois mise don Daraig
O bha haillain beg sa Chóinich
'S ionadh ál a chuir me Romham
S me Comhachag bhochd na Sroine
- 3 Ach Anois a ta tu aosda
Deansa tfaoisid ris an Tsagairt
Is innis duinne gun euradh
Gach aon Sgeula da bheil Agud

'S furaste dhomhsa Innse
Gach aon la Millteach 'a ndrinnas
Cho raibh me me* mionnach na breugach * (sic)
Ga do bha mo bheul gun bhinnios
- 4 Cho drinn me riamh Braid no Meirrle
No Cladh no Tearmunn a bhriseadh
Ri' mfeair fein cho drinnios Iomlos luaths (sic)
Gur Cailleach bhochd ionruic mise
- 10 Sann a bhiadh Cuid dom' Shinnsior
Eadar an Innseach sa Nfhearsuid
Sa chuid eile dhiobh 'mamdhéibhidh
A Seinn gu haoibhinn sa Nfheasgar
- 7 Chunnuic mé Alastuir Carrach
Duine B'alliol a bha Nalb' e
'S truic a bha me seal ga eisdeachd
'S e re Reiteach an tuim shealga
- 8 Chunnaic me Aongus na Dheaghaidh
'S cho be sud Rogha bu táire
S ann sa Nfhearsuid do bhi bhunadh
'S bhiadh a huilion air Eas laradh
- 9 Bu lionmhur Creachan is Cogaidh
Ann a Nlochabar san uair sin

¹ The numbers attached to the verses are not in MS. Dr C. indicates by them the order of the verses in Gillies' Collection.—Ed.

² At foot of page, after this verse, comes :—Puòilish in the Perthshire Collection.

C' áite 'nraibh thusa ga t'falach
Eoin bhig na Malach Gruama

- 11 An uair a chummaic me na Creachtha
a gabhail seachad le fuathchas
Thug me ruathar bharr an t sratha
S bha me grafann a 'n Crag guanach
- 12 Creg mo chroidhesi Cregguanach
Creg ga ndfuaras cuid da hárach
Creg na Naighion sna nDamh siubhlach
Si Chreg Iulmhur Fhonumhur Fheurach
- 13 A Chreg fa Niathadh an Fhaghaid
Leamsa bu mhiann bhith ga taghailt
'Mbu bhinne guth cinn Gallan Gadhair
A cur Graidh air ghabhail chumhuinn

Oluidh me s cha treig me hionnuadh
Uaidheche cho dteid me air Siollan
Si Muime 'Nfheidh do ni Nlangan
A mbuinne deas regheal fionnfhuar
- 14 Binn a Hiolaire fa bruacha
Binn a Cuach 's is binn a Heada
Seachd binne na sin a Mblaodhan
Do ni Nlaoghan beg breac ballach
- 19 Eilit Bhuilgionn Bhailgionn bhallach
Oghar Eangach uchd re hard
Trogbhalach thu biorach Sgiamhach
Cronanach ceann riabhach dearg
- 27 Creg mo chroidhesi Cregnanach
An t slatach ghlas dhuilleach chnabhuach
An Tulach ard aluinn fhiadhuidh
S gur cian a ghabh i on Mhaorach
- 28 Deth cha raibh i riamh a geisdeachd
Re séitil na muice mara
Sann is truic a chual' i moran
Do chronanich an Daimh Allaidh
- 30 Aoibhinn an obair an T sealg
Aoibhinn ameanmna sa beachd
Smor gu bannsa leam a fonn
Na long is i dol fuidh rachd *

*trachd?

- 29 Cho do chuir me duil sa niasgach
 Bhith ga iarraidh leis a Mhadhar
 Smor gu mbannsa leam an Fiadhach
 Siubhal na sliabh ann sa nfhobhar
- Ceol is binne do gach ceol
 Guth a Ghadhair mhoir¹ is e teachd
 Damh na shiomanaich le Gleann
 Mial-choin a bhith ann is as
- Gur binn leam torman na Nos
 Air uilionn na Ncorrbeann eas
 Eilit bhinneach is caol cos
 Ni clos fuidh Dhuille re teas
- Cho neil do chéil' aic' ach an Damh
 Se 's muime dhith 'mfeur sa nCreamh
 Mathair an Laoidh bhallbhric mhir
 Bean an fhir mhallrosguich ghloin
- 'N aigionntach shiubhlas an Raon
 'Cadail cha dean i sa nsmur
 B'annsa na Plaide re 'taobh
 Leaba' 'nfhraoch bhagaideach úr
- Se fear mo Chroidhesi 'nsamhradh
 Se 'nfear ceannghorm air gach Bile
 Fanaidh gach Damh donn na Dhoire
 Re teas goile Greine gile
- 'S glan re shloinnadh an Damh donn
 A thig o Uilionn na mbeann
 Mac na Heilte ris an tom
 Nach do chrom fuidh Speinns' a cheann
- Eighidh Damh Bheinne beg
 Is eighidh Damh Cheanna creg
 Freagraidh gach Damh dhiobh ga cheile
 Fa cheann Lacha sleibhe snaig
- 'Chi me 'nsud a mbeannan ruadh
 Gairuid o cheann Locha treig
 Cregguanach ambiodh an tsealg
 N grianan ard a mbiodh na Feidh
- 'Chi me Coireratha uam
 'Chi me Cruachan sa Bheinn bhreac

¹ "mhoir" written above line.

Chi me srath oisin na bhfiadh
Chi me 'Ghrian air Beinn na nleac

Chi me srath Oisin a Chruidh
Chi me Leitir dhubh na nsonn
An gar Choire chregach a Mhaidhm
A minic a rinn mo lamh toll

Chi me Beinnimhais gu hard
Sa nCarn-dearg an aice 'buin
An tulach air a mfas a mfracch
A monadh maol gu nuig a muir

A Rannuill mhic Dhonaill na nlann
Gun do bhith is e mo chreach
'S tric a thuit leat air do thom
Mac na sonn leis a choin ghlais

Bu Donallach thu gun Mhearachd
Bu tu Buinne geal na cruadhach
S ma chuaidh tu uainn a Dhaird chatain
Gu mbu dalt thu do Chreiguanach

Gu bu Dalt thu do Chreiguanach
S fad' o chuala me ga sheanchas
A mbuinne geal nach raibh éitigh
S ann duit o Gheilladh a mbanutrachd

Dhfag me san Rugha so Shios
Fear leis mbu phugbar mo bhás
Se chuireadh mo chagar a ncruas
A nCluais a Chabair an sás

Dhfág me nCillúnain na luighe
Sealgair na graidhe deirge
Lamh dheas a mbarbhadh a Bhradain
'S gu mbu romhaith 'n sabaid feirge

Mis' is tus a Gbadhair bháin
O ! 's olc ar turas do neilean
Chaill thus an tafann 'sa ndan
Is bha sinn Grafann re ceanal

Thug a choille dhíots' an Earb
'S thug a ntard dhiomsana Feidh
Cho neil ciont' aguinn deth araon
Oir luidh an aois oirn gu leir

Thuis' a Naois cho neil thu miochair
 Giodh nach nach bhfeudamar do sheachnadh
 Cromidh tu 'n Duine 'bhias dìreach
 Dhfasas gu fionalta gasda

Agus giorruichidh tu 'shaoghal
 Agus caoluichidh tu chasaibh
 Is faguidh tu 'Cheann gun Deudach
 Is tu eudann a chasadh

'S iomadh Laoch a bfearr na thusa
 Chuir me gu tuisleadh sgu hanbhuinn
 Sa Dhfadhbhuaidh me as a sheasamh
 Tareis e bhith na Fhleasgach calma

Aois phealleudannach oghar
 Bhias gu Ronnach Boghar Eitich
 Creud far nligfann leat a Lobhair
 Mo Bhogha 'bhreith dhiom air éiginn

Do labhair an Aois arís
 Is rìghinn ata tu leantuinn
 Ris an Bhogh sin a ngeónaidh
 S maith gu foghnadh dhuit a mbata

S maith gu foghnadh dhuit fein bata
 Aois phealleud'nach pleide
 S mo Bhogh cho nfaigh thu faghast
 S an air aighis no air éiginn

Ta bloigh dom' Bhogh' ann a Muchd
 Le Agh maol oghar is ait
 Thusa gionach 's mise gruamach
 S fada leam nach buan an tslat

S fada leam o sguir me nfhiadhach
 S nach bhfuil ann ach ceo don bhuighinn
 Leis a mbu bhinn guth na ngadhar
 'S o bhfuighimuid ol gun bhuighinn

Nois o Sguir me shiubhal beann
 'S o nach teann 'n Tiubhar cruaidh
 'S o nach seasamh me air sgeir
 Struadh nach bhfuil me ann san Uaidh.

eud

'S mairg a mheallfar le sannt saoghalt
 'S iomdha caochladh bheir e oirm
 Tionndoighar leis gu tric ar nadhbhist
 Ceart ar nádur buu os cionn

Bheir é air an oigfhear ghleust
 'M bi iomdha treibhas tìr is tonn
 Cromadh sìos gu caillaich chrionliath
 Aice ma ta nì no fonn

Ainnir ghasda ghlegheal dhreach
 Fhoinnidh liont o bhraigh gu bonn
 Lubidh sud le bodach miomhur
 Bhios na Shiochair crotach crom

An togan' deas do ghin o'n Uaisle
 Muinntir shuaire o tharll' e lom
 Aig Inghin Bhodaich bhcchd na n Cuaran
 O's aice dfuaradh an sporan trom

Inghin Triath na 'n Túr sna 'n Caisteal
 O nach bhfaicfar aice bonn
 Lubaidh si le Scoloig shuarraich
 Da mbu dual bhith Sluaistreadh pholl

An togan deas ta geur na leabhar
 Chuir air Mheamhair gach a, b, c,
 Do dhiult Inghean 'Bhodaich shuarraich
 'Bhrigh nach raibh na bhuailligh spreidh

B' annsa leatsa Laogh na Leabhar
 B' annsa bleedhan na Dubh is Peann
 B' annsa buaidheal 's e lan buachair
 Na stuid uasal 's suarcas ann

Bannsa leat guth mige geige
 Na gach teagasg do nì a chleir
 Bansa na Cumunn na Nuasal
 Lubadh le buachaill' na Spreidh

B annsa let na gumhann sìoda
 Plaideag Iseal ris an lar
 S mairg a deir gu bhfuil tu Reimbach
 S e do mhian an nì is tair

Rainn na Haphacuis

S Deacair sud anacall duinn
 Aig luchd Mioscainn is mīrūn
 Aphacais gach Partaidh dhìobh
 A gabhail fàth air gach einneach

Ma Bhios me gu mīn bágach
 Saor soghradhach so-chomuinn
 Nì bhfuil ach Traill shuaidhte 'nsud
 Deir gach neach a cèluais a cheile

Is ma bhias me gu cas cainnteach
 Garbh trodanach ro fheargach
 Deir gach einneach dhiobh an sud
 Creud fa bhfuiln'thar an fear ud

S ma bhias me gu ceutfach mongmhur
 Ann mo Thrusgan air dheagh chóireadh
 'Deir fear gu gean'mhoil fanoid
 'S aniongantach ta an fear od

Ma bhias me air cheann na sraide
 S mo thruscan orm air dhroch cháradh
 Deir fear is doithearra 'ntnū
 Rinn a Loithbhir don fhear ud

Ma bheir me coimhídeachd dhlū
 Dom' Thriath air eagal mío-chliū
 Nì bhfuil ach leamhaire an sud
 Chum gu bhfuighe e onoir

S Da nleigfinn mo Thriath air tábhall
 Sa bhith ga fhriafruigh dom' chompánach
 Deir fear re ccaffar* a Rùn * ceasfar ? ceasfar !
 Creud fa 'r fhaistaidh tu 'm fear ud

Ma fhanas me 'muigh gu fóill
 'S mo luchd comuinn a comhól
 Deir gach neach da bhfuil sa dteach
 Ta mfear ud na Chlamhanach

Ma olam mo dheoch gu giobach
 Sa bhith brostnachadh mo chompanach
 Nì bhfuil ach geocach an sud
 'S coir fhogradh as gach aonchuir

Ta nsud Rann do dhearnuis féin
 Niar bhfiū gun bun re fannsgheul
 Ní fhacas neach ná nī da* mholadh
 Gun neach eile da dhiomoladh

*gn?

Ma's ole an Ruimhe cho nfhearr a chaoile
 'S deacair teachd o ghuth na ndaoine

Comhairlibh Bhréin

Published P. C.

Comhairle thug ormsa Brian
 Gun mo chiall a bhith gu tais
 'S gun dol an Comunn no an sgleo
 Muna saoilfinn teachd beo as

Do thug se orm comhairl' éile
 'S ar leamsa cho nī bu táire
 Ga bu leam earros * an domhain
 Gun a chur a ccomhart rem naire

* carra ?

Cuimhnigh Siorthaghailt an Teampuill
 S na cuir do theangheall sa Néigcoir
 S na dtugadh ort ór na beatha
 Mionnan eighthich thabhart air éadoil

Ma chluinn tu fannsgheul air fán
 Na cuir do leithlamh na luib
 Na bi ad urruinn ann san bhreig
 Lig an sgeul ud seachad sud

Bi ceutfach macant air theolas
 Na tog trogbhail air thaneoil
 Na habrar gu diultfa cóir
 Na hob agus na hiarr onoir

Na bi gu sracanta borb
 Sna taghail gun lorg a' nsruth
 Sna dtigeadh amach air do bheul
 Aon ní thoillfas duit fein gnth *

* guth !

Na bi teann air burbuidh fir
 Sna hól bolgum garbh a goil
 Ntra gheibh thu 'nealta gheur ghlan
 Saltair gu seimh air a soigh

Na bi romhor 's na bi beg
 An tigh athoil na cost do chuid
 Air ghrádh hionaidh na tog tróid
 S na hob i ma's eiginn duit

{The following verse in margin :—

Na bi romhor sna bigh beg
 An tigh athoil na cost do chuid
 Air ghrádh hoinidh na tog troid
 Sna hob i mas eiginn duit]

Na bi cairiseach air sráid
 Sna dean cnáid * air duine bochd
 Na mol sna diomoil an Daoi
 Na bhfuighthar Saoi gun lochd

* onáid ?

A laoigh os leór hóige
 Na comhduigh cuis chonsboid
 Na rúisg le rabhladh do bhladh
 Is na tog adhbhar gun fhúdar

Guidheam thu sna fuiling tair
 Sna hich cáil gu brath gun iom
 S ma bhios do Shlaint agad fein
 Na tabhair Spéis do dhuine tinn

Teagaisg tathair gu garbh searbh
 'S tuig nach fearr e na thu fein
 Is einfhocal air a mbi tlachd
 Na lig amach air a bheul

[“ Bi gu mileanta” added here, evidently leading to the following verse in margin :—

Bi gu mileanta re mnai
 S bi gu tla air dol an troid
 bi gu dichuimhnach air tarm
 bi gu garbh re duine bochd]

Nuair a theid thu thigh an óil
 Teilg a chóir bun os cionn
 Suigh gu somult air cuid Chaich
 Diemoil is na páigh an Linn

An tra théid thu air an Fheachd
 Na biadh tEach gun tarrunn bheo
 Iasachd tEidigh agus tAirm
 Na diúlt sud do liginn leo

Rainn Cheithir Chos an so sios

Cho phós me Cailleach gun nī
 'S i air call a searrach gu leir
 Ní aill leam gun Eallach i
 S ní mo 's aill leam Eallach léich

Smairg a bheir Cailleach air Chuan
 Is i gu hanbhfann éitruadh
 Ceannuighachd na críne nior choir
 Ualach an Chailleach is ní heidoil i

A Chailleach an Chleibhin Chaise
 Se manamsa thanumsa
 Ach ntrá theirgíosa an Cliabh caise
 Na cuir do lámh ghlanda tharumsa

Comhradh eadar Cuchuluinn agus Laoighre
 Buadhach tareis Chatha Murteimhne ar seasamh
 dho ris an Chartha chum eug an sin.

Cu.

Goirt liom an ghaoth trem chneas cuana
 A Choinchuilinn Chathbhua dhaidh
 A Dhaltain Eamhna Mhacha
 Thangatar bhur tiugh laithe

Eirigh a Laoighre fa mhor sgeul
 Agus beir soruigh is seud
 Innis 'Dullaigh Chona ccoinn
 Mar do fhagbhas Cuchuloinn

Laoigh :

A chuaigain ge gu deachaidh uait
 Thar muirteamhna thar sliabh fuaid
 Adhbhuidhid oighe na Heamhna me
 'S am Ghiolla gun Tighearna

Cc.

Na habairse sin a Laoighre
 A Mhic Riogh an Ghabhra roghaoith
 Bu bhriste mo chroidhe dhe
 Da nabruid ani do raidhte

L.

Ni he bu mhiam liom a radh
 An ni is olc liom a* ta
 A athris an Eamhuin uaine
 A churaidh na craoibhe ruaidhe

* G.

Cu.

Beir mo bheannachd leat a Laoighre
 An dail Eimire an fhuilt chlaoin
 Innis di da ghairbhe a guil
 Nach bhfuighthar marbh re caoineadh

L.

Ge deirinsi 'Choinchuilunn sin
 Ra Eimir aluinn ionmhuinn
 Nocho bhith na beathaidh dhith
 Taréis catha murteimhne

Cu

Taisgeadh aice a tuirse treall
 sDóigh nach mise bhfeasd do threigeadh
 Nocho threigfinn i bu déin
 Air a bhfuil go Mhnáibh fuigh 'n ghréin

L

Do bheansa a choinchuilinn chain
 Inghean an Bhrúghaidh bharrghloin
 Ní thréigfadh si thú dariribh
 Air Churaidh no air Chathmhílidh

Cu

Innis mo ghníomhartha san chath,
 Déimir is do Chonall cearnach
 Cluinneadh Ultaidh ann 'sgach am
 Mo chumasg is fearaibh Eirionn

Do mharbhas ceud dibh Dialuain
 Fa mhóide easbhuidh an t-sluaidh
 Da cheud diamairt misde amaoin
 Is trí cheud san cheudaoine

Ceithir cheud liomsa diardaoin
 Fa sheachd macaibh abhra chaoin
 Cuig ceud san naoine ghníomh ghloin
 Agus se ceud san tsatharna

Da cheud deag diadomhnuidh dhuinn
 Do marbhas dom chrann tábhúill

Nior bu bhreug da nabruinn de
O thra eirghe gu hoidheche

Nochor lamhsat leo mo chorp
Dhibh gur biomdha dom fhuabhort
Giodh i mo lamh chomhal ndil
Do mharbhadh Cara gach aonfhir

Tharradar ort fein re tfios
Mar do roinneas an aimhleas
Do thiomaire siad an áit' uile
Dam bheoghghoinsiad gu geur goirt
Goirt

Tuiriomh Eimire air Chuchuloinn

air faghaila a Cholna dbachaidh a Murteimhne agus a Chinn mar
angedna a Teamhair. Do chuir si an ceann air an Choluinn
agus do Dhrud re na huchd agus re na hurbhruinne e. Ghlac a
lamh lonna laimh agus dhruid a bheul re na beul agus a dubhairt
an laoi

Och a lámh on och a lámh
Do bhamar sealad gu slan
Minic do chuirfadh i fom cheann
Och do bionmhuinn liom an lamh

Och a chinn on och a chinn
Ge do mheasgadh thu air an linn
Mor shochaidh da ndugas eug
Mor churaibh s mor cheuda cinn

Och a shuil on och a shuil
Bu ghradhach do mheanmna dhuinn
Ionann Ionadh a mbiaidh ar leachd
Ionann Feart do thochlar dhuinn

Och airm on och airm
Sochaidhe da ttugas maidhm
Nocho raibh tu anaon chath riamh
Nach ttiubhartha biadh do Bhaidhbh

Och a Léith on och a Leith
Do Thighearna nochair treith
Fada gu lamhthaoi do chradh
An ceann do bhiadh air sgath a sgeith

Och a Dhuibh on och a Dhuibh
 Ní thréigfinn thu do chionn cruidh
 Och do bhris an croidh' am chliabh
 An Triath do fhagbhas air an Mhagh

Is maith leam sin is maith leam
 A Chuchuloinn muighe Meann
 Nachar imdheargas do ghnuis
 'S nach dearnas dnuis thar ro cheann

Ionmhuinn beul sin Ionmhuinn beul
 fa bhlasta aig innsinn na sgeul
 O do fhas gean air do ghruaidh
 Nochar euras truadh no treun

Ionmhuinn Riogh on Ionmhuinn Ríogh
 Nar eurastar neach um nī
 Thriochad láithe gus anochd
 Do chomhruc mo chorp red Chlī

Ionmhuinn fear on Ionmhuinn fear
 Ler thorcharadh na sluaidh re seal
 Ionmhuinn folt forordha fuar
 Agus ionmhuinn a ghruaidh gheal

Sgiath chonchulionn 'sa dhá shleagh
 Agus a Chloidheamh go neimh
 Tabhair do Chonall na ccath
 Ní thugadh riamh rath mar sin

Ionmhuinn cách on Ionmhuinn cách
 Na ccluinnfadh guth na cuach gu brath
 Agus nach dtiucfadh re na ngairm
 Go tteaghaid na mairbh gu cách

Och on och 'samhluithe no crann le sruth
 Aniu ní thogbhat mo cheann
 Ní aibera ní is fearr no och
 Och a lamh

Air teachd Dhachaidh do Chonall cearnach Oide
 Choinchuilinn a Dubhairt an laoi so ar bhfaicsinn
 a Cholna dho.

Cuchuluinn bu hamhra ngeéin
 Calma sin o aois mic bhig
 Gur thuit Le Lughaidh mac Nia
 Laoch bu fhearr no Ntriath ní thig

Do bheirsa Lughaidh gun cheann
 Ata Dream da bhfail a dhúth
 No gu sgaoiltear a chorp gna
 Nocho dingeann gu brath sgith

Doiligh liom a dhol san chath
 Gun Chonall an gar da shlios
 Baoth dom Dhaltan dol san ghreis
 Go mbiadh mo chneis maraon ris

A se do bu dalta dhamh
 Ibhíid brain digh as a chnū
 Ní Dhingean gáire no gean
 O do chuaidh air cheal an Cu. Cu

An sin do mhionnuigh Conall nach pillfadh achoidheche da thigh no gu dioghala se bas C. C. air Fhearuibh Eiríom agus thainig na Bheithir Bheumanach gu longphairt Lughaidh Mhic Nia agus air na fhaicsin air thus Le Coílla a dubhairt an rann agus fhreagair Lughaidh.

Aon mharcach sud air an Mhagh
 A Lughaidh laochdha lann ghloin
 Na ceil a churaidh na nclann
 A seadh dar liom gur be Conall

Ma se Conall ata ann
 Calma curanta a chomlann
 Mata air cara air an Mhagh
 Gidh cara ní ccáirdeamhuil

Rainic Conall gu ceim grod
 Gu lughaidh Laochdha na nlonnrod
 Fearg mhor a Chonmbilidh nar bhog
 Nior bu cheannos a chomhrug

Mo chean duit a Chonuill cháin
 A seadh a dubhairt Lughaidh
 S tū an treas athair toluidh clann
 Do fhagbhudh mo mhathair agam

Sloinn do chairdeas toluidh clann
 'S ní heagal duit a deir Conall
 Muna nraibhas air an mhagh
 Ag marbhudh mhic subhaltigh

Briathar baosi dhuitse sin
 A Chonuill mhoir mhic Aimheargin
 Is me do bhuin a cheann de
 Do chuchuluinn a murteimhne

Mas tu do bhean a cheann de
 Do chuchulloinn a murteimhne
 Faicfid do cheann air an mhoigh
 An dioghailt mhic subhaltoigh

Nocho thoir achd ar ár Mhuigh muaigh
 Do mharbhadh Cuchuloinn cruaidh
 Nach dioghaltair ortha sin
 Do chul glas chonuill Chearnuigh

Cáirde comhluinn damhsa fhir
 A Chonuill mhic aimheargin
 Go tti mo Chatha re mo chois
 Gu magh nairgid rois

Do bheura mise dhuit sin
 A Lughaidh Laochdha lonn mhir
 Is tug do bhriathar toluidh clann
 Nach seachain tu mo chomlann

Do bheirim dhuit briathar nia
 Toingim fam Chloidheamh s fam sgiath
 gu dteaghaid mo shluadh amach
 Is nach fonghebhaidh a m mharcah
 Aon mharcah

Laoi na cceand

A chonuill cia shealbh na Cinn
 S dearbhtha linn gur dheargfas thairm
 Na cinn do chim air an ghad
 Slionntear leat na Fir da bhfaoi bh

A Inghin Orguill na 'neach
 Eimire og na mbreith binn
 S ann a ndioghailt chon na celeas
 Thugas leam a ¹ ndeas na cinn

Cia nceann maluigheach dubh mór
 Deirge na nrós a ghruaidh ghlan
 Se is neasa dom laimh chli
 Ceann an Ríogh nar atharthuigh dath

Ceann Rígh Midhe na 'neach luath
 Earc mac Chairbre na neuach cam
 An éiric mo dhaltain fein
 Thugas leam an gceinn a cheann

Cuiche nceannsa dom leith chlī
 Dearg a lī no lochd a dhealbh
 A nceann o thárta gun chorp
 Is maith liom ge ole le meidhbh'

Mainne Moibhirt na 'neach
 Mac Meidhbhe le nCreachte gach cuan
 Air Scarfadh a chinn re chorp
 Liom uile do thuit a shluadh

Cia e nceann air maghaidh thall
 Go fholt fann gu maluidheach slim
 A Rosg mar oighre a dheud mar bhláth
 'S ailne na cach croth a chinn

Is leis a sud do thuit do thuit an cū
 Dbfag mise a chorp na chlunh thais
 Lúghaidh mac Chonrigh na nlann
 Thugas liom a cheann air ais

Cia nda cheanns' air maghaidh Shoir
 A Chonuill mhoir gun goil a ngaoith
 Geal an' aighthe dubh a bhfuil
 Deirge a ngruaidhe na fuil laoigh

Cinn mhail is Mhiodhna mhóir
 An do cheann sin is dóigh leinn
 Aca dfuaras ceann na Con
 Aig murteamhra na nscol slim

Cia nda cheanns' air maghaidh theas
 A Chonuill mhoir na nCleas lúidh

¹ Looks like o in MS.

Aon dath air fholtaibh na bhfear
Dearg a ngruaidhe geal a ngnúis

Cuilionn orbhuidh 's Connla ruadh
Dias do bheiradh buaidh le feirg
A Eimir aig sin a ceinn
Thugas a ccuirp fa linn deirg

Cia na se cinns' is olc neimh
Do chim fein air maghaidh thuath
Gorm a naighthe dubh a bhfuil
Shiabhruidh 'nruisg a chonuill chruaidh

A siad sud an seisior Badhbh'
Do chi tu marbh sa mbéil re gaoith
Clanna Chlailtim luchd na ccleas
Dream nach raibh air leas mo laoigh

Air dtearnadh o chleas na Con
Do chloinn Chailitin fa nimh Gnáth
Do mharbhas an seisior baidhbh
Thuitedar le mairm thar chách

Cia nda cheanns' is faide amach
A Chonuill mhoir do bhraith baidhbh
Air ghradh theinidh na ceil oirn
Cinn na deise do ghou thairm

Cinn Laoighre 's Chlaire cuilg
An da cheannsa thuit lem ghuin
Do ghonsath Cuchuloinn cain
Trid do dhergais mairm na bhfuil

A Chonuill o 'Ath Feardiadh
Cuiche nCeannsa dar ghiall cach
Guna or fa chuislibh a chinn
Gu Cumhdach sliom a Dhairgiod bhán

Ceann Mhic Finn Mhic Rosa ruaidh
Mac Nia a Dfuair bas lem neart
A Eimir aig sin a Cheann
Ard Righ Laigheann na nleirg tais

Cia nceann sin ata ad dhorn
A Chonuill mhoir is nior bhaidh leinn
O nach mairionn Cu na nCleas
Cia mbi tu air leas a chinn

Ceann mic Fearguis na nEach
Muireach le nereachte gach Colt

Mac mo Sheathar o ntur sheimh
Do Scárias a cheamh re chorp

A Chonuill mhoir Mhuighe an Sgáil
Creud do thuit led laimh gun lochd
Do na sluadhaibh do mhill sinn
Leat an Dioghailt Chinn na Con

Naonmhur is da fhichiot ceud
A deiran riot fa lein shuaidh
Do thorchair liom druim air dhruim
Do nimh cuilge cloidbeamh chruaidh

A Chonuill cionnas atáid
Mnai Innsifáil tareis na con
A bhfuil cumh am cholt ma chéis
Na ntiúbhartha spéis da dhol

An da gháir do chraidh mo chorp
A Eimir óg na mbreith bláth
Gair chomhumaoidithe na bhfear cleith
Is gair chaointe Ban ro réidh

A Chonuill is Midhthe dhúinn
Cuchuloinn an úir do chur
Tochlaidd gu foircheann an Uaidh
San leabuidh choitchiont chriadh chloich

A Chonuill creud do ní tu féin
Gun an Cu ad * reir fa rath
Gun do dhaltan fa ghlan groidh
A dhfaicsinn amuigh sa mach

* do ?

A Chonuill is oirchis damh
Ni luighfad le fear gu brath
Do gheibh bás da chumha sin
A chonuill na ceil air chách

A Chonuill rachfad fan bhfeart
Is fann mo neart mar ata
Cuir mo bheul re beul na Con
Is oircheas dhamh dol fa lar

A Dhubh sa liathmhacha mhear
A Dha Each fa ghlan gníomh
Gach neach ler thorchair an Triath
Do dhioghail ortha siar an t saoi

Caoi ghormfhlaith ní Fhloinn air bhith dhíth air
 fogairt agus aig iarruidh deirce tareis bhais a fir,
 Iodhan Niall Glúndubh Ardrigh Eirionn.

Niall O Neill an tús a sholair
 Mo chreach an tóg ur bu diombuan
 Gu bhfuighte sud fa shrol follan
 Deannal agus tóir ga hiomain

Be Niall o Néill an Mac Meadhrach
 B iomdha na dheach lann is lúireach
 Gur mhinic thu nCrích ghábhaidh
 'S tu giomairt do lann gu siúbhlach

Se Niall o Neill thog an dteach
 As an léir gach sliabh is loch
 Chitfaidh a bharra bhalla 'mach
 Beach a tuar mheala gu moch

Tigh os gach Talla Tigh Neill
 Air a Bhalla ní luigh braou
 Ní luigh an tuil shoilbhir sheimh
 Air Uilionn na nclur eorrgheal * caoin * corrgheal ?

Cathair amlach re huchd cuain
 Nach léigte deannal no leir
 Chluinnte guth binn chrotta ceolmhur
 A mbruth mor fionnchrothach Neill

Tigh os gach Túr an tigh geal
 Fleadh a mhúr noch air mbean
 A mbinn a chluinnt on tsliabh anoir
 Torann chon is fhiadh is Fhear

Ní fhacas coimhmeas do Niall
 Cha raibh dubh dheth ach a ghlun
 B' iomlan a Mhaise 'sa Sgiamh
 Tais a chiabh 's bu ghlas a shúil

Niall o Neill a Ghlúin duibh
 Mac Ardrigh fionnlocha feadhail
 Mhic Neill Fhrasaigh on tsrath mhór
 Ga mbiadh an fheile sa Nonóir

Ga bfearr Niall o Neill fa each
 Na an muir mor fa na mhaorach

Bu lia duine bhiadh na dheach
Na duilleog air an Choll chraobhach

S mise gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Dheanadh na rainn a Dun rois
S truadh nach ann orm ata nleacht
Beir a mhanaidh leat do chos

Cos amhanaich an taobh shiar
Saltairt san Chriaidh Neill an Aigh
'S oil leam thu bhith Cobhruidh dhuinn
S nach srothuidh do bhuinn an lar

'S ionmhuinn¹ leam Domhnall o Neill
Ionmhuinn gach neach air ambi
Ionmhuinn leam a stigh am chroidhe
Gach neach air a mbighann Domhall

Macaimh an fhuilt bhuighe thlá
Na luighe b' annamh le sluadh
Nior bhfearr bachuall an laimh ui Neill
Na fhocall fein an tra bhuaidheadh

Clanna Neill o Theamhuir uaine
Is leo 'bhuadhuidhthar gach Rioghachd
Samhuil an Iochd is a bhfeile
Mar la gréine re sioc síne

Nach bhfaic sibh an saoghal air tionndadh
'S Nic ui Shionn'chain air a heach
'S Gormfhlaith a Dhearnfadh na Rainn
Re caitheamh a buinn fan seach

Do thugas duit an teach ruadh
Agus cuach le Dealradh oir
Naoi fichied Laoidhbleach do bhuaibh
teachd o Stuaidh an Teampuill mhóir

Is mise Gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Bhiadh re roinn na nionar donna
Ta mi nois o deug mo Righ
Gun Bhréid lin acht ionar Olna

Is bheiram mo mhoid smo bhriathar
Da mbu mhairionn Niall 'Ghlúin duibh
Inghean Abtha locha léith
Nach biadh mo speis ad dha Uidh.

¹ "Ionmhuan" in MS., but evidently a mistake for "ionmhuinn".

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- 1 Sgeula air Chonn mac an Deirg
Air na lionadh do throm fheirg
Teachd a dhioghailt athar gun fheall
Air uaisle Maithibh Fiann Eirionn
- 2 Aithris duinne Oisín Naruigh
A Dheaghmbhí Fínn is teobhaghaidh
Sgeula air chonn feargach fearoil
An Sonn calma bu chaomh ceanol
- 3 A mbu mho Conn no ndearg mór
Oisín na mbriartha binnbheoil
Na mbionann do Dealbh is dreach
Is don Dearg mhor Mhear Mheanmnach
- 4 Bu mhó Conn gu mór mór
Le teachd a ccaramh ar Slóigh
Re tarruing a Luíngios a steach
A nciomhuis cuain is Caoluis
- 6* Reachadh e bhfriothlannaibh na neul *sic MS.
Os ar ccionn san dara meur
Aig iomairt a chleasa garg
An aice na bhfirmailte
- 5 Re faicsin duinn chonmhaill chuinn
Mar chathadh mara a treuntuinn
Tre mead folachd an Fhirmhoir
teachd a dhioghailt athar le dioghbhail

A ghruaidh choreair mar Iubhar caoin
A Rosg gorm na maladh corrchaoil
Fholt ur céarnach Clannach grinn
Fear mor mheanmnach Athreoil aoibhiun

Buaidh gach áite a raibh se riamh
Leis air ghaisge 's air mhorghnuimh
Sgur biomdha laoch do bhi gun sgíos
Tabhairt do Géill agus Morchíos

Bheiramsa dhuit briathar cinnteach
A Phadruig ga nar re Inns'e
Gur ghabhamar eagal roimhe
Nar ghabhamar riamh roimh einneach

Sann an sin a Dubhairt Conan
Leigfar mise chuige a ngceudoir

G'u buinimsa 'cheann amach
Do chonn dhimeasach Uaibhreach

Marbhfhaisg ort a ru chonain
Nior sguiras arianh do d' lonan
Ni bhuinann tu Cheann do Chonn
Do ráidh Oscar le Mhorgilonn

Do Ghluais Conan fa mhíchéill
A bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh gu leir
A Chomhrac Chuinn bhuadhuidh bhrais
fa lomchar tuaidheal Aimhleis

Anuair do chunnaic Conn dealbhach
Conan a toigheachd le armaibh
Do thug Sithadh air an daoí
Is chreapail se e gu talmhuinn

Bíomdha faob is cnap is meall
Aig éirghe air a dhrochcheann
Air Mhaoil Chonain gu reamhor
Sa Chuig caoil an eincheangal

Bíomdha scairt is Íolach chruaidh
Bhi aig a bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh
Bu laibhir no fuaim tuinne teachd
Sa nfiann Uile ga eisdeachd

Beannachd don laimh do rinn sin
Do raidh fionn as Chruth buadhach
Guma turas duit gun eirghe
A Chonain dhona eigceillidh

Do rinnsat an sin re chéile
Fionn agus Maithibh na Feinne
A Chur a dhíos Sgeul' an fhir dhoeruidh
Feargus beuldearg binnfhoclach

Do ghluais feargus min baghach
Muirneach Meanmnach morghairdeach
Air chomhairle athar mar bu chóir
Ghabhail Sgeul o Chonn romhor

Do Mhac an Deirg bu gharbh Gleac
Beannuighas Feargus fiorghlic
Is fhreagair Conn mar bu chóir
Feargus beuldearg binnbheoil

A Mhic an Déirg dhímeasaidh áird
 A Chuinn bhuadhaidh dhealbhaidh dheudghil
 Brìgh do thuruis aithris duinn
 Creud e fa da theachd gu Héirinn

Aithrisidh mise sin duit
 Fhearguis fhilidh is buin leat
 Euraic M' athar is aill leam uaibh
 A Mhaithibh uaisle na feinne

Ceann Ghuill sa dha mhic mhoir
 Fhinn agus Ibhinn is airt
 Agus Chlanna Mórna uile
 Gun dichuimhnigheadh einduine

Clanna baoisgne na fir chalma
 Sgach Curaidh ta nCriocho Banpa
 S gu buininn a ccinn amach
 A Dhaimhdheoin Fhinn agus Chormaig

Eirinn uil' o thuinn gu tuinn
 Fhaghail damh fein fa maon chuing
 Na comhrac cuig ceud da sluaidhte
 Gu moch air Maduin amaireach

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair féin
 A Phadruig Mhic Alpin fhéil
 Is thosdamar an Fheinn uile
 A chluinnsin Sgeul an einduine

Brìgh do thuruis o nfhear mhor
 Se labhair fionn flaith an tslóigh
 Aithris sud duinne gu prap
 Mar dhimrios oirn a spraic Ghloir

Euraic Athar is aill leis uaibh
 A Mhaithe uaisle na feinne
 Na comhrac Chuig ceud dar sluaidhte
 Gu moch air maidinn amaireach

Do labhair cuig ceud dar bhfine
 Coisgemuidne a luath mhire
 Is buinaim a cheann amach
 Do chonn dhiomeasach Uaibhreath

Ne raibh sud dhoibh mar a radh
 Re dol ann san Iomarbhuaídh

Is Conn aig Calcadh a sgiath
Aig iarraidh comhraic le anriar

Do ghluais ar cuig ceud na dhail
Turas on dtaineig ar dioghbhail
Cuig ceud eil' da mbiamuid ann
Do bhimuis marbh air aon bhall

Thaghamar seachd fichiod fear mor
Do mhaithibh Theaghlaidh ar slóig *
Dhol a chomhrac Mhic an deirg
Chunncamar Fionn fa throm fheirg

* so in MS.

Chuaidh conn romhpa na gharbh sgéan
Mar Theabhadh romh Ealtuinn ean
Thug doirbb ruathar Firfoirinn
'S bu luaithe e na gall mhuilionn

Biomdha sud san bhair a bhos
Fear air leithlaimh s fear gun chos
Bu lionmhur Cloigeann air chall
Is cuirp na neaigionn air aon bhall

Thuit air seachd fichiod fear mór
Adhbhar mur dtuirse 's mur dobroin
Thug an Fhiann na garrth cruaidh
Re ham tuitiom an mhor shluaidh

A Ghuill Mhic Morna na mormhiann
O stu chleachd mo chabhair riamh
A mhiann sula gach dedhbhara¹
A phrionnsa bhuadhaidh gach teaghbhala

A bhfaic tu conn a bagradh ort
Is air na bhfuil beo do Dhfearaibh Eirionn
Nach buinfea 'cheann gu fearoil dhe
Mar bhuinas da Athair roimhe

Do dhearnamsa sin duit Fhinn
Fhir na mbriartha blatha binn
Cuirfaim fuath 's folachd air geüil
Is bidhemar fein a dhéinrún

Chuaidh Goll Ionna chuluidh chruaidh
A bhfiaghnais Maithe is morshluaidh
Bu gheal is bu dearg gnais an fhir
S'bu narach garg a ntus Iorguill

¹ "cruaidh" written in MS. above "dedh."

Nochdadar diamhair a ngclasa (sic)
 An dias do thug na garbh ghreise
 'S chuiradar an tulac air crith (sic)
 An dias Curaidh bu gharbh cith

Cith teine da nairmaibh nochd
 Cith fol' o chneasaibh a ngeorp
 Agus cith cailce da nsgiathaibh
 'S bhiadh iad siar 's a niar sa Niorguill

Deanntnach Soillseach teinndeach ruaidh
 Frithleim da nairm faobhar chruaidh
 'S da ngceannbhearta caola corrach
 Re cuimhneachadh na morfholachd

Re lá agus aon trá deug
 Bu tuirseach fir is mnai nar bhféinn
 Gu bhfacamar Iolluinn cródh'
 A breith buaidh air chonn romhor

Gáir aoibhinn thug an Fhiann
 A samhail nior thug roimhe riamh
 Re faicsinn Ghuill mhir na mbeumna
 An uachdr Chuinn a lom' eiginn

Air ditcheannadh Chuinn gu feardha
 Dhiolluinn Mileanta Mear chalma
 Do sgaoil se conan a sás
 Taréis a lonain fa mighrás

Seachd Ráighthibh do Gholl an aigh
 Fuidh leigheas sol fa mbu slán
 A síorol fiona a dteach Finn
 Is re bronnadh oir a dheisgaibh

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Ta sgeul beg agum air Fionn
 Sgeul a chuirfinn gu suim e
 Air Mhac Cumhaill bu dearg dreach
 Scumbhainn leam sud re mo ré

La dhuinn air bheagan sluaidh
 Aig Easruaidh na neiginn mall
 Chunnacamar fuidh sheol anoir
 Curach mar or is Bean ann

Caogad Laoch sinne fa thrī

¹Bu maith air * gníomh is ar cēt †

*ar †gart?

Fir nar deigh is mairg do chí

Ge be tir a mbimid neart

Déirigh sinn uile gu dian

Acht Fionn na bhfhiann agus Goll

D' feitheamh an Churaich do b' ard leim

'S do bhi treun a sgoltadh thonn

Nior ghabh si euradh no cosg

Nior ghabh caladh a bport gnā

Teachd don churach air a Neas

Se dhéirigh as macoimh mna

Do ghluais i gu pubal Finn

Is bheannuigh si gu grinn dho

Fhreagair mac cumhaill fa thruim

Gu humhal binn i fa dho

Brígh do thuruis air gach rod

A Inghean og is ailne dealbh

Aithris an tosach do sgeil

Cia thu fein no creud e thainm

Inghean me do Rígh fuidh thuinn

Innsim dhuit gu cruinn mo sgeul

Is ní bhfuil srath * fa nluigheann grian

*sroth?

Anns nar iarras do Dhfiannuibh Fail

Mo chomairc ort ma's tu Fionn

Se dubhairt an Macoimh mna

Do bhrígh thurlabhra 's do bhuaidh

Gabh mo chuimrigh gu luath tra

Gabh'msa do chuimrigh a bhean

Thar aon fhear da bhfuil a críoch

Labhir mo Rígh bu mhaith fios

Cia nois ata air do thi

Fiacha ta orm air muir

Triath is mor goil air mo lorg

Mac Rígh na Sorchá 's geur airm

'S gur e 's ainm dho Daighre borb

Do chuirfas geasa na cheann

Gu dtiubhradh Fionn mi air Sál

¹ The second line written in Irish characters after the first in the same line.

Snach bidhinn aigesion mar mhnaoi
Ge mor leis a ghníomh is agh

Se Dubh'rt¹ Oscar le ghloir mhir
An laoch sin ler choisgfeadh gach Ríogh
No gu ccaibhreadh fionn do gheas
Ni rachadh tu leis mar mhnaoi

Chunncamar a teachd air steud
Fear is a mhead os gach fear
Marcuigheachd na fairrge gu dian
San Iul cheadua thainigh' bhean

Da chraoiseach chath na dhorn
A teachd² san rod air a Steud
Air ghil' air dheirge air dhreach
Ni bhfacamar neach mar e

Do bhi flath agus Rosg Ríogh
San Aghaidh b'ailne ligh is Cruth
Bu bhinne a ghuth na gach teud
'S bu mhire a Steud na gach Sruth

Cloidheamh trom trostoil nach gann
A dteannt air thaobh an Fhir mhóir
Sgiath leabhar nach nochd air ais
Se 'giomairt a chleasa Corr

O thuinn ntrá thainigh Se fa thir
labhair mo Rígh bu mhaith cliū
An aithnigh thu fein a bhean
'Ne sud an fear a deir tu

Aithnigheas a Mhic Chumhail ghrinn
Smor a mpughar leibh gur e
Tairgfídh se mis' a bhuint leis
Ge mor bhur dtreis as an Fheinn

Na dean thusa bosd a bhean
As aon fhear da bhfuil da phor
Ge d' shiubhladh se ndomhan gu leir
Gheibhthaidh san fhéinn fear da chomhr'

Deirigh Cairioll agus Goll
Dias fuair losgadh lom a ccath

¹ "Déirigh" deleted and "Se Dubh'rt" written above it.

² "Giomtheachd" deleted and "a teachd" written above line.

Na nseasamh an gar an t slóigh
Eadar an fear mor sa mflaith

Nior fheach se 'chloidheamh no sgiath
Do laoch no thriath da nraibh ann
Gur rinn se tair air a Nfhéinn
No gur rainig se fein Fionn

Air teachd don Oigfhear bu ghlan dreach
Chugainn le neart fhioch is fheirg
Gur fhuaduigh se uainn an bhean
Bhi ndeasghar do laimh Fhinn eilg

Thug Mac Morn' urchair dhian
Gu fada na dhiaigh da Shleigh
Sa Nurchair nior chuaidh da reir
'S da Steud dhearna si da bhloigh

Ntra thuit an Steud air an leirg
Thionndoigh e le feirg sle fraoch
S do smuantigh se ge cruaidh an cáis
Comhrac na ntri chaogaid laoch

Mun' biadh na laoi ch a bhith garg
'S fhaghail doibh a dhairm gu leor
Bhiadh siad fa chabhair a smachd
Da ngeibhthaoi uaidh an cheart choir

Leag¹ e naoi Naonmhuir gu luath
Sa Niorguill chruaidh sol fa 'r Sguir
Ceangal guineach na dtri chaol
Air gach laoch dhibh sin do chuir

Clanna morna cruaidh an cáis
Dfuair siad bas 's bu mhor an sgeul
Sni raibh einneach do chuaidh as
Nach raibh 'chneis fa iomdha creuchd

Deirigh Goll an aigne mhir
Leadairt an fhir a ccathghleó
Is gebe chifadh iad an sin
Bu gharbh an goil is ans gleó

Re sgoltadh sgiath sre leadairt chorp
Gu feardha feartreun Calma cruaidh
Na leomhuinn laidir ghuineach dhiscir
Araon Comhchiocrach gu buaidh

¹ "Cheangail" deleted, and "Leag" written above the line.

Do chlaoidh Iolluinn na mor ghníomh ¹
 Mac Rìgh na Sòrcha sgeul truadh
 Gur mairg gus ar thainigh 'bhean
 far thuit an fear o na chuan

Dadhlaicamar aig an Eas
 An Gaisgeach bu mhor treis is brìgh
 Is chuirfadh fa bhar gach meòir
 Fail óir an onoir mo Rìgh

Do bhi Inghean Rìgh fa thuinn
 Bliadhn' a mhnaoi aig Fionn sa Nfheinn
 Tarèis tuitim an fhirmhoir
 Le neart an t slóigh truadh an sgeul

A Chléirigh chanfas na Sailm
 Dar liom fein nar mhaith do chiall
 Nach eisd thu led thoil an sgeul
 Air an Fhéinn nach cualais riamh

Dar do chubhaidhsi mhic finn
 Ge binn leat teachd air an Fhéinn
 Fuaim na nsalm air feadh mo bheicil
 Gur e sud is ceol liom féin

An ann aig coimeartadh do shalm
 Re Fiann Gaoidhiol na narm nochd
 A Chleirigh ge lanole leam
 Gu sgarfuinn do cheann Red chorp

Gabham do chuimrigh fhirmhóir
 Guth do bheóil is binn liom pfein
 O ntra chualas Alladh Finn
 S ro bhinn leam teachd air an Fheinn

Da mbiadh tus' a chleirigh cháich
 Air a dtraigh ta ntaobh fa dheas
 Aig Eas Laigheann na nsroth seimh
 Air an Fheinn bu mhor do mheas

Eas Laigheann an tEas so shiar
 Eas far ndearnadh ar bhfiann Sealg
 Eas Ibhinn is ailne sroth
 Fa mbiadh garrtha chon air leirg

¹ "eachd" is written above "ghníomh" in MS.

Beannachd le anam a nlaoidh
 Bu dorrdha fraoch ann sgach Greis
 Ard Rìgh Laigheann ceann an tslobh
 S ann air roshloinntigh ant Eas

La dhuinne fiadhach na leirge
 S gun an tscalg ateachd nar Gar
 Gu bhfacamar Iomad Bàre
 Seoladh air an traigh on lear

Chuir siaid a ceabhlach fa thir
 Accladach nar mhin dar linn
 S gur biomdha sar phubul sroil
 Ga thógbhail dóibh os a ccionn

Chuir siad accasruigh fan choill
 Theannadar ortha nairm náigh
 Eallach guailne gach fir mhoir
 S e rugadar leo gu traigh

Dfadoighdar a ndeannal treun
 Sud e 'nsgéul nach raibh gu tim
 A shamhuil a noir no niar
 Ni fhaca' riamh Fiannuibh Finn

Dfiosruigh Mac Cumhaill da fheinn
 A bhfionnfaidh cia ceann na mbarc
 No bhfuil agaibh fios an tslóigh
 Do ni ndeannal mor sa dtraig

An sin do labhair Conan maol
 Mac Morna bu bhaoth na ghiomh*
 Cia shaoilfa tu Fhinn na ccath
 A bhith ann ach Flaith no Riogh

*ghromh ?

Da bhfuidhinn neach Ionna mfeinn
 Reachadh a ghabhail Sgeul an tsluaidh
 A ccean do bhghinn ar Magh
 Gu bhfuighe se blad is buaidh

Aris do labhair Conan maol
 A Rìgh cia shaoilfadh tu dhol ann
 Ach Feargus fìorghlic do mhac
 O se chleachd bhith dol na cceanu

Mallachd dhuits' a Chonain mhaoil
 Do raidh Feargus bu chaoin cruth
 Rachfadsa' ghabhail na nsgeul
 Do Nfheinn sni hann air ro ghuth

Do ghluais Feargus Armach og
 S an rod a ccoinne na bhfear
 Agus dfiosruigh le ghuth mór
 Cia na Sloigh do thainigh 'near

Ta Manus orra Mar Thriath
 Mac a Mheiththigh na nsgiath dearg
 Ardrigh Lochlann ceann na ccliar
 Giolla le morfhiach is fearg

Creud e' Ghluais an Bhuigheann bhorb
 No Ríogh Lochlann na ncolg sean
 Muna hann do chomradh arbhfiann
 Do thainigh an Triath thar lear

Ni hann do chomradh bhur bhfiann
 Idir do thriallas thar Lear
 Ach chum a Bhean do bhuint o Fhionn
 Da aindeóin air tuinn is Bran

Dar do laimhse Mhanuis mhóir
 As do shlogh ge mór do mhúirn
 Da mhead da ndugas thar lear
 Ni bheura tu Bran air Tuinn

Dar do láimhse Fhearguis fhéil
 As an fheinn ge mor do ghreann
 Ni Gheibhad cumha gun Bran
 No comhrac fear air Ceann

Do bheir an Fhiann comhrac cruaidh
 Do d' Shluadh ma bhfuighe tu Bran
 Agus bheir Fionn comhrac treun
 Dhuit fein ma bhfuighe tu 'Bhean

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair fein
 Bu shamhuilt re grein a chruth
 Dathris na nsgeul mar bu choir
 S gu b' oscartha mor a ghuth

Se Ríogh Lochlann sud ta 's tráigh
 Ni bhfuil fath a bhith 'ga chleith
 Nil ach cath dibhfeargach dlu
 No do bhean s do chu fa bhreith

Ni thiobhradsa feasd mo bhean
 A deinneach ata fuigh 'n ghrein
 S ni thiodhlaicfas Bran gu brath
 No gu dteid a mbas am chre

Chruinnighadar anoir sa niar
Thionoil an Fhiann as gach aird
Seachd catha na hiorguill gu prap
Diomthruis gu mac Inghin Taidhg

Labhir Mac Chumhaill re Goll
Mor a Ghlonn duinn bhith nar dtosd
C' uim nach dtiobhramuis cath gu garbh
Do Rìogh Lochlann na narm nochd

Iarla na Fiughaidh (na mhor ghlonn
Do raidh Diarmud donn gun on)
Coisgfads' e le comhrac treun
No biaidh me fhein air a shon

Do labhir Oscar aris
Ligfar dhamh Rìogh Innse thore
Clann an da chomhairleach dheug
Leig fam chomhair fein a neosg

Do ghabh mise sud as láimh
Ge ta mi lag arsuigh anochd
Rìogh Donnabhil na ccomhlann teann
Gu sgarfuinn a cheann re chorp

Na thainigh air Lochlan lath
(Do raidh Mac Morna gun cheilg)
Ge hiomdha leibhse na sluaidh
Buinidh mise buaidh o nleirg

Beir a bheannachd beir a bhuaidh
(Deir Mac Cumhaill na nruag Dearg)
Manus Mac Fhearr'ghuin na nslogh
Coisgfidh mis e ge mor fhearg

An Oidhche sin dhuinn gu ló
Se bu nos duinn a bheith 'gól
Fion is Cruithneachd plúr is ceir
Se bhiadh aig an Fheinn fa bhord

Air Neirghe dhuinn an Dara tra
Chunncamar cach 'teachd o phuirt
Meirghe Rìgh Lochlann an aigh
Ga togbhail on traigh re 'r nuchd

Biomdha Cotun Biomdh sgiath
Biomdha Triath is Lúireach ghorm
Biomdha Taoiseach is mac Rìogh
Sni raibh dhiobh aon laoch gun arm

Nochdamar Gilghreine re Crann
 Bratach Fhinn do bu gharbh treis
 'S i lan chlochaibh an óir
 'S gur leinne bu mhór a meas

Biomdha Cloidheamh drollchuil oir
 Biomdha srol ga chur re Crann
 A neath fuilteach Fhinn na bhfleadh
 Bu lionmhur Sleagh os ar geionn

Cromadh ar geinn duinn san chath
 Do rinn gach Flath mar do gheall
 Fiann Eirionn na neomhlann cruaidh
 Do bhriseadh leo buaidh na ngall

Chasadh mac Chumhaill na nCuach
 S Manus fuilteach na nruag Naigh
 Re cheile ntosach na nsluadh
 Sa chleirigh bu chruaidh an dáil

Stadamar uile na sloigh
 S dar leinne bu mhor a mogh
 S ní ligfaid duine da ngeoir
 No gu bhfionnfadh each an gcor

Clochaibh agus talamh trom
 Dhúisgfadh siad le foirm a neos
 Fuaim a nlann sa nsleagh sa nsgiath
 Chluinnte sud an geian sa ngeros

Leagadh Riogh Lochlann an Aigh
 A bhfiadhuuis chaich air an Raon
 Chuirfadh air snior b' onoir Riogh
 Ceangal guineach na ntri chaol

Sin do labhair Conan Maol
 Mac Morna bhi Riamh re ole
 Druid suas o Mhanus na nlann
 Gu sgarfinns' a cheann re chorp

Ni bhfuil cairdeas damh no gaol
 Riotsa chonain mhaoil gun cheill
 So tharla me fa iochd Finn
 S ceud fearr leam no bhith fad mhein

O tharladh fam' mhein fein
 Ni iomairaim treun air Flath
 Ach fuasglaidh me thu o nfheimin
 A lamh threun gu cur mor chath

Biadh e gu do thoil aris
 Pilleadh slan gu do thir fein
 No cairdeas comunn agus gradh
 Is do shlan thabhairt fa nfheinn

A gcean do mhairfadse beo
 No bhias andeo ann mo chorp
 Ni bheir bull' a taghaidhs Fhinn
 'S aithreach liom na dhearnas ort.

Comhradh eadar Padruig agus Osin

Osin

A Phadruig mbic Ailpin fheile
 O's agad fein ata ntiul
 An leigfar gu Flaitheas De
 Mo ghadhar beg fein no mo chũ

Padruig

Giodh gur beg an monannan
 No 'ndadam ann san ghath ghréine
 Ni theid gun fhios don Riogh Mhordhalach
 Fuigh dhubhar a sgeithe

Osin

Cho bionann sin 's Mac Chumhaill
 An Riogh bhi air na Fiannuibh
 Ged' thiocefaid fir an Domhain
 Fa chomhair ni Fhiafruidheadh

Padruig

Osin gur chaill thu do chiall
 Creud far choimeas thu Dia re Fionn

Osin

Creud fa mbannsa leatsa Dia
 No leamsa M' athair fialuidh fionn

Padruig

Bidh ad thosd a sheanoir
 Labhras briarthra boile
 Do bfearr Dia re haonuaire
 Na fiann Eirionn uile

Oisín

Ge ta me am sheanoir
 is me air Caitheamh maoise
 A Phadruig na tabhair Aithis
 Do mhaith Chlanna Baosgue

Padruig

Oisín cia fhad thu ad Shuain
 Eirigh suas is eisd na Sailm
 O theirig du ludh 's do rath
 Na cuirse cath an Gleo ghairbh

Oisín

Ge d' theirig mo ludh smo rath
 'S oil liom gun chath bhith aig Fionn
 Ann bhur Chuig ní bhfuil mo spéis
 S bhur cceol na ndeigh ní mbinn leam

Padruig

Ní chual thu 'chomhbinn do cheol
 O thus an domhain mhoir gus a nochd
 Ta tu arsigb aimhghlic liath
 Ge gu diolfa eliar air chnoc

Oisín

Gu diolfainnse eliar air cnoc
 A Phadruig sin na nle rún
 S gur mairg dhuitt chain mo chruth
 S nach do thoill me guth air thus

Padruig

An geall air meadhair na ngcon
 'S air Mheadhair na nsgol do ghna
 Gun bhith smainteacadh air dhia
 Biathaoi ntigh na bpian an laimh

Oisín

Is mall gus a nereidfinn uait
 A Chleirigh na nleabhar ban
 Gu mbiadh Fionn na chomhghiall
 Aig duine no aig Dia a nlaimh

Padruig

Ta se a Nifrionn a nlaimh
 Fear bu saimh le mbronnfaidh ntor
 Tre na easumhlachd do Dhia
 Biaidh se ntigh na bpian fuidh bhron

Oisín

Da mbiadh Clanna Morna 'stigh
 'S Clann Baoisgne fir bu trein'
 Gu mbuineadh siad Fionn amach
 No bhiadh a dteach aca fein

Padruig

Fir na ngeuig Cuigeadh fa sheachd
 S na seachd ceatha 'thi sa Nfheim
 Ni bhuineadh siad fionn amach
 Ge mor a neart is a trein'

Oisín

Da mbu mhairionn Cairioll 's Goll
 Diarmuid donn is Oseu aigh
 Ni bhfuil aondteach dar chum Dia
 A mbiadh Fionn na bhfiann an laimh

Chualas ceol do bfearr na'r ceol
 Ge mor do mholfas tu an chliar
 Nuallfartuidh chon torman laoch
 S an leo do sheinntigh ntord Fiam

Ntra Shuigheadh an Fbiann air chnoc
 Sheinnfid gun lochd an tord Fiann
 Le neurthaidh na ngeodladh na Sloigh
 Le ceol bu bhinne na 'n Chliar.

1. dteachd dachuidh Dhfionn mac Cumhail ahaithle

Chath cabhare, Dfiosruigh Sgeula an chatha

Dfeargus agus a dubhairt an laoi

Aithris duinne Fhearguis
 A Philidh Fiann Eirionn
 Cionnas mar do tharla dhaoibh
 A ceath cabhara na mbeumna

Nior mhaith le mac cumhaill
 Mo sgeulsa a Cathcathbhara
 Ni mairthiunn Oscar meanmnach
 Thug lanchosg air chalmthaibh

Is thuit do Sharmhac oile
 Lamlaoch mor na Nastal

Is leis an chaisiol Fhrancach
Do mharbhadh an fearsin

Ni he sin a deiram
Ach mac mo mhic is manam
Cionnas do bhi ntoscar
Re scoltadh na neathbhar

Bu luaithe na Eas abhann
Mar Sheabhaic trid Ealtann
Mar ruadbhuinne srotha
Bhi ntosgar a'g aiseag

Bhiadh e seal oile
Mar bhile re treunghaoith
Mar chrann os gach Fiùghaidh
'Sa shuil air gach einneach

Chunnaire se Riogh Eirionn
A stigh an lar catha
S thug se ruathar chuige
Mar fhuaim tuinn' air Sratha

Do mharbh se Riogh Eirionn
Is an Coron uime
'S thuit leis Airt Mac Chaibre
Air an dara buille

Caoi Oisin air Oscar.

Smor anochd mo chumha fein
Sna healghisibh ta dom reir
Re smaointeadh an Chatha chruaidh
Chuirfamar le Cairbre Cramruadh

A ccath fuilteach Mhoighe chathbhare
Chuirfaim re shluadh is re Cairbre
Do thuit an Fhiann bonn re bonn
Is Rioghraidh uasal na Heirionn

Biomdha Cathbhar Cumhduidh Corr
Agus sgiath go Nothaibh óir
Do bha tarrsuinn ann san mhagh
Agus Triath bhi ann gun anum

Nior bu leir am easg an t shluaidh
 Ach na treunfhir do bfearr buaidh
 Sni thogbhamar as an chath
 Acht mac Ríogh no rofhlaith

Aithris duinne Oisín fheil'
 Nois o 's binn leam pfein do ghloir
 An dfuair tu do mhac san ár
 No ndrúg tu air urlabhthra *

* urlabhtra ?

Dfuaras mo mhac fearrdha fein
 Is e na luighe air uilinn chle
 Is e 'sileadh fhola te
 Tríd bloighte a luirghe

Leig Earladh mo shleagh ré lár
 'S os a chionn do rinneas támh
 Sa phadruig do smuaintios an sin
 Creud do dhearnfainn na Dhiaidh

Se dubhairt ríomsa mo mhac fearrdha
 Agus e ndeiradh an anma
 A bhuidhe ris na Duilidh sin
 Ma ta thusa slán athir

Damhaire an toscar ormsa suas
 S dar liom pfein bu leor a chruas
 Do shin chugam a dha laimh
 Do Chum eirigh am chomhdhail

Ghlacas lamha mo mhic fein
 Agus Shuigh me fuidh na sgeith
 O ntsuighe sin gus anochd
 Nior chur me speis sa Tsaoghal

Os cionn mo mhic Oscar aigh
 Do bhi me greis chur an áir
 S do bhi caoilte ann mar sin
 Os cionn a sheisear chloinne

Thainig mac Ronain iar sin
 Chugainne do dhfeachuinn Oscáir
 Se dubhairt an milildh treun
 Air bhith cian do na mhórneul

Mo thruaighe sin Oscáir éil
 Ma sgar thus anochd re ar bhféin
 Dhealuidh 'mirmorra re Fíonn
 Sleán an cíos re síol mhórchuinn.

Aithris duinne Oscair fheardha
 Cionnas ata tu fuigh d' Mheannma
 Luighe dunchreachdach do chneis
 A bhfeudfar le liaigh do leighas

Mo leighios ni bhfuil a bhfáth
 Sni mo dheantar gu dti * mbrath * dti, doubtful.
 Sni bhfuidh sibh a bheg dom thairbhe
 Ach began beg dom urlabhra

Deirghe Caoilte croidh gun gho
 Dfeuch le Ionga luigh na dho
 Druim an Oscair chreuchduidh chaoin
 Air na sgoltadh leis a gheirshleigh

Is measa do bhi tu shiar
 Tareis catha Dhroma cliar
 Dhairimhte na Fir Trid do chneis
 Is Dfuaramar do leigheas

Is ni mbfearr do bhi tu shoir
 Maduinn la Bheinn Euduir
 Rach na Corra Thríd do chneis
 Is Dfeudamar le Leigh do Leighios

Na fuaras fein Shoir is Shiar
 Do chreachduibh san Domhan riamh
 Gur measa liom aonghuin chairbre
 Eadar Mfordronn is mimlinn

O ! 's measa liom aonghuin Chairbre
 Uaithe nior fhuaras fein tearnadh
 Chuir se an t sleagh theinnteach triom
 Eadar Mfordronn is mimlinn

Do thugsa roghuin do chairbre
 Bu leor a hisle sa hairde
 An Riogh on urchair nior mhair
 Gur sgoilt i chliabh da cheathramnaibh

O ! 's mise nach gonfadh cairbre
 Air na bheiradh Long thar fairrge
 Mun bhiadh Cairbre dom ghuinse
 Clann na deise deirbhsheathrach

Thogbhadh linn an Toscar aigh
 Air chroinn air sleagh as an ár
 Chuir na shineadh air tuilm ghloin
 Da fhuasgladh as airm sas Eideadh

Lead na boise dheth o fholt
 Ní raibh uile slan da chorp
 Ní gur rainig a bhuinn lár
 Saor o longa na haonár

Seal do bhi dhuinne mar sin
 Aig coimhad an chuir, choimghloin
 Gu bhfacamar a teachd trathnon
 Fionn m'Cumhaill mhic Treunmhor

An tan do aithnidh an toscar Fionn
 Deirigh air Uiliun gu grinn
 Do amhaire anaghaidh dhaladh
 Agus bheannuigh¹ da sheanathair

Mo thruaighe sin Oscar fhéil
 Ma Scar thus anocht riom pfein
 Caoinamsa feasd thu gu fann
 S tar héis ní Raithear² fiann eirionn

Bas Oscair do chraidh mo chroidhe
 Triath fear Neirionn urbhuidhe
 Och agus e nochd na luighe
 bu teare neach da theaghladh

Mairg neach do chomhduigheadh ort
 Gur Croidh' feola do bhi ad chorp
 Ach croidhe do chuimhne cuir
 Air a dhubladh le farunn

Mo laodh fein is laodh mo laoidh thu
 Is cuilean geal an fhir chaoimh thu
 Mo chroidh a leimnidh mar lon
 Chionn gu brath nach eirigh oscar

Geisdeach re gealbhriartha finn
 Anum as Oscar gur linn
 Do shin uaidh a dha laimh
 Is dhruid o bhfeasd a rosg roglan

Iompoighas Fionn ris a chul
 Is lion na deoir a dha shuil
 Ach fa Oscar is fa Bhran
 Ní chaoinfadh neach air dhruim talmhann

¹ "se" deleted before "da."

² This word a little doubtful. Is it "Baithear."

Ni ghuilfadh bean fa fear fein
 Ni Chaoineadh a bhrathair e
 Ach a caoi mo mhicse neath
 Na sluaidh uile ge biomdha

Nuall chaoi na neon re mo thaobh
 Agus cumha na nsean laoch
 Is gul a bhannail ma seach
 Se sud do chraidh me am chroidhe

Da ntiofaid allmharaidh an sin
 Chugaibhse gu heirinn Iathghloin
 Creud do do dhearnadh an sin Fionn
 Na sibhse uile Fiann eirionn

Dar do laimhse chleirigh chaich
 Ni raibh an sud sa Bhanpha bhain
 Ach beagan do laochruidh gun treoir
 Agus do Dhoigfhir gun dearbhadh

Ló da nraibh Pádrúig na mhúr
 Ni raibh Sailm air úigh ach ól
 Chuaidh se 'thigh Óisín mhic Finn
 Dhiarruidh lan a chinn do ghloir

Fáilte riot a sheanfhir shuaire
 Chugad air chuairt thainigh Sinn
 A Laoich Mhileant is dearg dreach
 Nar eur a riamh neach fa nī

Sgeul do b' aill linn fhaghail uaid
 Ogha Chumhaill is cruaidh colg
 An Cath is teinne an raibh an Fhiann
 O ntra ghin thu riamh na nlorg

Gu dtiubhbrainns' a dhearbhadh dhuit
 A Phadruig sin na nsalm grinn
 Neath is teinne nraibh na fir
 O 'ntra ghineadh Fiannuibh Finn

Dearmad Fleighe do rinn Finn
 An Almhuinn re linn na nlaoch
 Air chuid do nfheinn air Dhruimdearg
 No gur eirigh a bhfearg 'sa bhfraoch

Air Chaoilte mac Rannchuir Mhoir
 Deadhmhac Ronain bu toigh linn
 Faraon agus ailleamh ur
 Freiteach bliaghna re mur Finn

Thogbhadar a bpuiplidh gu triall
 An dias nach bu chian air tuinn
 Faraon an dias Fiannuibh ur
 Gu Rìoghachd Lochlann na n srian slim

Bu riogh air Lochlann sa nuair
 An fear le mbeirtheidh buaidh gach bair
 Fearghuin mac Rannchuir na nlong
 Sgu bu romhaith Lann 's a lamh

Muintiordhas bliaghna don Rìogh
 Se thug an dias bu dearg dreach
 Deagh mhac Rannchuir na nsleagh geur
 Agus Ailleamh nar eur neach

Bean Rìogh Lochlann na nsgiath donn
 Thug gaol trom nach raibh gu deas
 D' ailleamh ghreadhnach an airm dheirg
 No gur eirigh an sgeilg leis

Ghluaiseadar a leabuidh nriogh
 An Gniomh fa ndo dhoirteadh fuil
 Gu Almhuinn a nluigheann an Fhiaun
 Thogbhadar an triall thar muir

Chruinnigh Rìogh Lochlann a shluadh
 Cabhlach cruaidh do bhi fa dheas
 Thionoil fa mheirghe chum buaidh
 Naonmhur Rìogbraidh san sluadh leis

Sheoladar an Aibhis aird
 Gu Rìoghachd Eirionn bu gharbh agh
 Gu Almhuinn an luigheann an Fhiann
 Thogbhadar an triall o thraigh

Shuigheadar a mpuiplidh gu luath
 Na Sluaidh do thainig a ngeéin
 Air an Tulaigh do bh amuigh
 An gar don Bhruth an raibh Fionn

Teachd'reachd do thainigh gu Fionn
 Sgeul tim do chuir rinn gu truadh
 Comhrac einfhir 'Dhfiannuibh Finn
 Fhaghail air a ghleann fa thuath

Fhreagair Ailleamh 'n comhrac cruaidh
Sgeul truadh do thainigh nar bhfeinn
Ceann áluinn Ailleamh mhic Lir
Do thuit air an dara beum

Seachd Ceannphoirt fhichiod dar bhfeinn
Is Ailleamh fein air antus
Do thuit le Lainh Fhearrghuin Mhoir
Sol far chuaidh na sloigh andlús

Do thairg Fionn doibh cumha mhor
Do na sloigh do thainigh ngeinn
'S do Riogh Lochlann na narm glan
Faraon agus a bhean féin

Acht Lochlannuigh an bhuighion bhorb
Tre neart a ncuilg na ntir fein
Nior b'aill leo cumha Dhorduighead riamh
Is an Fhiann a bheith na ndeigh

Ni fhagbhuidh mis agaibh teach
No binn no Abhuinn no Tulach
Ach Eire na cnoca glas
Do thogbhail leam ann mo Luingeas

Labhair Mac Chumhaill na nCuach
Re maithe sluaidh Innse Fail
Cia dhiongfás Fearrghuin sa ghreis
Ma mbuiníonn se leis ar dtair

A fhreagra sud bhi aig Goll
An Sonn bu deacair a chlaoi
Rachfads' is Fearrghuin sa ghreis
Gu bhfeachamuinn ar gcleas luidh

Mac lughach is Dirmuid donn
Fearrghuin crom is mac an Leith
A dhiobradh bhuillibh an Laoich
Tog Dias air gach taobh dod sgeith

Be sin an comhrac te teann
Ro Scoltadh sgiath is chathbharr
Ceann Rígh Lochlann na nsgíath donn
Mhaoidhidh Goll air an dara tra

'Aine ní Bhalcain san Ghreig
B' i muime Fhearrghuin is ní breug
Re ham buint a chinn da Dalta
Bu do shamhuilt a hiomachd se

Oscar is Oisín an aigh
 Conan is Cairríol chneasbháin
 Muna mbiadhmeas¹ Finn na bhfear
 Gu mbuinfadh si ngeinn don cheathrar

Ochd fichid is míle sonn
 Se thuit le Garadh sle Goll
 Agus le Hóscar an aigh
 Agus le Cairíoll o Conchubhair

Dar a mbaisleadh thugas oru
 A Chleirigh chanfas na sailm
 Thuit liomse 's le Fíonn na bhfear
 Coimhlíon ceann ris an cheathrar

Mar do theith neach don ghreig
 No muna ndeachaidh a bhfaoibh fa dheas
 Do Ríogh Lochlann na da shluadh
 Níor chuaidh duine uainn díobh as

Tuilleamh agus leith na bhfiann
 Se thuit air an tsliabh fa dheas
 Is gíodh gur thearuinn sinne beo
 Níor rinn sinn san ló ar leas

Air bhith don Fheinn uile ceangailte am bruighinn
 Cheise coruinn tre dhraoidheachd Thri Ingheana
 chondrain mhic aimidil agus air feachainn a Dh-
 feargus air Goll aig teachd da bhfuasgladh a
 dubhairt an Laoi

Buadhach sin a Gu mbuaidh
 Is prap ro oirdheis na sluaidh
 Do bhimis uile gun chinn
 Muna dtiocfasa chugainn

Ge mor gach uair fhoiras riamh
 oirinn a ghuill na nardghliadh
 Bu mbo acás oirnn an uair
 Air mbeith ceangailt an einuaimh

¹ Is "meas" a separate word ?

Camog agus cuilinn chiar
 Is leo do cheangladh an Fhiann
 Agus Iarnach fa gharbh gleac
 Do chuibhridh sinn tre chroheart

A nuair do b' aill leo ar ceinn
 Do bhuain dinne gun eislinn
 Do chuaidhdar an triar amach
 Is Dfhag siad an Fhiann gu bronach

Nior chian doibh sin air an leirg
 Na tri Diabhail fa chlaon ceird
 Gu bhfacdar aig teachd na gear
 Goll mor is e na aonar

Tiaghaid ni tri mnai mora
 A ccomhdhail an churaidh chrodha
 Is chomhraicis riu tre rath
 An doras bheoil na huamhadh

Nior ghnath leis comhthrom a diarraidh
 Goll mor an aigne fhialuidh
 Do chomhraicis riu gu teann
 Dar mharbhadh camog is cuilinn

A dhaon bhuille don loinn luim
 Ghearras iad araon fa ndruim
 Do thorchuir Camog ambás
 Is Cuilinn ge cruaidh an eas

Agus Iarnach leath da druim
 Geur calma an curaidh comhlan
 Iompoigheas Iolluinn ria gu ceart
 Is cheanglas i tre chroibhneart

Nochdas Iolluinn a lann
 Is di do bheanfadh a ceann
 No gur gheall si an Fhiann uile
 Aisde o og gu seanduíne

Sgaoilfas Iollainn di iarsin
 Is tiaghaid araon don bhrughinn
 Agus sgaoilas dinne uile
 O og laoch gu seanduíne

Aon ghair bheannachd uainne uil
 Eadar Riogh agus ro dhuine
 Do gboll chionn ar breith amach
 Dou Bhuinne bhrioghmhur bhuadhach

'S ard aigne Ghuill
 Fear a chogadh Finn
 Laoch Leabhar lom
 Sa Mheadhail nach tim

Ta Miarruidh 's ort Fhinn
 A chuill bhachlaidh dhuinn
 Air eagal Mhor ghuill
 Bighadh taigne trom

Ta duinne na fholt
 Ta bhrinne mar chaile
 Fa* Iomlan a chuirp
 Lomlan do sheirc

*Ta!

Dhiomsa ghoirfar caoilte
 Mac Rannchuir mhic Ronain
 Sa nlunduinn do bhaisdiadh me
 Le mac morn' na morghniomh

Bu mhaith an duine Fionn
 S bu romhaith an duin' e
 Cho do thiodhlaic einneach
 Leith na thiodhlaic se

Bfilidh e s bu bhard
 Bu churaidh s bu triath
 Bu cheanphort maith Sloigh
 S bu toirbhearach fial

An Chreud

Creidfam a Nathair na ngras
 Na Nuile chumhachd san cheud chas
 Do cruthaigh neamh is Talamh trom
 Sa cruthaigh Fir na bhfior fionn

Creidfam annsa dára cás
 S an Ti dhfuilim gach cruaidh chas
 Mac Ardriogh neul agus neamh
 An Ti da ndailtear dhuinne furtachd

An neach sin do ghin aig Muire
Is o Spiorad na trocaire
Gun chionta gun chaigh no col
Ach sanuis on Aingeal uasal

Is rugadh do reir na feola
Laoch foisigh na fìor oighe
Is dhfuilaing páis gun chuimse choir
Fuidh bhreith Phuinsais Phioloid

Cheusadh agus dfuair se bas
Macaimh Uasal na naomhghnas
Dannlaiceadh an Uaidh mar chorp
An Ti dhiobair uainne gach lochd

Chuaidh se nifriomh air cheann chaich
Bu bhuan piscach an trom-ghraidh
Deirigh se on bhas gu beachd
Air an treas la dar bhfurtachd

Chuaidh se suas air Neamh na naomh
Am macaimh uasal Ard chaomh
'S shuigh air Deaslaime Athar na ngras
A nCathair gun eud gun Uathbhas

As sin tiocfaidh se le buaidh
Thabhairt Breith air bhreithaibh gach sluaidh
Eadar Bheodhaibh agus mhairbh
O! gu mbeagal leibh an langhairm

Creidfam annsan Spiorad naomh
S an Eaglais uile 'dheimhntaobh
A ngcomhehomunn na naomh is buan troid
Anaghaidh Fuath agus Earroid

Tiocfaidh 'n Tighearna le ghrás
A mhaithadh saruidh a shluidh
Sa dhùsgadh anios na neorp
Bhias gu tostach ann san Uaidh

Theid an sin amach gu beachd
An droing do chleachd an deagh ghnìomh
Gu Heiseirigh na Beatha buan
S biaidh siad shuas a bhfochair Ios'

An sin a bhias an comunn caomh
Na Naoimh a tabhairt gloir da n Rìogh
'S a seinn moladh binn don Uan
Gu sìorruidh buan. Amhluidh biodh

An Phaidir

Athair Naomhtha 'ta air Neamh
 Ameasg na Cherubnibh ad thamh
 'S chi tu anuas od' Chathair Riogh
 Anuile ni do dhealbh do lamh

Naomhthuighear Thainm ardrigh na gloir
 'Luadh cia mor da mhead na cuis'
 S nach bhfeud na Haingil fein gun sgail
 Seasamh do dhealradh do ghnuis

Tiocfadh is buanaidheadh do Rioghachd
 Craobhsgaoil soisgeul Chriosd sgach cearn
 Tabhair Dho mar Oighreachd smar shealbh
 Gach fine do dhealbh do lamh

Gach Fin' air an dealraidh 'ghrian
 'Gar is cian gu molfaid thu
 Mar air neamh a bhos gu caomh
 Sior sheinnfadh do naoimh do chliú

O 'stu thug beatha do gach feoil
 'S ta connbhail andeo na ngere
 Tabhair led bheannachd dhuinn gach la
 Lón gach tra mar thig ar bhfeim

Maith ar cciont air Sga do ghras
 Nigh ar ccail a bhfuil an Uain
 Deans' air neartachadh a Righ
 Maitheamhnas o 'r ccroidh thabhairt uainn

Na lig a mbuaidhreadh sinn chum lochl
 Saor on ole sinn gabh dhinn truas
 'S ann san am buairear sinn
 Cuidigh leinn is cum sinn suas

O's leats' an Rioghachd an neart sa ghloir
 Onoir is Mordhalachd shior
 Moladh is adhradh gach sluaidh
 Gu siorruidh buan amhluidh biodh

Published

Gabh mo chomhairle romh' 'n bhas
 Bi 'g aireamh gach tra air leith
 Gach aon ole da ndrinn tu riamh
 Is moide do phian a ngcleith

Dean thfaoisid a nlathair Dé
 Sna biadh do dheur no thamh
 Oir ta aige feitheamh ort
 Na leighisas lochd da mhead

Na sinse thairigh red Aois
 Ma mbaolaidh do chrann gun chnuas
 'S nach bhfuigh thachanidh gun phris
 Dadam on Riogh dhuit anuas

Cum freacadan air an bhas
 Na tabhir freasdal do do ghnuis
 Na bi ad charuid don chraos
 Ma mealltar le baois do chuis

Iomairt an Riogh annsan chrann
 'Sna Tairrnibh gu teann ga ghuin
 Biadh sin ad chuimhne red re
 Gus 'dteid an chre air do mhuin

Ma chi tu uireasbhuidh no di
 Air muinntir Chrioda 'teachd ad dhail
 Na dean muinghin as do bhuar
 Libhir thailmse uait led ghradh

Na bi ceutfach as do stor
 Snach mair an choir ach re treall
 Sgad gheillfadh dhuit Fine 's Fonn
 Ni dhiongfann siad bonn duit thall

Cuimhnigh an Geocach na theas
 Air Lasarus cho dtug meas
 Thainaig an teag air gu cas
 Bhreugnidh as a ghloir gun fhios

Snaointigh air riaghailt an Fhaigh
 Sna briarthuigh an bhreug le ceilg
 Na haom le ardan do mhiann
 Cairigh srian gu teann re tfeirg

Coimhid an tsaboid le stuaim
 Sna tabhair do bhuaidh air miorath
 Na caill an magh air an chluain
 'S air ghradh hoinidh uamsa gabh
 Gabh

Sud agaibh Laoi na ngeuig rann ¹
 S gun aon fhocall ann nach fíor
 Na chuirfas an doigh a Ndia
 Gheibh Iad trocair ciall is ní

Urnaidh agus aithrígh gheur
 Aidmhidh is na sean do lochd
 Cuir dhiot gu heathlamh romh n' bhas
 Gach Fiach da mbi aig each ort

Ullmhídh gu hioníúil do thriall
 Pos tanum re dia na ndul
 Chugad na rith ata 'mbas
 Leis nach cuirfar tra air geuil

Fhir bhig ud a teachd on Eglais
 Féach anteug is e na rith
 S gur Ionann 's air bhord na huaidhe
 Gach aonduine 's buain' air bith

Eioin bhig a bhile so shuas
 Mo thruaigh' cho neagal duits ambas
 Nach bhfaic thu fear na huaille shios
 San feur uain' a thrídh a fas

Na dean uaill a culpa díreach
 A Deud mingheal no rosg mall
 An cnaimh ata san uaidh ge héitigh
 Do bhi uaill uair eiginn ann

Ní aithnigh me cre mo charad
 Seach gach cre da bhfuil san uaidh
 So e am laimh is ní aithníam
 Cuaimh an te do aithnighinn uam

O ! 's fuar i leaba na Roilge
 Ach ge fuar si nleaba chinnte
 Iseal no ard bhias a haghart
 'S deacair fragharc fhaicsinn Innte

Cuimhnídh is cuimhnídh arís
 Cuimhnídh a bhrathlin is a mbrot
 Cuimhnídh mar dhubhas an deud
 Cumhuidh gach beud do ní a neorp

¹ After "rann," "deug" is written in pencil in the MS.

Cuimhnuidh taghailidh na mbochd
 Cuimhnuidh gach lochd ¹ air do laimh
 Cuimhnuidh gach nì tair do chùl
 Cuimhnidh Rìogh na ndul sa ndaimh

Sinn aig òl o dhubh gu dubh
 'Siongnadh ² sogh dar tabhairt air neamh
 Sinn nar luighe air Cluimhghil
 Is bochd de gun toghaidh air

Sinn air meisge mor a ghraim
 Is bochd De gun braon a ghabhail
 Gu biamuid uile air aon sligh
 Gu deimhinn na mbfion an abhann

O! Cuimhnuidh toradh na talmhann
 Is builidh taimsir gu cubhaidh
 Meas ³ gach la mar an la deighnnach
 is ⁴ cuimhnidh an bheath' shuthainn

S mairg a ronghmuighas Ifrionn fhuar
 S gur hì uamh na ndriothinn geur
 S mairg do chaillfadh Neamh gu buan
 Air buar a ghearras an fear

Is beag orm Ifrionn fuar fiuch
 Baile bithbhuan is searbh deoch
 Baile ta gun chill gun chrois
 Cho dteid me ann a chois no Dheach

A Mheisg

Gabh mo chomhairle 'dhuin Oig
 'S ann san phoit⁵ na cuir do speis
 Da uaisle sa bhias do sheól
 Truaillfar leis an ol do bheus

So dhuit comhthar air an mheisg
 Nì chomhnuidh tuigse re 'taobh
 Feach an fears' air call a chéill
 Bu chosmhail ande re naomh

¹ "lochd" in MS.

² *n* before *g* in "'Siongnadh" written above line in different ink.

³ "Caith" is deleted and "meas" written above it.

⁴ "is" written later than rest of line.

⁵ "ol" deleted and "phoit" written above line

Sa Mfear ud eile buaisle beus
 Bu sgáthan 's bu reull do chach
 Sud 'e 'nois le toil amhiann
 Neangach an Diabhail an sás

Anum prisoil soilbhir seimh
 Bailne sgeimh le hiomhaidh De
 Muchthaidh nois na mhiannuidh Colluidh
 Mpriosun malluidh doiligh ere

S maing a roghnuidh 'chraos mar dhia
 Chuir a chuid sa chiall na bholg
 Truadh an Tanum a nguais phian
 Le riaradh amhianna borb

S baoghlach an Leannan a mheisg
 Se saimh bhith sgrios a haoisghraidh
 Re slaid do thuigse s do bhriogh
 Do chliú do ní is do shlaint

Tobar cinnhuinn gach droch bheus
 A dhfoglás geibhinn gach uile
 Siochadh Coguis muchadh reusuin
 Lagnidheas na ceutfaidh mar uisg

An subhaile ní bhfuil a spéis
 'S an lagh De ní bhfuil a meas
 Ta mian gu briseadh gach aithne
 'S chum gach saruidh sullamh deas

S toigh le striopachas is striobh
 Falachd micrun fuath is fearg
 'S gach Lasan buarthaidh san Inntinn
 Carnfaidh si riú griosach dhearg

Na comhradh biaidh mionna searbh
 'S briarthra garg air bhegan ceill
 Is ainm naomth' Ardrigh na nsluadh
 Le Damnadh ga luadh sgach beul

A mbas cia baoghlach a dhail
 Da ndtiocfadh stu báthte 'meisg
 Turnaigh dheirionnach re Damnadh
 S tu tiomna tanma da sgrios

Soilloir gur hi baight an Diabhail
 Re mealladh ariamh le cluain
 lion a mgluidh e na ceudaibh
 Air Geur a nCeutfaidh na nsuam

Mosguil a Dhuin as do shuain
 'S bi 'gaireamh gu luath do lochd
 Ata scriobth' air chuimhne De
 Biadh tanum s do chre fa sprochd

Feach air maitheas Rìgh na ndul
 'Shaor o dhaorse thu le buaidh
 Sa chuir Aonmhae air do sgáth
 Fa Ifrionn, fan bhas, 's fan Uaidh

Laoi

Smithidh dhamhsa bhith sior theachd
 Air an mhac nach Smaoin an tolc
 Rìogh comhthrom ceartbhreithach glic
 Buadhach mac Oide na mbochd

A Mhicaimh is gloine gnais
 A Rìgh na nuile mhilte gras
 A Reulla sholuis an Iuil
 As gach cuis cabhair mo chas

S lionmhur atharrachadh cleas
 Chitar le do threis-shuil bhrais
 Cho deantar aonni gun fhios
 Thall no bhos do Dhathair na mais

Crann soluis 's e lan do mheas
 Rogh' gach toraidh a teachd as
 Ntra sgaoilfas meadhlan da dhos
 Lionfaidh gair na Cruinne leis

S mnearrachd a choisneadh do ghradh
 A Iosa ga bhfuil do rún
 Lionfaidh an domhan do ghradh
 A chraobh an aigh cabhair dhúinn

Sheoladar buidhionn na mbeud
 An Dall chum do thaoibh gu dlú
 Le cur na sleighe gu geur
 Leighis fuil do ehleibh an tsúil

Na tagair sinn a mhic De
 Ann a sud ge daor a chuis
 O si sud an tslighe reidh
 Gu Flaitheas De naingeal ur

'S tu cheartuigh uirghiol mo bheil
 S tu da nleir an duine dall
 'S is tu ni gach uile ghníomh
 A chuim chaoimh nach Iuir feall

O Mhicaimh is uaisle fuil
 A Rìgh na nuile mhillte maith
 Stu chruthaidh manum smo chre
 Moladh do ghníomh s furasta dhamh

Biaidh duine mpéin is e beo
 Biaidh duine beo sgun e slán
 Biaidh slan sgun e buan
 S biaidh diol fuath air a mbidh Gradh

Biaidh diol graidh air a mbidh'
 O 's fada 's is cian a bhron
 An Inntinn ni bhfuilim reidh
 Biaidh duine a mpein is e beo

A Mhic na dean bost as tuaisle
 Cum do chroidhe glan gun cheilg
 Na caill hiuchraidh air dhroch Inbhir
 Tuigsi gur beart chinnt is fearr

Na dean clagh air sruthan salach
 Tabhair aire do Rìgh na mbreith
 An crann is airde sa bhuinne
 Sgearr gu dteid a dhuill dheth

Uathmhann an anma re ham eug
 Fa chuis na colna sgeul truadh
 Oir scarfar iad air dhrum talmhuinn
 Sgaoilfid fuidh thuinn anbhfaim uaim

An talamhs' air a bhfuilimsi
 Sgearr gus a mbidhann se tharamsa
 Mis air an talamhsa ta
 Seision tharams anathla
 Sda mbiadh ambas na bhas ghlan
 Mor bu chas talamh air thalamh

Duisg a cholann as do chadal
 Sfada dhuit an Oidheche ad Shuain
 Gun chuimhn' air an tsligh' ta ad choinimh
 Sbochd dhuit an eomunn do fhuair

Uomunn eadar thu san saoghal
 Sis baoghlach achunnbhail ceart
 'S ma gheibh an cholann a saith
 Biaidh aithreachas la na leap

La na leapa caoile cúince
 Strom ar ceunntas re thabhairt uainn
 Da mhead sga ndean sinn do néigcoir
 Sann nar neudann fein gu mbuail

Buailfaidh striopachas is poit
 Buailidh mionna mor is fearg
 Sin an la is leor amhead
 Giodh nach leir e ndiudh ach meanabh

Smeanabh a chi gach duine a lochdaibh
 Cho leir dhuinn an tochamh¹ pairt
 Biaidh sinn ga meadachadh tric
 Sgun fhios cuin a thig ambas

Ambas sin ta againn air bhrath
 Snach ceilfar tra thig anuair
 Cho nfáth subhachais an toisg
 Dhuinne 's bochd gach ole a ndfuair

Gach ole da ndrinn sinn air thalamh
 Dhuinn is aithreach e nlathair De
 Ma Agrar oirnn trian ar cuise
 S adhbhar dhuinn dar geur a mpein

Fhir* a dhorduigh mac a mbroinn * "Thir" in MS.
 Slat a neoill is feur a fas
 Dean mo neartachadh am cheill
 Is ceartuich gu leir mo cháil

Gu bhrath fhad sa bhias me bhos
 Dean cuimhneach me air mo leas
 Mo dhluthadh re Criosd gu ceart
 Oir s neamhchinnte gearr mo ghreis

Tuirseach me fagbhail mo thriath
 Ga mbu tric s bu chian mo chuairt
 Ach se chraidh mo chridh am chliabh
 Mi tfagbhail am dhiagh fa ghruaim

¹ "deichamh" deleted and "tochamh" written above line for "tochdamh."

Do chional bu bhuan sbu chaoín
 Císde mo mhaoín is mo stóir
 Thionoil gach suarcais ad chliabh
 Rogh' gach Triath da bhfacas fos

Mo sharbharant air mo chul
 Nach ligfadh mo chuis le cach
 Ge gu caillfinn cean an tsluaidh
 Cho toillfinn do ghruaim gu brath

Ge ta me air bhegan storuis
 S gu minic mo phoca lom
 Bannsa leam no or na crinne
 'Rís do philleadh ríom a bhfomn

Ach séid a sluigain a mhirúin
 Teanga gun fhirinn gun stuaim
 Do lion croidh gun gho lan diombuaidh
 S thiondoigh uile ríom a ghruaim

Seanfhocall is fíor re aithris
 Sleamhuinn starseach an tigh mhoir
 Chomhairle bheirinn air mo charaid
 Gun teachd ach annamh da cóir

Ach mas eiginn dhuit a saltairt
 Bí air thfaicill ann sgach ceum
 Oir ta miorun reidh gad thuisleadh
 Gíodh nach tuitfadh tu leat fein

Bhí mis air mfaicill an gcomhnaidh
 S mheal o moige spéis mo thriath
 Sud anois ní sfaide amuigh me
 Sgíodh nach bighinn a stigh riamh

Ma ta mo namhaid sa ntsaoghal
 Gu raibh sud mar dhiogh'ltas do
 Bhíth nerochadh air fabhar chaich
 S ga bhfeitheamh gach la re bheo

S mairg a dhearb a gairdean feola
 S gun ach seal da dheo na chre
 Ní bun a ceanal no cairdeas
 Cía diombuan cía faillneach e

Ní bhfuil cairdeas ach mar dheatuigh
 Antrás' a leantuinn ort gu dian
 Ach s beag an osag leis an tiondoigh
 Oir Iompoighidh sí leis an tsion

Marbhrainn Neill Oig Mhachrashanuís

'S fada do chodla 'Neill Oig
 Nach duisg ceolre teachd an la
 Is nach eirghe le do ghairm
 Go neirghid na mairbh la bhrath

Beangan don fhuil cheudchathach uaisail
 Le 'lan blagh is buadh is briogh
 Sgaoil a fhreimh o chian fa Shanuis
 Aniar o Theamhair na Nriogh

Guailneoir Flaithaidh agus Iarla
 'Gambu tric sbu chian ancúirt
 S gus nach aithniadh each dhiobh cheile
 Toradh tfeile dol fa neuairt

Minic fa ghualne gu moch
 Na Huaislibh fa nloch re seilg
 Bu chinnt o lubadh a Ghluin
 'S o chaogadh a shúl lamhdhearg

Ionmhuinn Fear Innealta grinn
 Mhealladh air an linn an tiasg
 Chealgadh an Eal' air an tsnamh
 Sa leagadh san ard an Fiadh

Leomhanta borb a ngleo ghaig' e
 Bu Cheannphort smachdoil air sluadh
 A bhfeasd cho philleadh le tair
 No gu beuradh bas no buaidh

Macanta ceillidh na Ghne
 Saoidhoil ceufach * seimhuidh suaire
 Onoir is morchuis a mhiann
 Fiúghantach mar brian o Ruairc

* (sic)

Bu bhinn s bu tuigseach á bheul
 Aig innse na nsgeul le stuaim
 Croidhe carthannach lan graidh
 Na ghnuis bhla ni fhaicte gruaim

Gnúis mhileanta shuilbhir shaor
 Bilidh mar chaor deud mar chaile
 Gruaidh mhiochair air dhreach an rois
 Fuidh nrosg cheutfach mhongmhur ghlas

Pears' a bailne sheas air sraid
 Bu deise no cach a dhealbh
 Croidh reachdmhur meannmach na chlaibh* * (sic)
 Ann snach dinnir riamh a chealg *chliabá?

Cho raibh beus a dhoirneadh uaisle
 Cho raibh buaidh do thoillfadh miadh
 Thairneadh gradh no choisneadh cliù
 Nach raibh dubailt annsa ntriath

Chaochail Magh sanuis gu mor
 Dimthigh gloir a feoir sa fuinn
 Do thuit sgiamh a machruidh fionn
 Gearanach tim nuall a tonn

Ni fhaichar coimhruich na traigh
 No cur bháir le deannal cruaidh
 Ni bhfuil ach bron aig fir s aig mnai
 O chuaidh Niall an aigh san Uaidh

Se do bhas a bhlath na feile
 Dfag Gaill is Gaoidhil fa bhron
 Dhamhsa feasd is Adhbhar doilghis
 Gur brath do chodla 'Neill Oig

A Chailleach do thainig don tir
 Dar an Naomh da cereidfinn crabadh
 B' annsa leam i na bean og
 Air a mbiadh a brogan arda

Samhailt tuairisgeal na cailligh
 Ni fhaca mē deas no tuath
 Air mhead air mhiochuir air bheuldeirg
 Ni fheudar leam Innse snuadh

Coreair a hīngne ban a bosa
 Caol a mala glas a suil
 A huchd mar Fheidhlinn air Abhainn
 Sa Barr mar bhlath abhall ur

A comhradh beg iseal eolach
 Mar thig an smeorach on choill
 S cosmhail labhairt a beoil bhinn
 Re guth na mban siothdha seang

Mala chaol mar Ite niubhair
 Bh' aig an Inghin an ruisg Sgiamhaidh
 San damhsa riamh nach b' airtheach
 An tromcheist thug me don chaillaich

La da nraibh mise lean pfein
 Air an fheirg gu dtugas luadh
 Cuid da beusaibh chur a ngeill
 Gu dtiobhrainn rem' ré dhi fuath

'S ole a ncompanach an fhearg
 Ata puinsiun searbh na gath
 Muna ccuirtu srian re trá
 Tuitfaidh tu sa bhlar na cath

'S ro chosmhail a nfearg na boil
 Re poit air ghoil le teinidh Dhian
 Biaidh si siorch-chur thairte a scum
 Gus a bhfuigh si rum da miann

An Fhearg sin do thig on sribh
 Biaidh si rochiocrach gu fuil
 'S muna muchthar i gun dail
 Bheir si air na mnai bhith gul

Ge Ionmhuinn leat do mhnaoi phósd'
 Agus do chlann og gun cheisd
 Nuair a lasfas ort an fhearg
 Buirfidh¹ tu mar tharbh na measg

An bhean og ge ta si ciúin
 da ntiobhradh tu rún fanear
 An tra lasfas si le feirg
 Cainfar le gu searbh a fear

Ntra theid cach a Thigh an oil
 Folmhuighthea leo a ncorn gu tric
 Tiocfaidh nfearg le briathra mor
 'S plucadh dhorn o gloir nach glic

Casuidh srón is tócaidh pluic
 Gruaim an uile biaidh air an tsuil
 Biaidh Buill an chuirp uil' air chrith
 'S e dol na rith as an iúl

¹ "Bithidh" deleted and "Buirfidh" substituted.

Ni bhfuil urram aic a Dhathair
 Sni bhfuil athadh aic do chloinn
 Ionann le caraid sa namhaid
 Iompoigh si gradh bun es cionn

Sfuil do mhuchthas fearg an sribh
 Stric do thug si nī don liaigh
 Ach ma's aill leats' a bhith an Criosd
 Iarr sīochaint is lean na dhiaigh

Is ma ghlac tu fearg anréir
 Na peacaidh léithe led mhiann
 Dean a crathadh dhíot gun fhoighid
 Sol fa ndteid a luighe a ghrian

Mas aill leat an fhearg do chlaoidh
 Glac an cloidheamh so gach uair
 Iarrsa maitheamhnas dean sith
 S robheannuight' an ti a Dfuair

Air dteachd de Bhean ghruagaich Oilian na Nean
 a dhiarruidh sgeul a naonmhar brathar taiseis Chath
 Cluan na ntarbh do tharla Murachu Mac Brian ria
 ann san Ar, agus e trombhualte agus a dubhradar
 an laoi Ettorra

Aithris sin amhicaimh Eachdaigh
 Fa chreachdaibh an Earraidh uaine
 Cia e taobh don chath dar fhagbhuigh
 Siad mo Bhráithre fa chuis truaighe

Aithris fein anois air thoiseach
 Creud adhbhar osnaidh gheug Mhálla
 An raibh gaol duitse no dearadh
 Re Curaibh na neroidhthe calma

Tri triar chloinne mo mhathar
 Siad mo bhrathre fa ghradh cuana
 Sann damhsa gu raibh siad gaolach
 Siad naonmhar an Earraidh uaine

O da dtugadh tu dom chabhair
 Do dhuisge thobair na hiotan
 Doigh gu ninnsinn dhuitse sgeula
 Air naonmhar an Earraidh Shithdha

N sin do ghluais an bhean gu cuimhneach
 Is i air Cluinntinn sgeul a brathre
 Agus dfuair si tobar tonnghlan
 Is e lomlan a chois trágha

Thog si lan an chuirn as tobar
 A dhuisge roghlan sa nam sin
 Agus thug is e do Mhurchadh (sic)
 Flaith do bfurbhailtigh re Bannsgol

Nois ma choisgfas dinn do thort
 Aithris a bhfeasda do sgeul
 'S na lig sinne uait fa dhiombuidh
 A Mhicaim* na niomdha creuchd *(sic)

Do b' iad sin na Curaibh calma
 S do tharla mise na nlathair
 Le mo chloidheamh is me 'maonar
 Thuit, a bhean, do naonmhur brathar

O tharl' iad riot a ceath chuandh (sic)
 Is gu dfuaradh leat a Noidheadh
 Nuallan cuilean coin do chualais
 Gur be 's mo do chraidh mo chroidhe

Innis air ghradh hoinidh 'bhean
 Cia thusa fein no cia Hathair
 'S* far mheasa leat nuall an choin * ?
 Na naonmhur chloinne do mhathar

Inghean Amhla Bhail' Ath cliath me
 Iunsim dhuits' e thriath na nlann
 'S do Ghruagach Oilean na Néan
 San do rugas fein mo chlann

Mis' is grugach na nsgiath breac
 Ar triar mac is ar Cu
 Seisior do bailne fa 'n ghrein
 Na gur mhillas fen ancliú

Seisear ann san Oilean duinn
 Da'r ceuain is da'r ccoilean fein
 S gun toillmhuidhe re neach
 Bheiramuis mor chreach angeein

Ach la da ndeachaidh mis chum sugraidh
 S nior be sin an sugradh sona
 Do bhrisas geasa na bruighne
 Dhamhsa choidheche s adhbhar ghearain

Chuidh me ntaobh fa thuath don doras
Is dfuaras tobar nach traigheadh
Tri Bric a Snamh gu heidtrom
'S iad re mireléimnidh náirde

Bhi tri srotha as an fhuaran
Bu bhinne na nuall a ngotha
Fochlasg barrghlas agus Biolair
Ann an Iomal gach aon srotha

Anuair do chunnaire na Bric ailne
Dol da nionnsaidh sgail maighthe
Dfag an tanum Iad gun fhuireachd
Sgur cumhach mise na ndiaigh

Sin tra chunnaire an cu sith
Mo chlannsa sínt air an tulaidh
leig os aird a nuall fa thri
Is thuit is sios mar gach duine

Mhicaimh dheargas a Magh
A chaith tu do shleagh re feim
O ta mo chroidhe na chru
Aithris duinne cia thu fein

S mise Murachu Mac Brian
'S iomdh sgiath do sgoilt me neath
S gus anochd gu ccoisgfinn ceud
Lem' chloidheamh geur is lem' Ghath

Och a Mhurachaidh na nceim docair
A Laoich le 'r Ghontaidh mo Ghaoilse
Gur e dhfoireadh air mo Dhocair
Deoch do dhfuil chorera do thaoibhse

Déirigh Murachu do thríd dhaonnachd
S chuir sgian fa chuislibh a bhraghad
Thug lan na Fiúghaidh * gun euradh
Don Ríoghainn bhéildeirg bhreadha

* Fúighaidh ?

Beirse leat an chuach s i lomlan
Don bhrughinn fhiondearg mhilis
M oinach deighannach ni Euram
Beirse leat e agus Innis

Mo Shloinneadh an ordu shaobhbuidh
 Mar bháigh gach tire re daimh
 Eoin na nspéir le deoir ga tiarraidh
 Mainm nior choirgheadh fiar sa ndán

Comhaltas an criocha Fearguis
 Eadar sinn is Mac Uí Neill
 Ionmhuinn oigfhear na ngruaidh ruitteacael
 Beus da bheus bhith tuicseach seimh

(The last two lines substituted for the following lines, which are deleted in the MS. :—

“On Ghluin mhilidh dhuinn gar leanmhuin
 Sine no Tuath Danmhuinn e”).

Leomhanta borb an tús troid thu
 Seimh mar Bhantrachd re am síth
 Comball do chuilg smaírg le ntogbhar
 Inniol buirb an cogadh Riogh

Luireach * is guirme na neigheann * eideadh, *deleted*
 Air churaidh mar Chu na ngeleas
 Air Uilinn Sgiath chruidh don stailín
 S bheartaigh buaidh gach baradh leis

Clogad is gile no ntaírgíod
 Dhíon do chinn os cionn do chuirp
 Trosd air do thaobh glan mar Ealtuinn
 Lann chruidh gheur mar thaitneadh riot

Bretannach don bhuidhinn bhonnghloin
 Eirionnach fial o chlar cuinn
 Spainneach do rug buaidh air bhannuibh
 Francach fad chul clannach cruinn

Gaisgeach mar ór nior mhíon muinntir
 Mac Uí Neill na neiabhfholt cas
 Maise mic Riogh fuídh chlar eudinn
 Da shuil mhongach cheutfach ghlas

Sliocht na nrioghraidh o Chlar Midh' thu
 Le neirgheadh Triath Locha Ce
 On Ghluin mhilidh dhuinn ga'r leanmhuinn
 Sine na Tuath Danmhuinn e

Smor do bháigh re Iarla Goidhiol
 Deadh Mhac Coilín na narm deas
 San tús doruinn creach no cogaidh
 Smaith do choir re togbhail leis

Se tosach gach gliocais naomhthachd
 Gleidh do Dhia 's cho treig tu rath
 Bheir tu buaidh an ceird an Doctuir
 Treig an tole is dean an maith

Bean gun Earradh uainn don mhacaimh
 Thugas do gun teachd air ais
 Do lamh threun os cionn do mhathshluaidh
 Ainm an Laoich ni chanfaidh as

Nois o theilg me dhiom mo churam
 So na ghlac me Tuc an Riogh
 Ma ta mo chairdion dhiom diomach
 Dam dhuthaich gu bhfuil me sgi
 Dhfag me eadar Ros is Ainnis
 Nainnir ghasta mhuinte mhīn
 Sole a dhimair mo chursa
 Sgun duil re pilleadh arīs

Sfada sios an Rugha mara
 Gairid o Oilean an fhraoich
 So Dhuthaich mhic Leoid na Hearadh
 Dhfag me nainnir a dhfas caoin
 So nach bhfuil mo shuil re pilladh
 Soruidh leat sgach ball am bidh
 S mana bhfiosruich thusa mise
 Smor as misde me do dhi

Da mbighinn fein ann san Eiphte
 Mo laimh sa Ghreig no san Spainn
 Gu b' ait leam faghail deagsgeula (sic)
 Air Ainnir bheildearg an Eadainn bhain
 O nach dean do luadh dhamh eifeachd
 S leam is eidar bhith am thamh
 Leigidh me mo mhile beannachd
 Gus an Ainnir ur gu bas

Na bhfaighinn focall gu caraid
 Bheireadh fios don chailin og
 Ge be uair do ni i mairist
 Gun i bhith falamh ma stor
 Na taobh seanduine gun taice
 Na seacare do dhuin' og
 No Bodach air ghaol a bheartis
 Biaidh e na mhasladh dhuit red bheo

Ma ta se air a radh le Ceartas
 Sean fhocall nach dteid air dail
 Tha ginnse dhuinne gu beachdnidh
 Gu treig gach neach a cheud ghaol * * ghradh, *deleted*
 Ga do dhatharraich me fearonn
 Cho do mhalairtich me lamh
 S dilcas an gradh ata ntasgaidh
 N seombar glast sa bhonn re lar

Beul is cinntich gloir gun mhearachd
 Gun sgod gun challaid gun sgleo
 An tsuil nach luaimneach sealladh
 Braghaid gheal mar shneachd an reot
 Corp is seimhe gun chron cuma
 Riamh nach dfidir duine beo
 Calpa 's dirigh theid an stocaidh
 Traigh thana shocair a mbroig

A folt cas air dhreach ainoir
 Bla eadann comhnard gun chasadh
 Dó ghruaidh dhait air dhreach anrois
 Beal tana dearg deud mar chaile thr.

.

Si gu min sgu ciuin Robhanoil
 S cubhra no ncanal a pog

Gun droch aogasg air mo leannan
 Shiubhlainn leat tamall gun sgios
 An sac a dhfag thu air mo chroidhe
 Cho tog fighiol dhiom no pib

.

Tha tacaid gam thaghal
 Dhfag treaghaid am chliabh gu goirt
 O na rinnas air maghart
 Ad dheighesi ntriall gun toirt
 Tha mis ort antoir
 S me meas gu raibh coir agam ort
 Mhic athar mo ghraidh
 S'n maighear stu m'agh stu molc

Chuaidh 'chuidheal ma ngeuairt
 Ghrad thionndoigh gu fuachd a blás
 Do chunnuighas fein uair
 Dunratha na mbuadh so thráigh
 Gheibht ann tathaigh gach duan
 S moran maitheas gun chruas gun chás
 Dhfolbh an lae sin uainn
 'S tha na Taidhion gu fuarthuidh* fas *fuarrhuidh :

Chuaidh mac call' as an Dún
 Nam sgarachduinn duinn gu triall
 S ann a thachair e ruinn
 Air Seacharan bheann is shliabh
 Labhair eision air thus
 Reir mo bheachdsa gur tu mas fíor
 So chunnuighios air mhuirn
 Roimhe nurigh an Dún na ngeliar

Mhiccalla na ntúr
 Se mo bharoil gur tu so lha
 Ann a ntalla na bhfiam
 Re aithris gníomh mo lamh
 Ta me 'mbaroil gur me
 Sgu bu deacair dhamh fhéin bhith 'mthamh
 Geisdeachd prosmunn gach ceoil
 Ann a bhfochair Mhic Leoid an Aigh

Nam eirigh gu moch
 Ann an Teaghlach gun sprochd gun ghruaim
 Chluinnte gleadhruich na ndos
 Sa céile ra cois a ntsuain
 Ntra ghabhadh i 'lan
 Si chuireadh os aird na fuair
 Le meoir cheanalta ghníomhach
 Dhriothlannach dhionach luath

S bhíodh a críochadoir fein
 Cur a dhfiachabh gur he bhíodh ann
 Sa céile re cois
 Sa neighmhe mar ris na ceann
 Cho bu truadh linn a glaoth
 Nuair a ghlacadh se i gu teann
 Cur a thagra ma ngeuairt
 Le haideachadh luath is mall

Ntra churthaidh na tamh
 le furtach na fardaich fein

Dhamhsa bfulast a radh
 Gu mbu chuireoideach gair na nteud
 Le faghar do mhéar
 A cur Innaltas chaich an gceill
 Righ bu siubhlach rem chluais
 Mo lughadh le luas do mhear

An san fheascar na dheigh
 'Nam teasdadh don ghrein trathnon
 Fir a cnaprich man chlar
 S catheartha gnachur leo
 Da chomhairleach ghearr
 Gun labhairt ga b' ard an Gloir
 Sa Righ bu tìothach an gain
 Do dhaoine gun fhuil gun fheoil

Fir a macnas do ghna
 Fir a macnas le gradh gun ghruaim
 S mnai fionn an fhuilt reidh
 Cur a grinnis angeill le stuaim
 N deigh ceilairleadh beoil
 Damhsa oileanach ordoil suas
 Le fear bogha bu da ngcoir
 Chumail mogha re porr a ngcluas

Sin ampeidse gun mheas
 Gun eadach a fason chach
 Chost ginnidh an tslat
 foghnuidh sin air son mairt sa mhal
 Ginnidh eile re chois
 Gu airgiod casaige dha
 Slat don mbelimhaid bhuidh
 Re gabhail ma ghaoith do mhás

Sud e mpéidse gun phrís
 Gad' nach bi snáighthe da dhi ach Cleoc
 Gun a chlaidheamh cho bfiach
 Cuis athais cho nfeachar dho
 Crios dearg air on bhuth
 Chinn airgid no bhucail oir
 'S eidar sin fhaighinn da
 Biaidh air thfearonnsa mal ni 's mo

Thig Gillemartuinn amach
 Gle straiiceoil air each 'se triall
 'S cho lugha na bheachd
 Na ntarmunn a chleachd bhith fial

Cho ghlacfar leis crann
 Caschoibe na laimh cho bfiach
 S cho lugh' e na Diúc
 Mac a bhodaich bha ruamhar riamh

Beir an tsoridh so uam
 Gu beachduidh gu Ruairich og
 Agus Innis da fein
 Mead a chuntairt mas e Mac Leoid
 E Dhamharc na dheigh
 Air an Iain so dheug snach beo
 Gu bu saidhbhir a chliù
 'S cho nfagadh e ndun gun cheol

Re linn na nlinntion do bha
 Me tathaich a ghna sa ndún
 Re linn Iomdha Mac Leoid
 Cho b' uireasbhuidh eolais duinn
 Scho nfaca me riamh
 O na ghineadh mo thriall air thus
 Gun Taoiteoir gun Triath
 Gun Tighearna riamh an Dun

Soridh uam gu Beitiras
 A ghabh me ceisd¹ antras di
 Si nainnir chruthach cheutfach
 Eiphteag na méar fáinneach
 Sma Leabhar an fhortuin riot
 Gheug ur na mbosa bána
 Gu raibh triuir air fhichiod agad
 Rinn thu nois an aicheadh

Fhir a rinn an sgriobhadh ud
 No chuir sios e mpapair
 Nar fhurtaich an Ríogh ort
 No mirbhuiltibh a Phapa
 Dhearbhtan (?) nach striocadh
 An lub úr is fionngheal braghaid
 Le cloidheamh geur dha fhaobhar
 No le sgiath ghla aodtrom stailinn

¹ "cead" changed into "ceisd" in MS.

Macsamhailt na Rioghainn ad
 Ni fheidar Innse leinn
 Mar dhearrsadh glan na greine
 Sa nla cheitiuin a teachd oirn'
 Peucag Ibhinn aoibhinn i
 Si beuldearg na nsul gorm
 Mar eal' air cuan a heigcosg
 No mar reull san oidhche dhorch'

Ta camchul fada fáinneach
 Air ailleagan na mbuadh
 Sa niamh mar ór na Spainne
 A tál na mhillte dual
 Slat don fhreimh a chiosaichadh
 Gach Fine ta fa ngeuairt
 Trian maise na Rioghainn ad
 Cho nimsear gu la luain

Do dha ghruaidh chorcair chaoindearg
 Mar chaoir a teachd o ghual
 Mailighion cuimir caola
 Agus iad saor o ghruaim
 Eadan fionalt aobhach thu
 Fuidh chamfholt s craobhuidh sguab
 Do chneis mar uchd na faoilinn
 No mar shneachd air faobhar chruach

S maith thig coitin sìoda seimh
 dod chorp cuanna caoin
 Na gheal lasrabh orbhuidh
 Man ghealrosuidh reidh
 Dearca brionnach boigheach
 Mar cheo air bhar an fheir
 S cuimire no an fheorag
 An Oigh is gloine beus

Smaith thig truscan don tsrol uasal
 Mad ghuailneach gasta seimh
 Clocha fionnbhuidh buadhach
 Suas ma sparr do chleibh
 Lamha mine malla
 Is aìne chuireadh greus
 Mar nuallan a seinn orgain
 An fhoirm a thig od bheul

S maith thig dunadh oir amladh ort
Air thuchd mar bharr an neoil
Chuirfainn geall 's cho Neurainn e
Nach striocadh si da deoin
Smeorach na mbos tana i
Si is gile ghloine meoir
A barr bachlach sgaoilte
Is e mar theuda ceoil

Da mbiadh fhiosam c'aite
Bhfuil Fortunatus ann
Ghluaisfinn lem' sdeud uaine
Bheirinn an ruaig so don' White Hall
Gleibhinn ordu rioghoil ann
Comcheart sa sgriobhadh peann
A chomhdachadh na neúisibh ad
Le iúrag na nciabh cam

Ca aite bhfuil e 's Tolanda
Na ncorsaibh Righ na Frainc
Gu hiomal na Heorpadh
Dhosan bhiadh a mhairg
Oir Bretann cha Naitighadh e
Gu brath gun chur san uaidh
Se 's finid do na dáiltibh sin
Beir fáilte is sorigh uam

End of last page now preserved.

DEIRDRE AND THE SONS OF UISNEACH.

THE story of Deirdre and the Sons of Uisneach is known as no other is over all the lands of the Gael, both in Ireland and Scotland. It forms one of the three crowning tragic stories—the Three Woes—of Gaelic storydom (sgeuluigheachd). There are many modern versions of the tale. One of the best Scotch variants was got in the Isles by Mr Carmichael, and published in the 13th volume of the Inverness Gaelic Society *Transactions*. Commonly the literary shape which the story takes is the ballad form, and the ballads are numerous and varied, being found in practically all collections of Ossianic poetry.

There are many, more or less old, versions of the story. The oldest variant is in the Book of Leinster, a 12th century MS., and it is also one of the shortest versions of it. This is published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume I., where comparison is made with a 15th century form of the tale, found in a British Museum MS. O'Curry published a 14th century variant of the story in a defunct Irish periodical; and O'Flanagan, in 1808, edited two versions for the Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin, republished lately in the *Gaelic Journal*.

The versions which follow are found in the Edinburgh MSS. 56 and 53. Dr Whitley Stokes has already published a complete and consecutive text from these two MSS. in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume II. Dr Cameron evidently prepared the first text (MS. 56) for publication in the *Scottish Review*, both text and translation. MS. 56 is a paper manuscript of last century, and of Irish origin; it belongs to Turner's Collection in the Advocates' Library. Its text agrees for the most part with O'Flanagan's second text. MS. 53, which is on vellum, belongs to the 15th century, and is known as the Glenmasain MS.; it is doubtless of Scotch origin. The text is much the same as Turner's MS. 56 has; but owing to the state of the MS. it is imperfect at the beginning and still more so at the end. It begins with Conchobar's feast, and breaks off with the death of Ilann Finn, forming about three-eighths of the whole. MS. 56 is well punctuated, MS. 53 only at the end of sentences. The inverted commas and apostrophes are, however, editorial; so, too, are the parentheses save with *ar* (inquit): the capital letters are often so, especially in MS. 53. MS. 56 writes *7* or *et* for *agus* indifferently.

MS. 56 TEXT.

OIDHEADH CHLOINNE H-UISNEACH.

Oidheadh Chloinne h-Uisneach sonn ; no an treas
thruagh do thrí truagh na Sgealúigheachta.

Rígh uasal oirdhearc árd-chomhachtach ró ghabh ceannas Chóige¹ Uladh darab comhainim Conchubar mac Feachtna² Fathaig(h), mic Capa,³ mic Giongá⁴ mic Rughraoi⁵ mhóir, ó ráidhteair Clanna Rughraoi, mic Sithrig(h), mic Duibh, mic Fogh-mhóir mic Argetmhair,⁶ mic Siorlaimh,⁷ mic⁸ Finn, mic Brátha, mic Labhráda,⁹ mic Cairbre, mic Ollamhan¹⁰ Fod(h)la,¹⁰ mic Fiachach,¹¹ mic Fionnsgothaig(h),¹¹ mic Sead(h)na,¹² mic Airtir, mic Eibhric, mic Eibhir, mic 'Ir, mic Mileadh Easbaine. Agus do chuaidh an t-áird Rígh calma Coigeadhach sin do chaithionmh fleidhe agus¹³ féusda go tig(h) Fhéidhlime, mic Doill,¹⁴ iodhon, sgealúidhe Chonchubhair féin, óir is amhla do cáit(h)idhe féis an Eamhuin M(h)acha an tan sin, iodhon, cúigear agus trí fichhead¹⁵ agus¹⁶ trí chéad lion an teaghlaig(h) óidhehe d'áirighthe a ttig(h) gach fir díobh. Agus le lín na fleidhe do chaithionmh dóibh, do rug bean Fhéidhlime inghion,¹⁷ agus do rin(n) Cathfach¹⁸ draoi, tharla san chómhdhail an tá sin, tuar agus tairngire¹⁹ do 'n inghin,²⁰ iodhon, go ttiocfadh iomad díotha agus dochair do 'n Chóige d'á toisg, agus iarna chlos sin do 'n laochra(idh) do thograídar amarbhadh do láthair. "Ní déantar," ar Chonthobhar. "acht béara mise liom í, agus cuirfead d'á h-oileamhuin í go mbiadh ionna h-aon-mhnaoi agam féin. Deirdre²¹ do ghairm an draoi Cathfach¹⁸ di ; agus do chuír Conchubhar alios fá leith í, agus oide agus buíme d'á h-oileamhuin, agus ní lámhadh neach

¹ Chóigidh. ² Fachtna. In the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," by the Four Masters (I. 87), Fachtna Fathach is called "the son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe." ³ Cathba. ⁴ "Congal Chloineach, son of Rudhraighe." He is called also "Congal Charingneach" (Congal of the Broad Nails. ⁵ "Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor, son of Airgetmar" (Four Masters, I. 85). ⁶ "Airgetmar mac Siorlaimh" (F.M., I. 66). ⁷ "Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha" (F.M., I. 65). ⁸ "MS. "mac." ⁹ Labhraidh, gen. Labhradha. ¹⁰ MS. "Ollamhuin" for "Ollamhan," gen. of "Ollamh." "Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach" (F.M., I. 53). ¹¹ "Fiachach" is the gen. of "Fiacha." "Fionnsgothach" (of white flowers, or "Fionsgothach" (of wine flowers), was a cognomen of Fiacha. ¹² By Fiacha Fionnsgothach was slain (A.M. 3847) "Sedna, son of Airtir, son of Eibhric, son of Ember, son of Ir" (F.M., I. 51). ¹³ The MS. is "7," for which we uniformly write "agus." ¹⁴ "Doill" for "Daill," gen. of "Dall" (blind). ¹⁵ The MS. is "fithchid." ¹⁶ The MS. is "et" (and), for which we uniformly write "agus." ¹⁷ inghean. ¹⁸ Cathba, or Cathbadh. ¹⁹ The MS. is "tarrangaire." ²⁰ The MS. is "inghion." ²¹ Older form. "Derdriu," gen. "Derdrenn" or "Derdrenn."

THE TALE OF DEIRDRE.

The Tragical Death of the Sons of Uisneach;¹ or the Third Sorrow of the Three Sorrows of Story-telling.

A noble, illustrious, and most powerful King² assumed the sovereignty of the Province of Ulster, whose name was Conchobar,³ the son of Fachtna Fathach,⁴ son of Rossa,⁵ son of Congal Claringnech,⁶ son of Rudhraighe Mor⁷ (from whom the Clanna Rudhraighe take their name), son of Sitrighe, son of Dubh, son of Foghmor, son of Airgetmar, son of Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha, son of Labhraidh, son of Cairbre, son of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha, son of Finnseothach, son of Seadna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh of Spain. And this brave, provincial, high-king⁸ went to partake of a feast and entertainment to the house of Feidhlim, son of Dall, Conchobar's story-teller: for this was the manner of partaking of a feast in Emain Macha at that time, namely, five and three score, and three hundred were the number of the household on a certain night in the house of each of them.⁹ And while the feast was being partaken of, the wife of Feidhlim gave birth to a daughter; and Cathbad the druid, who happened to be then of the company, foreboded and prophesied concerning the child¹⁰ that many calamities and evils would befall the Province on her account. And when the nobles¹¹ heard this, they proposed to put her to death forthwith. "Let not that be done," said Conchobar; "but I will take her with me, and send her to be reared, that she may become my own wife."¹² Deirdre,¹³ the druid, Cathbad, named

¹ Lit. "children," and always so. ² Lit. "high-mighty." ³ Usually shortened into "Conor." ⁴ "Fathach" = "the wise." ⁵ *i.e.*, "Rossa Ruadh," "Rossa the Red." ⁶ *i.e.*, "Congal of the broad nails." ⁷ *i.e.*, "Rudhraighe," or "Rory the Great." ⁸ *i.e.*, Conchobar. ⁹ Lit. "in the house of every man of them," *i.e.*, of every entertainer. The parallel passage in O'Flanagan's version is translated—"The usage at the feast of Emain was, that his own princely seat was appropriated to each of the household of Conor: and the number of the household of Conor was five and three score above six hundred and one thousand." ¹⁰ Lit. "daughter." ¹¹ Lit. "heroes." ¹² Lit. "only wife to me." ¹³ "Deirdre," from older "Deirdriu," gen. "Deirdrend," like "Eire," from older "Eiriu," gen. "Eirend" or "Eirenn," now "Eireann." "Deirdre" is pronounced "Dearduil" in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence Macpherson's "Darthula."

do 'n Chóige¹ dul ionna láthair, acht a h-oide, agus a buime, agus bancháinte² C(h)onchubha(i)r féin, d' á ngoirthaoi Leabharchám. Agus do bhí ar an órdughadh sin go mbeith ion(n)uachair di, (agus) gur chinnt ar mhnaibh a cómhainsire a sgeimh.

Lá naon tharla d' á h-oide laogh do mharbhadh lá sne(a)chta ré proinn dise ; agus iar ndortadh fola an laoighe san t-sneachta, cromas fiach dubh d' á h-ól, agus mar thug Deirdre sin d' á h-aire, adubhairt le Leabharcham, go madh mhaith le féin fear do bbeith aice ar ambeidis na trí datha adchon(n)aire, mar atá dath an fhéich³ ar fholt, dath fola an laoighe ar a ghruadh-uibh, agus dath an t-sneachta ar a chneas. Atá a shamhuil sin d' f(h)ear a bhfocha(i)r Chonchubha(i)r san teag(h)lach, re a ráidhtear Naoise mac Uisneach, mic Conuill⁴ Cláiríugnig(h), mic Rughraoi mhóir, ó ttáinig Chonchubhar, amhuil adubhramar⁵ shuas. "Maiseadh, a Leabharchám,"⁶ ar Deirdre, "gúidhimse thusa a chur do m' agallamh féin 'g ainfhios. Nochdas Leabharchám⁶ do Naoise an níd sin. An sin tig Naoise ós ísiol an dáil Dheirdre, agus do chuir Déirdre a súm dó méad na seirce do bhí aice dhó ar a thuarusgbhail, agus iarras ar í féin do bhreith ar ealódh ó Chonchubhar. Tug Naoise a aonta leis sin gé 'r leasg leis e d' eagla Chonchubhair. Triallas Naoise ann sin, agus a d(h)is dearbhráthar, iodhon, Ainne agus Ardán, agus trí chaogad laoch mar aon riú go h-Albain, mar a bhfuadarar congbhail buanachta⁷ ó Rígh Alban, go bhfuair tuarusgbháil sgeimhe Dheirdre, gur iarr mar mhnaoi dhó féin í. Gabhas fearg mhór Naoise uime sin, agus triallas go na bhráthraibh á h-Albain⁸ an oiléan mara ar teit(h)-eadh le Deirdre tar éis iomad coimbhliochta do thabhairt do mhuintir⁹ an Rígh agus dóibh féin do gach leath roimhe sin.

Lá naon ionna dhiaigh sin do¹⁰ comóradh¹¹ fleadh m(h)óradh-bhal¹² le Conchubhar an Eamhuin mhín-áluinn mhacha, ionnus gur ba súgach, soimheanmnach, meadhar-chaoim na slóigh. D' éirgeadar aois ciúil¹³ agus óirfide agus ealadhna na Cóige¹⁴ Ollta(i)ghe do ghabháil an duan, agus an dreachta, agus an draoidheachta¹⁵ molta, a ceraobha coimhneasa, agus an géaga geinealaigh a bhfiadhnaise an Rígh agus maithe na Cóige.¹⁴ Agus asiad so na fileadha ró éirigh ann sin iodhon, Cathfach¹⁶ caomhdhraoi, agus Geanán Gruadh-sholas mac Cathfaidh,¹⁷ Misdeadhna mac Aim(h)-irgin, Feircheirtne file, agus Breicne mac Cairbre Ciunn-léith.

¹ For Chóigidh. ² The MS. is "beanchaointeach," for which we have adopted "bancháinte," from Windisch's Text. ³ The MS. is "fhiach." ⁴ "Conuill" for "Congail." See note 4, page 1. ⁵ MS., "adubhramair." ⁶ The MS. is "Leabharchám." ⁷ MS., "buanachta." ⁸ MS., "ahalbuin." ⁹ MS., "mhuinntir." ¹⁰ The Glen Masan MS. begins at this word. ¹¹ MS., "cómhómóradh." ¹² MS., "móradhbhall." ¹³ Aos-ciúil (musicians). ¹⁴ Cógidh. ¹⁵ MS., "an draoidheachta." ¹⁶ Cathba. ¹⁷ "Cathbadh" is the gen. of "Cathba."

her; and Conchobar put her into a fort apart, with ¹ a tutor and nurse to rear her; and no one in ² the Province durst go into her presence except her tutor and her nurse and Conchobar's conversation-woman, who was called Lebacham. She continued under this rule until she was marriageable; and grew in beauty above the women of her own time.

It happened on a certain day, in time of snow, that her tutor killed a calf for food for her;³ and when the calf's blood was spilled on the snow, a black raven lighted ⁴ to drink it. And when Deirdre observed this, she said to Lebacham that she would like to have a husband having the three colours she saw—that is, his hair of the colour of the raven, his cheeks of the colour of the calf's blood, and his skin of the colour of snow. "There is such a man of Conchobar's household, whose name is Naesi, the son of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, son of Rudhraighe Mor," from whom came Conchobar, as we have said above. "If that be so, Lebacham," said Deirdre, "I beseech thee, send him to converse with me privately." Lebacham disclosed that matter to Naesi. Then came Naesi secretly to meet Deirdre. And Deirdre told him how much she loved him from the report she had heard of him, and asked him to take her away by stealth from Conchobar. Naesi consented,⁵ but reluctantly, for fear of Conchobar. Then Naesi and his two brothers, namely, Ainle and Ardan, and three times fifty warriors along with them, journeyed to Alba,⁶ where they obtained a holding⁷ for military service from the King of Alba, until he had received an account of the beauty of Deirdre, and sought her as wife to himself. Great wrath took hold of Naesi on account of this, and he departed with his brothers from Alba, and came to an isle of the sea,⁸ having fled with Deirdre after they and the King's forces had engaged in many conflicts.

On a certain day thereafter, a feast of great magnificence was prepared by Conchobar in the softly beautiful Emain Macha, at which the people were joyful, in high spirits, and very merry. The musicians, singers, and poets arose to sing their songs, and strains, and famed incantations, and (to repeat) their trees of affinity and branches of genealogy in presence of the king and the nobles of the Province. And the following are the bards who then arose, namely, Cathbad, the generous druid, and Genan of the shining countenance, son of Cathbad, Misdeadha, son of Aimbergin, Fercertne the bard, and Breienc the son of Cairbre of the grey head.

¹ Lit. "and a tutor," etc. ² Lit. "of the Province." ³ Lit. "On a certain day, it happened to her tutor to kill a calf [on] a snowy day for food for her." ⁴ Lit. "stooped down." ⁵ Lit. "Naesi gave his consent to that." ⁶ "Alba," gen. "Alban," dat. and acc. "Albain." ⁷ *i.e.*, "Land of maintenance" in return for military service. ⁸ *i.e.*, "sea-girt."

As ann sin do labha(i)r Conchubar do ghuth árdmhor sholus ghlan, agus aseatdh adubhairt : “A óga agus a mhaithe Uladh,” ar se, “an aithnid(h) dibh lochd, na ainimh, ná uéreasbhuidh oruibh féin anois?”¹ “Ní h-aithnid(h), a rígh agus a thighearna,” ar siad. “Ní mar sin damhsa,” ar Conchubar ; “as aithnid(h) dlamb uéreasbhuidh mhór oruibh, iodhon, trí Coimle gaisge na nGaoidhiol² do bheith ann bhúr neágn(h)ais, iodhon, trí mic naisle adhmhara³ Uisnig(h), mic Conuill⁴ Cláiringnig(h), iodhon, Naoise, Ainne, agus Ardán, do bheith annuigh⁵ ar son aon mhná san domhan ; agus garab adhbhar rígh Naoise mac Uisneach féin, agus gar chosnamh féin agus a dhis dearbhráthar leath Alban le neart a lámh agus le cruas a celaidehiomh.”⁶ “A rígh agus a thighearna,” ar éach, “as fada ó dearamaisne sin, dá léigeadh an eagla dhuinn a rádh : óir do choisneoidis⁷ an triar sin Cóige Uladh uile an ághuidh gach Cóige⁸ eile an Eirinn, dá mbeadh nách éirgeochaidis Olltaig[h] leó, óir is leómhan⁹ ar loinne agus ar chalm-acht, agus bithaíra neimhmíche gach fear diobh.” “Maiseadh,” ar Conchubar, “cuiridhse¹⁰ feasa agus teachta ar a ceionn go h-Alban.”¹¹ “Cia reachas¹² d’á n-íarraidh?” ar maithe Ula(dh). “D’f(h)eadarsa,” ar Conchubar, “gar do gheasaibh Naoise gan teacht go h-Eirinn acht le Feargus mac Rosa Rua(i)dh, mic Rughraoi¹³ nó le Conall Cearnach, nó le Cuchulainn ;¹⁴ agus aithneochad cia dhíobh sin le na h-annsa mé anois.”¹⁵ Agus rug Conall Cearnach¹⁶ ar fód fa leith, agus aseatdh adubhairt ris : “A rígh mhíleadh, a Chonaill,” (ar se), “créad do dhéanta friom dá ceuirinn a ccoinne mhaca h-Uisneach thú, agus a míleadh dhamh, ní nár fhóbras a dhéanamh?” “Ní b(h)ás aon-duine¹⁷ ambáin do thiocfadh de sin,” (ar Conall) ; “acht gach neach ar a mbéaruinsi do Olltachaibh, ní reachadh uaim gan b(h)ás d’ inírt a(i)r.” “As fíor sin,” ar Conchubar ; “as anois¹⁸ thuigimse garab annsa leat clann Uisneach ná me féin.” Agus cuirios¹⁹ Conall uaidh, agus do chuir fios ar Chuchulainn²⁰ chuige ; agus aseatdh adubhairt ris : “A Chuchulainn,”²¹ (ar se), “dá ceuirinn a ccoinne chloinne h-Uisneach t(h)ú, agus a míleadh dhamh, nídh nar fhóbras a dleanamh, créad do dhéanta riom?”²² “Do bheirim fá m’²³ bhreithir,” ar Cuchulainn²⁴ dá ndéarn(t)a sin, dá siortha gus an Innia Iartharraig(h)²⁵ soir náchar²⁶ dhíon duít e gan tuitim le m’ láimhse ó ngíomh²⁷ sin.” “As fíor sin,” ar Conchubar, “tuigimse nach ionmhuin leat mé féin.” Agus tugadh Feargus chuige ann sin, agus d’

¹ MS., “annois.” ² Gaoidheal. ³ MS., “adhbhara.” ⁴ “Conuill” for “Congail.” See note 4, page 422. ⁵ MS., “annuigh.” ⁶ a celaideamh. ⁷ MS., “do choisneoidis.” ⁸ Cóigidh. ⁹ MS., “leomhuin.” ¹⁰ MS., “cuiridhse.” ¹¹ MS., “go halbuin.” ¹² reachas. ¹³ For Rudhraighe. ¹⁴ For Cuchulainn. ¹⁵ MS., “annois.” ¹⁶ MS., “Cearnach.” ¹⁷ MS., “aonduine.” ¹⁸ MS., “annois.” ¹⁹ “cuireas.” ²⁰ MS., “Chomhchulainn.” ²¹ MS., “Chomhchulainn.” ²² MS., “riomh.” ²³ MS., “fám.” ²⁴ For Cuchulainn. ²⁵ MS., “íartharraig.” ²⁶ MS., “nach ar.” ²⁷ MS., “ón ngíomh sin.”

It was then that Conchobar raised his lofty, light-clear voice, and this was what he said, "Ye young men and nobles of Ulster," said he, "know ye of any fault, or blemish, or want that you now have?" "We know not any, O! king and lord," said they. "It is not so with me," said Conchobar; "I know of a great want you have, namely, that the three torches of valour of the Gael are absent from you; that is, that the three noble valiant sons of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, namely, Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan should be in exile on account of any woman in the world, and that Naesi the son of Uisnech is fit to be a king, and that he and his two brothers have defended the half of Alba by the might of their hands and the hardness of their swords." "O! king and lord," said the rest, "it is long since we would have said that if we had not been afraid¹ to say it; for these three would defend the whole province of Ulster against every other province in Erin, although the men of Ulster should not rise with them, for a lion in valour and prowess and a serpent in venom is each of them."² "If that be so," said Conchobar, "send ye messages and messengers for them to Alba." "Who will go to bring them?" said the nobles of Ulster. "I know," said Conchobar, "that it is one of the *geasa*³ of Naesi not to come to Erin except with Fergus, son of Rossa the Red, son of Rudhraighe, or with Conall Cernach,⁴ or with Cuchulainn; and I will know now which of these three loves me most." And he took Conall Cernach into a place apart, and this is what he said unto him, "Warrior-king, O! Conall," said he, "what wouldst thou do unto me if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and that they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "It is not the death of one man alone that would result from that," said Conall, "but none of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, would escape from me⁵ without being put to death." "That is true," said Conchobar, "it is now that I understand that the sons⁶ of Uisnech are more dear to thee than myself." And he sent Conall away,⁷ and requested Cuchulainn to be brought unto him; and this is what he said unto him—"Cuchulainn," said he, "if I should send thee for the sons³ of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do—what wouldst thou do unto me?" "I pledge my word," said Cuchulainn, "that if thou wouldst do that, shouldst thou seek eastward

¹ Lit., "if fear had allowed us." ² Lit., "each man of them." ³ The *geasa* were solemn injunctions, which those upon whom they were laid were under obligations of honour to fulfil. ⁴ *i.e.*, "Conall the victorious." ⁵ Lit., "but every one of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, he would not escape from me without being put to death." ⁶ Lit., "children," and always. ⁷ Lit., "he sent Conall from him."

f(h)iafraigh de: “Créad do dhéanta ríom,¹ a Fhearguis, dá ceuirinn a ccoinne chlainne h-Uisneach thú, agus a milleadh dhamh, ní nar fhóbras do dhéanamh?” “Ní gheallaimse,” ar Feargus. “go rachuin fá t’f(h)uilse² na fá t’f(h)eóil;³ gidheadh ní bhfuil Olltach eile ar ambearuin nach fágaidh brón báis agus beag-shaoghail⁴ uaim.” “As fíor sin,” ar Conchubar, “is tusa reachas ann; agus gluais reomhad⁵ amáireach, óir is leat thiofaid; agus ag te(a)cht a ttír dhuít an Éirinn d’éis teacht ó Albain duit, gabh go tigh Bhorraigh(h) mic Cáinte; agus tabhair do bhriathar damhsa go ceuirfeá⁶ clann Uisneach gan f(h)uireach, gan chor, gan chomairce, go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha an lá thiofaid go h-Éirinn.” Iar san⁷ tángadar riompa⁸ do ’n dúnadh; agus d’innis Feargus dóibh e féin do dhul san turas sin. As ann sin do labhair Conchubhar le Borrach mac Cáinte, agus aseadh adubhairt: “A Bhorraigh,”⁹ ar se, “a bhfuil¹⁰ fleadh agad damhsa?” “Atá go deimhin,” ar Borrach, “agus níor bhféidir liom a h-íomchar¹¹ chugad, agus do b’fhéidir¹² liom a déanamh.” “Maiseadh,” ar Conchubhar, tabhair d’F(h)eargus í ar ngabháil anoir dó, óir is do gheasaibh Fhearguis gan fleadh do dhiúlta(dh).” Do rugadar as an oidheche sin agus d’éirig(h) Feargus go moch ar na mháireach, agus ní rug leis acht a dhías mhac féin, iodhon, Iollann Fíonn, agus Buinne Borbruadh, agus Cuillion(n), giolla na h-iabhraigh¹³ agus a n-iabhrach¹⁴ féin, agus ní h-aithristear a sgeala no go rángadar daingion¹⁵ mhaca h-Uisneach, iodhon Loch Eitche an Albáin. Agus as amhla do bhádar clann Uisneach agus trí fian-bhotha¹⁶ folachta aco; agus an bhoth ionna mbruithidis a bpronn, ní h-innte do chaithidis í, agus an bhoth ionna ccaithidis, ní h-innte do chodlaidis. Do chuaidh Feargus d’ionnsáidhe¹⁷ an ghleana, agus do léig a ghlaodh ghuithbhinn mhaoidhte as, gur chlos fá na críochaibh ba c[h]oinhneasa dhó mucalladh¹⁸ na mór ghlaodh(i)dh sin. Agus is amhla do bhí Naoise agus Déirdre an tan sin, agus ceannchaomh Chonchubhair, iodhon, an táipéis eadtorrtha¹⁹ agus iad d’a h-imirt. Do chuaila Naoise an ghlaodh, agus adubhairt: “Ad chluinim glaodh²⁰ Éirionnaig(h),” ar se. D’aithin Déirdre an ghlaodh, agus do cheil í. Léigios Feargus an dara glaodh; agus adubhairt Naoise aris gur ghlaodh Éirionnaig(h) í. “Ní glaodh Éirionnaig(h) so,” ar Déirdre, “acht glaodh Albanaig(h).” Do léig Feargus

¹ M.S., “ríom.” ² M.S., “fíd tfuilse.” ³ M.S., “fíd tfeoil.” ⁴ M.S., “beagshaoghail.” ⁵ romhad ⁶ M.S., “go ceuirfi.” ⁷ sin. ⁸ rompa. ⁹ M.S., “A Bhorraigh.” ¹⁰ M.S., “an bhfuil.” ¹¹ M.S., “a h-íompehar.” ¹² M.S., “dob fhéidir.” ¹³ iar. ¹⁴ M.S., “na h-iabhraidhe.” ¹⁵ M.S., “an niabhrach.” ¹⁶ daingean (stronghold). ¹⁷ M.S., “Fionabhotha.” ¹⁸ d’ ionnsaighie. ¹⁹ Macalla. ²⁰ eatorra. ²¹ M.S., “ghlaodh.”

to Western India, it would not protect thee from falling by my hand for that deed." "That is true," said Conchobar, "I understand that thou lovest me not." And Fergus was then brought unto him, and he enquired of him, "What wouldst thou do unto me, Fergus, if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "I promise not," said Fergus, "that I would touch thy blood or thy flesh; nevertheless there is not another Ulsterman whom I could lay hold of, who would not get the sorrow of death and shortness of life from me." "True is that," said Conchobar; "it is thou that must go for them; and move forward to-morrow, for it is with thee that they will come. And when thou landest in Erin after coming from Alba, go to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte;¹ and pledge thy word to me that thou wilt send the sons of Uisnech without delay, without covenant, and without protection to Emain Macha the day they will come to Erin." Thereafter they came forward into the dwelling, and Fergus told that he was himself to go on that expedition.² It was then that Conchobar spoke to Borrach the son of Cainte, and this was what he said—"Borrach," said he, "hast thou a feast for me?" "I have, indeed," replied Borrach; "and I am not able to bring it to thee, although³ I was able to prepare it." "If that be so," said Conchobar, "give it to Fergus when he arrives from the east; for it is of Fergus' *geasa* not to refuse a feast." They set off that same night; and Fergus rose early next morning, and took none with him except his two sons, namely, Illann the Fair and Buinne Borbruadh,⁴ and Cuilenn the bargeman, and the barge itself; and tidings are not told of them until they reached the fastness of the sons of Uisnech, namely, Loch Etive in Alba. And it was thus that the sons of Uisnech were—they had three hunting-booths, and the booth in which they cooked their food, it was not in it that they ate it; and the booth in which they ate it, it was not in it that they slept. Fergus went into the glen, and raised his sweet-voiced warning cry, until there was heard throughout the neighbouring bounds the echo of that great cry. And it was thus that Naesi and Deirdre were at that time—they had the *cenncaem* of Conchobar, that is, the chess-board, between them, and were playing on it. Naesi heard the cry, and said, "I hear the cry of a man of Erin," said he. Deirdre recognised the cry, and concealed it. Fergus gave a second cry; and Naesi said

¹ "Cainte," signifies "satirist," "satirical poet." ² *i.e.*, for the sons of Uisnech. ³ Lit., "and." ⁴ *i.e.*, "Buinne, the Fierce red."

an treas ghlaodh, agus d'aithnigheadar uile gurab e Feargus do bhí ann; agus adubhairt Naoise le h-Ardán dul ionna choinne. Agus adubhairt Déirdre gur aithin sí féin an chéad ghlaodh ó Fheargus. “Créad fár cheilis sin oruinn?” ar Naoise. “Aislinge ad chonnarc,” ar si, “iodhon trí h-eóin do theacht chuguinn ó Eamhuín M[h]acha agus trí bolguinn¹ meala do thabhairt leo chuguinn, agus na bolguim meala d’ f(h)agbhail aguinn, agus trí bolguim d’ ar bhfuil do bhreith leo nainn ionna nionad.” “Créad an bhreith atá agad ar an aislinge² sin, a inghion?”³ ar Naoise. “Atá,” (ar Déirdre, “Feargus do theacht chuguinn le teachtaireacht siothchana aga déanamh, agus Conchubhar ar bhúr tti, óir is millse ná nil teachtaireacht shíothchána.” “Eist,”⁴ ar Naoise, “agus is fada atá Feargus san bport,⁵ agus, a ‘Ardáin, éirigh ar a chionn.” Gluaisios Ardán roimhe nó gó ráinigh mar araibh Feargus, agus tug teora póg dó go na mhacaibh. Agus rug leis iad mar a raibh Naoise, Déirdre, agus Ainle, agus tugadar poga go dil agus go diachra d’ F(h)eargus go na mhacaibh; agus d’ f(h)iafraigheadar sgeala Éirionn⁶ de, agus go mór mhór sgeala Chóige Ula(dh). “Asiad sgeala is féar aguinn,” ar Feargus, “iodhon, Conchubhar do m’⁷ chursa a ccóraigibh, agus a slánuibh siothchána ar bhar cceannsa, agus e féin do bheith dílios tairise dhíbh, agus atá mo bhriathar ormsa fa’n⁸ (t)slánuigheacht sin do chomhaill.”⁹ “Ní dulta dhóibh ann sin,” (ar Déirdre), “óir is mó a tighearnas féin an Albuinn¹⁰ ná tighearnas Chonchubhair an Éirinn.” “As féar radharc an dúthchais ná sin uile,” (ar Feargus); “óir ní h-aobhinn do neach [ge] maith mór a rath agus inbhe¹¹ muna bhfaicfeadh a dhúthchas gach laoi.” “As fíor sin,” (ar Naoise); “agus is annsa liomsa ‘Eire ná Alba, acht gidh mó mo thighearnas an Albain.” “As daingion¹² díbhse mo bhriatharsa agus mo shlánaigheacht,” ar Feargus. “Is daingion,”¹² ar Naoise; agus ní do dheóin Dhéirdre adubhairt Naoise sin, agus do bhí agá thoirniosg ar Naoise dul go h-Éirinn d’ eagla Chonchubhair agus Olltach, óir ba dearbh le gurab le rún ceilge do chuir Conchubhar Feargus d’a niarraidh. Tug Feargus a bhriathar dóibh dá mbeidis fir ‘Éirionn ar tí an docha(i)r agus anionnarbhtha¹³ nachar¹⁴ dhaingion dóibh sgiath¹⁵ na cloidhiomh¹⁶ ná cathbhar uaidhe féin. “Atá a fhios sin agamsa,” ar Naoise; “agus reachamaoid leat.” Gluaisighid riompa¹⁷ iar san;¹⁸ agus ní h-aithristear an imthe(a)chta go rángadar go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte. Agus d’ f(h)euch Déirdre tar a h-ais ar chríochaibh na h-Alban, agus adubhairt an laoi(dh) mar leanas :

¹ bolgaim, nom. pl. of bolgam (sip). ² MS., “aislinnge.” ³ inghean.
⁴ “Eist” doubtful. ⁵ sa bport. ⁶ ‘Eireann. ⁷ MS., “dom.” ⁸ MS., “fán.”
⁹ chomhalladh. ¹⁰ Albain. ¹¹ MS., inbhe. ¹² daingean. ¹³ MS., “a n-ionnarbhtha.” ¹⁴ MS., “nach ar.” ¹⁵ MS., “sgiaith.” ¹⁶ claidheamh.
¹⁷ rompa. ¹⁸ sin.

again that it was the cry of a man of Erin. "That is not the cry of a man of Erin," said Deirdre, "but the cry of a man of Alba." Fergus gave the third cry, and they all recognised that it was Fergus, and Naesi said to Ardan to go to meet him. And Deirdre said that she recognised the first cry from Fergus. "Why didst thou conceal that from us?" said Naesi. "A dream which I have had," she said, "to wit, that three birds came to us from Emain Macha, and brought with them for us three sips of honey, and left the three sips of honey with us and took away three sips of our blood in their stead." "What opinion hast thou (formed) as to that dream, Princess?" said Naesi. "My opinion is," replied Deirdre, "that Fergus has come to offer to us a message of peace, and that Conchobar has a design against you: for sweeter than honey is a message of peace." "Hearken!" said Naesi, "Fergus' ship is in the port, and Ardan, arise thou, to meet him." Ardan went forward until he came where Fergus was, and gave three kisses to him and to his sons. And he brought him with him to where Naesi, Deirdre, and Ainnle were; and they gave kisses affectionately and earnestly to Fergus and to his sons; and he asked of them tidings of Erin, and more especially the tidings of the province of Ulster. "The best tidings we have," said Fergus, "are that Conchobar has sent me for you with covenants and guarantees of peace, and that he is himself faithful and kindly disposed towards you; and my word is pledged in regard to the fulfilment of this guaranty." "It is not meet for them to go thither," said Deirdre, "for their own lordship in Alba is greater than Conchobar's lordship in Erin. "Better," said Fergus, "is the sight of one's native country than all that; for one is not happy however great may be his prosperity and state if he does not see his native country every day." "True is that," said Naesi, "although my lordship in Alba be greater." "Sure unto you are my word and guaranty," said Fergus. "They are sure," replied Naesi; and it was not with Deirdre's consent that Naesi said that; and she was forbidding Naesi to go to Erin for fear of Conchobar and the men of Ulster; for she was sure that it was with a treacherous design that Conchobar sent Fergus for them. Fergus pledged his word unto them that if the men of Erin were intending their injury and destruction, neither sword nor helmet would protect them from himself. "I know that," said Naesi; "and we will go with thee." After that they set off, and their journeyings are not told until they came to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte. And Deirdre looked behind her at the coasts of Alba, and uttered the following lay:—

Ionmhuin tír, an tír úd shoir—
Alba go na h-iongantaibh ;
Nocha ttiocfainn¹ aiste alé,
Muna ttagainn le Naoise.

Ionmhuin Dún Fiódh(a), is ionmhuin Dún Fionn
'S is² ionmhuin [an] Dún ós [a] ceionn ;
Ionmhuin Inis Dróighin de,
'S is² ionmhuin Dún Suibhne.

Coill Chuanna ! 'O 'n Choill Chuanna.
Mar a bhfuilid uisgeadha fuara ;
Aoibhinn do bhadhas an tan,
Agus Naoise an oirear³ Albán

Gleann Caoin ! 'O 'n Gleann Caoin !
Do chodlainn fá m' earradh chaoimh
Íasg is eisfheoil [is saill] brúic⁴
Fá h-í mo chúid an Gleann Caoin !

Gleann Masáin ! 'O 'n Gleann Masáin !
Ard achreamh, geal a ghasáin ;⁵
Do ghníodhmaois codladh corrach,
'Os Inbhear mongach Masáin⁶

Loch Eitche ! 'O 'n Loch Eitche !
Ann do thógbhas mo chéad t(h)ig(h) ;
Aluinn a fhíodh ar néirg(h)e
Baile⁷ gréine a Loch Eitche.

Gleann 'Orchaoin ! 'O 'n Gleann 'Orchaoin !
Fá h-e an gleann díreach dromchaoin ;
Níor uallcha⁸ fear a aoise
Ná Naoise an Gleann 'Orchaoin.

Gleann na Ruadh !⁹ 'O 'n Gleann na Ruadh !⁹
Mo ghean ar a bhfear¹⁰ dár dual ;
Binn guth cuaiche ós craoibh chruim
ar an druim¹¹ ós Gleann na Ruadh !

¹ MS., "noch an ttiocfainn." ² MS., "'S us," or "'S as." ³ MS., "oirthe-ear." ⁴ MS., "broic." ⁵ MS., "a mhasáin ;" but the Glen Masan MS. shows that "a ghasáin" is the correct reading. ⁶ The MS. has "os monga Gleanna Masáin." The Glen Masan MS. has "'Os Inber mungach Masáin." ⁷ The Glen Masan MS. has "Buaille." ⁸ MS., "Uallach." ⁹ MS., "ruag." ¹⁰ MS., "ar an bhfear." ¹¹ MS., "ar an ndruim."

Dear is the land, yonder eastern land—
 Alba, with its wonders ;
 I would not have come hither thence
 If I had not come with Naesi !

Dear is Dun Fiodha, and dear Dun Finn,
 And dear is the Dun above them ;
 Dear is Inis Draegen, too,
 And dear is Dun Suibhné.

Coill Cuanna ! O Coill Cuanna !
 Where there are cooling springs ;
 Happy was I then wont to be
 With Naesi in Alba's bounds.

Glen Caen ! O Glen Caen !
 I would sleep beneath my soft covering ;
 Fish, venison, and badger's fat—
 This was my food in Glen Caen.

Glen Masán ! O Glen Masán !
 High its sorrel, fair its grasses ;
 We slept our sleep unsteady
 On grassy Inver Masán.

Loch Etive ! O Loch Etive !
 'Twas there I reared my first house ;
 Lovely its woods on rising

Glen Orchain ! O Glen Orchain !
 It was the straight glen of smooth ridge ;
 Not more gallant was a man of his age
 Than Naesi in Glen Orchain.

Glen of the Roes !¹ O Glen of the Roes !
 My love to him who is its heir ;
 Sweet is the cuckoo's voice on bending bough
 On the ridge above the Glen of the Roes !

¹ "Gleann na ruadh" (Glen of the roes) is "Glend da ruadh" (Glen of the two roes) in the Glen Masan MS. This glen is understood to be "Glen-darual." In "Gleann na ruadh," the final *n* of the article disappears by assimilation with the following *r*.

Ionmhuin Inis Droighin de,
 Agus a uisge gainmhe ;
 Go nach (t)tiocfainn aisd ¹ alé,
Acht muna ttiginn le Naoise.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) *sin* tainigh Feargus agus clann Uisnech go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte mar aon le Déirdre, agus tug Borrach póga dóibh go dil agus go diachra. “Atá fleadh ² agam duit, a Fhearguis,” ar Borrach, “agus is geas duit *gan* a díultadh.” O d’chuala Feargus sin, do rin(neadh) rothnuall corera dhe o bhonn go bathas. “As olc do ghníodh tú *sin*, a Bhorraig(h),” ar se, “agus Conchubhar ar ccur mo bhréithir ormsa clann Uisneach do chur *gan* oireasadh ³ go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha an lá thiocfaidis an Eirinn.” Agus d’f(h)iafraigh ⁴ Feargus do Naoise: “Créad [do] d(h)eantar uime *sin*,” ar se. “Deantar,” ar Déirdre, “a rógla agadsa clann Uisneach do thréigion nó fleadh do chaithiomh.” “Ní threigfeadh mise iad,” ar Feargus; “acht cuirfeadh mo dhís mhac féin leó, iodhon, Iollann Fionn agus Buinne Borbruadh.” “Dar mo bhréithir,” ar Naoise, “ní beag liom féin *sin*, óir ní neach eile do chosain ⁵ mé riamh acht me féin.” Agus do ghluais Naoise ó’n láthraig(h) le feirg; agus do lean Déirdre, Ainnle, agus Ardan e, agus dís mhac Fheargusa. Agus d’f(h)ág-bhadar Feargus go dubhach dob(h)rónach, acht amháin gur *ba* dearbh leis dá mbeidis cúig ⁶ Coige Eirionn ar aon láthair nách [t]tiocfaidh dhiobh a choimeirce ⁷ féin do bhriseadh.

Dála chloinne h-Uisneach, do ghluaiseadar riompa ⁸ an athghairid gacha conaire agus gacha caoimheolais; agus adubhairt Déirdre: “Do bhéaruinn féin cómhairle mhaith díbh.” “Cá comhairle *sin*?” ar siad. “Dul go h-Inis Cuillinn idir Eirinn agus Albain anocht, agus fanamhuin innte go ccaithfeadh Feargus an f[h]leadh úd; agus is comhaill bréithir d’Fheargus *sin*, agus fós is uireasbhuidh dhibhse e.” Do labhair clann Fheargusa, agus aseadh adubhradar: “Is ag rádh uile linne *sin*, a Dhéirdre, mar nách biadh ionnainn coimeirce ⁹ do dhéanamh, gion go mbiadh bhúr ecómhhaithse do láimh ag cosnamh linn, agus bréithir Fhearguis maille ris.” “Maing tháinig leis an bréithir ¹⁰ *sin*,” ar Déirdre, “agus gur thréig Feargus ar fhleadh sinn;” agus adubhairt an laoidh ¹¹:

¹ aiste. ² MS., “fleadha. ³ MS., “oireasamh.” ⁴ MS., “dfiafraidh.”
⁵ MS., “chosnaimh.” ⁶ MS., “chúig.” ⁷ chomairce. ⁸ rompa. ⁹ comairce.
¹⁰ MS., “an mbréithir.” ¹¹ MS., “laoidhe.”

Dear is Inis Draegen,¹ too,
 And its stream with sandy bed ; ²
 I would not have come hither hence
 If I had not come with Naesi.³

After that lay, Fergus and the sons of Uisnech came to the house of Borrach, the son of Cainte, and Deirdre along with them ; and Borrach kissed them fondly and earnestly. "I have a feast for thee, Fergus," said Borrach ; "and it is an obligation of honour on thee not to refuse it." When Fergus heard this, he became a crimson mass from the foot-sole to the face. "Ill hast thou done that, Borrach," said he, "and that Conchobar has bound me under solemn promise that I should send the sons of Uisnech to Emain Macha without delay the day they came to Erin." And Fergus asked of Naesi, "What is to be done regarding that?" said he. "Let this be done," said Deirdre—"Thou hast thy choice, to forsake the sons of Uisnech, or to partake of the feast."⁴ "I shall not forsake them," said Fergus ; "but I will send my own two sons with them, namely, Illann the Fair and Buinne the Fierce Red." "Upon my word," said Naesi, "I think that not little, for it is not any other that has ever defended me but myself." And Naesi moved from the spot with wrath ; and Deirdre, Ainnle, and Ardan, and the two sons of Fergus followed him. And they left Fergus behind them sad and sorrowful, only that he was certain that if the five Provinces of Erin were assembled on one spot, they would not be able to break his guaranty.

As to the sons of Uisnech, they went forward by every nearest way and kindly information ; and Deirdre said, "I would myself give you good counsel." "What is that counsel?" said they. "To go to the Island of Cuillinn, between Erin and Alba, to-night, and stay there until Fergus will eat of that feast ; and that will be a fulfilling by Fergus of his word, and besides it is needful for you." The sons of Fergus spoke, and what they said was—"That is saying evil of us, Deirdre, as if we were not able to give protection, though such good hands as yours were not protecting along with us, and the word of Fergus besides." "Alas ! that we have come hither relying on that word," said Deirdre, "and that Fergus has forsaken us for a feast ;" and she uttered this lay :—

¹ Now "Inis Draighneach" (the Island of Thorns) in Loch Awe. ² The Glen Masan MS. has "a uisge ingainim glan" (its water in pure sand). ³ For "le Naoise," the Glen Masan MS. has "lem inmain" — "le m' ionmhain" (with my dear or beloved one), the last word of the lay being thus, as usual, the same as the first word. ⁴ As these are not alternatives, there seems to be a mistake in the text. O'Flanagan's version has, "do rogha agat-sa, mic Uisnech do thréigion no an fhleadh" (thou hast thy choice, to forsake the children of Uisnech or the feast).

Mairg tháinig le breithir mhir
 Fheargusa m(h)ic R(o)igh¹ ró-ghil ;
 Ní dhéanadh² me acht ró chrádh dhe—
 Uch is uch ann mo chróidhe !

Mo chróidhe ionna chró chumha,
 Atà anois³ fá mhór phudhar ;⁴
 Mo thruagh na maca maithe !
 Tángadar bhúr ttiughlaithe.⁵

Ná h-abair [sin], a Dhéirdre dhian,
 A bhean is gile ná an ghrian,
 Muna ttígh Feargus go ndáil ngairid,
 Cian bhus⁶ buan a bhiothmairg.

Faráor⁷ is fada liom sin,
 Bhúr ccéim anocht go h-Eamhuin—
 Bhúr tteacht a h-Albain g(h)la(i)n ghrianaig(h),
 Nocha liomsa is lánmhairg.

A h-ait(h)le na laoi(dhe) sin tångadar go Fionn-charn⁸ na forfhaire ar Sliabh Fuaid, agus d'f(h)an Deirdre d'a néis⁹ ag ainfhios dóibh ; agus do thu't a tóirchim suain agus codlata uirre¹⁰ tre thuirse. Agus do mhothaig(h) Naoise gur fhágfadh¹¹ se Déirdre d'an éis, agus d'f(h)ill uirre.¹² Agus ró cirigh as a colla. "Créad an mhoillse do rin(n)is, a Ríoghan?" ar Naoise. "Róm lúghe a suan," ar si, "agus tarfas¹³ fis fáthach agus aisling ádhuathmhar iongantach dhomh ann, iodhón, gan acheann ar cheachtar agaibhse a ttriur, iona ar Iollann Fhionn, agus a cheann féin ar Bhuinne Borbruadh, agus gan a chongnamh libhse ; agus do rin(n) an laoi(dh) :

Truagh an táidhbhse tarfas¹³ dhamh,
 A cheathrar f[h]eata fhionn-ghlan,
 Gan cheann uaibh ar cheachtar dhe,
 Gan chongnamh fir re chéile.

Nochar¹⁴ chan do bheul acht olc,
 A bhean ró-áluin eadrocht,
 Neimh do bheoil thana fhann
 Ar ghallaibh¹⁵ mara Manann.

¹ The MS. is "Rígh ;" but other versions have "Roigh," the name of Fergus' father. ² dhéanfadh. ³ MS., "annois." ⁴ MS., "phudhair." ⁵ MS., "bhúr ttíodhlaithe." ⁶ is. ⁷ MS., "fairíor." ⁸ MS., "Fionncharnna." ⁹ MS., "dá ndéis." ¹⁰ MS., "uirthe." ¹¹ MS., "fhágabh." ¹² MS., "uirthe." ¹³ MS., "tarffas." ¹⁴ MS., "Noch ar." ¹⁵ The MS. has "ar dhallán mara Manann."

Alas ! to have come on the wanton word
 Of Fergus, Roigh's son, the Fair ;
 I shall not get ¹ aught but sorrow of it,
 Uch and uch ! within my heart.

My heart a clod of sorrow
 Is this night, 'tis great distress ;
 Woe is me ! ye goodly sons,
 The fulness of your days is come.

Say not so, O ! Deirdre keen,
 Thou woman fairer than the sun ;
 If Fergus comes not with short delay,
 Long and lasting will be the constant woe.

Alas ! I deem it long,
 Your step this night to Emain ;
 Your coming from bright and sunny Alba
 Not to me, 'tis full woe.

After this lay, they came to Finn-charn² of the watch-tower on the Mountain of Fuad, and Deirdre tarried behind them unobserved ; and a deep sleep and slumber fell on her from weariness. And Naesi noticed that he had left Deirdre behind him, and he turned back for her. "What tarrying is this that thou hast made, Princess ?" said Naesi. "I lay down in sleep," she replied, "and a terrible vision and a horrid strange dream appeared unto me, to wit, that his head was not on any of you three, nor on Illann the Fair, and that his own head was on Buinne Borbrudh, and that his help was not with you ;" and she made this lay :—

Woeful the vision that hath appeared unto me,
 Ye four stately, fair-bright (sons) ;
 His head was not on one of you,
 And none helping the other.

Thy mouth speaks naught but ill,
 Thou woman fairest, bright ;
 The venom of thy thin delicate lips
 (Be) against the strangers of the Sea of Manannan !

¹ Lit. "do," or "make."

² "The White Cairn."

Do chiosa a cheann ar Bhuinne,
 'O 'se¹ a shaoghal is faide—
 A cheann ar Bhuinne Borbruadh,
 Nocha liom anocht is truagh.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin do ghluaiseadar riompa go h-'Ard-na-soileach, ris aráidhtear Ardmacha andiu²; agus adubhairt Déirdre: "As fuath³ liom an nidh ad chíim sonn," ar si. "Créad sin, a Rioghan?" ar Naoise. "Do nealsa féin ad chiú ós do chionn san aér,⁴ agus is neul fola e." Agus adubhairt Deirdre: "Do bhearfainn féin comhairle mhaith dhíbh, a chlann Uisneach." "Cá cómhairle sin?" ar siad. "Dul go Dún Dealga(i)n anocht, mar a bhfuil Cúchuloinn, agus teacht a maireach mar aon ris a cceann Chonchubhair." "'Ó nách (bh)fuil eagla oruinn," ar Naoise, "ní dhéanam an chómhairle sin," ar se; agus do ronnas an laoi(dh) mar aon:

A Naoise, dearc ar do néal,
 Do chiú sonna⁵ sa náer⁶—
 Do chiú sonn ós Eamhuín uaine,⁷
 Fóirnéal na fola⁸ flannruaidh.

Ró ghabh bíodhga treas an neal,
 Do chiú uaim ann sa náer⁹
 As cosmhuil re fód fola
 An néal uathmhar iomthana

Do bhearuinn cómhairle dhíbh,
 A mhaca áille Uisneach,
 Gan dul go h-Eamhuín anocht,
 Tre bhfuil oruibh do ghuasacht.

Rachmaoidne go Dún Dealga(i)n,
 Mar a bhfuil Cú gach céarda¹⁰
 Tiocfamaoid a maireach an(d)eas
 Mar aon is Cú na ccaomhchleas.

Do ba annamh riamh roimhe,
 A ua rathmha[i]r Rudhraighe,¹¹
 Gan ar mbeith ar aon sgéal de,
 Mise is tusa, a Naoise.

'Nuair thug Manan[n]án an chuach
 Dhuitse agus Cú cómhluath¹²
 Ní bheithéa am aghaidhsi dhe,
 A deirim riot, a Naoisi.

¹ MS. "óse." ² MS., "aniogha." ³ MS., "fuaith." ⁴ MS., "aodhar." ⁵ sunn. ⁶ MS., "aodhar." ⁷ MS., "uaim," but other versions have "uaithne" (green), which is evidently correct. ⁸ MS., "fole." ⁹ MS., "sa naodhar." ¹⁰ MS., "cearrda." ¹¹ MS., "Ruadhghruidhe." ¹² MS., "comhluath."

I see his head on Buinne,
 Since his days are longest ;
 His head on Buinne Borbruadh
 To me this night is naught but woe.

After this lay, they moved onward to Ardnasalech,¹ which is now called Ardmacha ; and Deirdre said, " I hate the thing which I see here," said she. " What thing is that, Princess ?" said Naesi. " Thine own cloud I see over thy head in the sky, and it is a cloud of blood ;" and Deirdre said, " I would myself give you good counsel, ye sons of Uisnech." " What counsel is that ?" said they. " To go to Dun Delgan² this night, where Cuchulainn is ; and to come to-morrow along with him to meet Conchobar." " Since we are not afraid," said Naesi, " we will not take that counsel ;" and they made this lay together :—

O ! Naesi, behold thy cloud,
 I see it here in the sky ;
 I see here over Emain green
 A cold cloud of crimson blood.

I have taken alarm from the cloud,
 Which I see here in the sky :
 Like unto a clot of blood
 Is the terrible thin-edged cloud.

I fain would give you advice,
 Ye comely sons of Uisnech ;
 Go ye not to Emain this night,
 Because of the danger before you.

We will go to Dun Delgan,
 Where dwells the Hound skilled in all arts ;
 We will come to-morrow from the south,
 We and the Hound famed in feats.

Seldom were we ever before,
 Thou valiant grandson of Rudhraighe,
 Without being of one mind,
 I and thou, O ! Naesi.

When Manannan gave the cup
 To thee and the Hound, of equal speed,
 Thou wouldst not be against me then,
 I say to thee, O ! Naesi.

¹ " Ardnasalech " (the Height of the Willows). ² Now Dundalk.

Anuair rugais leat amach¹
 Mise ar easruadh ramhach,
 Ní bheithéa am aghaidhsi dhe,
 A deirim riot, a Naoise.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) *sin* rángadar riompa go bhfacadar *Eamhuin* M(h)acha uatha. “Do dhéan [mé] féin aithne mhaith dhíbh,” ar *Déirdre*, “má táthar ar tí feill do dhéanamh oruibh.” “*Cionnus sin?*” ar *Naoise*. “Má léigthear san tig(h) a bhfuil *Conchubhar* agus maithe *Ula(dh)* sibh,” ar sí, “ní feallfaighear oruibh.” Do rángadar go h-*Eamhuin* M(h)acha, agus do bhuaileadar an dorus ann; agus d’f(h)reagair an dóirseoir iad, agus do chuaidh le sgealaibh gó *Conchubhar* go rabhadar clann *Uisneach* san dorus, agus clann *Fheargais*² agus *Déirdre*. Tug *Conchubhar* a lucht feadhma agus fritheoilte uile chuige, agus d’f(h)iafraigh dhíobh ciondas do bhí tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e) [fá bhiadh no fá dhigh]. *Adubhradar sin* dá ttigidís fir *Uladh* uile ann, go blfághdís a lór dhaoithin³ bidhe agus díghe ann. As ann *sin* adubhairt *Conchubhar* clann *Uisneach* do bhreith go tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e); agus adubhairt *Déirdre* gur bhfe(a)rr a cómhairle do dheanamh: “Agus imthíghidh feasda,” ar sí. “Ní imeócham,” ar *Iollann Fionn*; “agus is mór an eagla *sin* ort, a inghion, agus reacham go tig(h) na Craoibhe Rua(i)dh(e).” Do cuireadh lucht fritheoilte léo; agus do dáileadh biadha saora sochaithm(h)e, agus deocha garga gabhálacha dhóibh, iondas gur ba súgach soimheanmnach iad, agus gur ba m(h)easga meadhar-chaoín gach neach do’n lucht féadhma agus fritheoilte,⁴ agus gur ba tuirseach iadsan ó mhéad a naistir.⁵ As ann *sin* adubhairt *Naoise* an ceannchaomh do thabhairt chuca d’a h-imirt.

Ann *sin* adubhairt *Conchubhar*: “Cia agaibh, a óga, reachas d’ a fheuchaint a mairionn a dealbh ná a déanamh féin ar *Déirdre*; óir má mhairionn, ní bhfuil san domhan bean as áille iona⁶ í.” “*Reachad féin ann*,” ar *Leabharchám*, “agus do bhéara mé dearbh-sgeula chugad.” As amhla do bhí *Leabharchám*, do b’⁷ annsa lé *Naoise* agus *Déirdre* iona⁶ aon drong eile san domhan; óir ba mhínic í ag dul fá chríochaibh na cruíne mar a rabhadar ag tabhairt sgeula c(h)uca agus uatha. Téid *Leabharchám* mar araibh *Naoise* agus *Déirdre*, agus ceannchaomh *Conchubhair*

¹ The MS. has “mé” after “leat,” which is evidently a mistake. Cf. *Glenn Masan MS.* ² The regular gen. of “*Feargus*” is “*Feargusa*,” but we meet also, as here, with “*Fearguis*,” or “*Feargais*.” ³ *dhaothain* (sufficiency). ⁴ A different hand-writing begins here. ⁵ *an astair*. ⁶ MS., “*ionna*.” ⁷ MS., “*dob annsa*.”

When thou didst lead me forth
 To Easruadh . . .
 Thou wouldst not be against me then,
 I say to thee, O ! Naesi.

After this lay, they went forward until they saw Emain Macha in the distance. "I shall tell you how you may know for certain," said Deirdre, "if they mean to act treacherously towards you." "How that?" said Naesi. "If you are allowed into the house in which are Conchobar and the nobles of Ulster," she replied, "you will not be treacherously dealt with." They came to Emain Macha, and knocked at the door; and the doorkeeper answered them, and went with tidings to Conchobar that the sons of Uisnech were at the door, and the sons of Fergus, and Deirdre. Conchobar called all his servants and attendants to him, and asked of them how the house of the Red Branch was provided with food and drink. They replied, that should all the men of Ulster come to it, they would find a sufficiency of food and drink. It was then that Conchobar ordered the sons of Uisnech to be taken to the house of the Red Branch; and Deirdre said that it were better to take her own counsel, "And depart forthwith," said she. "We will not depart," said Illann the Fair; "and great is thy fear, woman. We will go to the house of the Red Branch." Attendants were sent with them; and generous and pleasant foods and bitter cheering drinks were supplied to them, so that they were joyful and merry, and servants and attendants were all drunk and jovial: but they¹ were weary from the length of their journey. It was then that Naesi ordered the chess-board to be brought that they might play.

It was then that Conchobar said, "Which of you, youths, will go to see if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre? for if they remain, there is not in the world a more beautiful woman than she." "I will go myself," said Lebarchan, "and I will bring thee sure tidings." This was the way with Lebarchan—Naesi and Deirdre were more dear to her than any other persons in the world; for she often went through the regions of the world bringing tidings to them and from them. Lebarchan went to where Naesi and Deirdre were; and Conchobar's chess-board (was) between them, and they were playing on it. Lebarchan kissed

¹ *i.e.*, the sons of Uisnech and Deirdre.

eadtortha¹ agus iad ag imirt uirthé.² Tug Leabharchám póga go dil agus go diachra dóibh, agus adubhairt : “Ní maith dhíbh an dara nidh as annsa le Conchubhar rugadh uaidh riamh do bheith agaibh d’á h-imirt, *iodhon*, an ceannchaomh ; agus is do bhúr bhíos do cuireadh mise d’á fhéuchaint an mairíonn a dreach ná a dealbh féin ar Dhéirdre.” “As ole an nidh adéuntar anocht t an Eamhuín.” ar Deirdre, “*iodhon*, trí coinne gaisge na ngaoth³ do mharbha(dh) a bhfeall, agus ní bhiadh Eamhuín aon oidche is fearr iona⁴ sin go bruinne an bhrátha ; agus adubhairt an laoi(dh) :

As truagh liom an meabhal⁵
A deantar anocht an Eamhuín ;
Agus ó’n⁶ meabhal⁵ a mach
Ba h-i an Eamhuín fhionghalach⁷

An triar as fearr faoi neamh,
Dár imthigh ar tuinn talmhan,
Doilg(he) liomsa am beith mar (a)ta—
A marbhadh a los aon mhná.

Naoise agus Ainne go mbládh,
As Ardán baigheal am bráthair ;
Feall ar an dreim⁸ sin go luath,
Nocha liomsa nach lán-truagh.⁹

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin adubhairt Leabharchám le macaibh Fheargusa fuinneóga agus dóirse an tíghe do dhúnadh : “Agus dá ttigthear chugaibh,” ar si, “beiridh buadh, agus déanaidh¹⁰ *calmacht*, agus cosnaidh sibh féin go maith.” Agus do c(h)aoi Leabharchám frasa dian déar, agus ceileabhras¹¹ dóibh, agus tainigh mar aráibh Conchubhar. Fiafraigheas Conchubhar sgeala dhi. “Atáid droichsgeala agus sgeala matha agam,” ar si. “Cia h-iaid sin?” ar Conchubhar. “As maith an sgeala,” ar si, an triar is féarr deal(bh) agus deanamh an Eirinn do theacht chuguinn, *iodhon* clann Uisneach do theacht go Cóige Uladh ; agus as e sin sgeala as féarr aguinn. Agus as e sgeala is measa agam, *iodhon* an bhean is fearr dealbh agus deanamh san domhan, ag imtheacht uainn a h-Eamhuín, nach (bh)fuil a cruith na a deilbh féin uirthi ;” ‘O d’chuala Conchubhar sin, do chua(i)dh morán d’á éud ar ccúlu, agus do ghaibh¹² ag caoi andia(i)gh sgéimhe Dhéirdre go ndubhairt aris : “Cia aguibh do reachas¹³ d’á

¹ eatorra. ² uirre. ³ no ngaoidheal. ⁴ MS., “ionna.” ⁵ MS., “meabhall.” ⁶ MS., “ón.” ⁷ MS., “fhionnghalach.” ⁸ MS., “ar an dráim.” ⁹ The MS. is “noch is liomsa is lántrúagh,” which is evidently incorrect. The Glen Masan MS. has “noch liomsa nach lántruagh,” with which O’Flanagan’s version agrees. ¹⁰ MS., “déinidh.” ¹¹ MS., “ceiliobhras.” ¹² do ghabh. ¹³ MS., “reachach.”

them affectionately and tenderly, and said, "It is not well of you to have the second thing dearest to Conchobar ever taken from him playing upon it ; that is, the polished chess-board ; and it is to see you to ascertain if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre that I am sent." "Evil is the deed that will be done this night in Emain," said Deirdre, "namely, the three torches of valour of the Gael will be slain by treachery ; and Emain will not be better for that for one night until the hour of doom ;" and she uttered this lay :—

Sad to me is the treachery
That is done this night in Emain,
And because of that treachery henceforth
It will be fratricidal Emain.

The three best under heaven
That have walked on the face of earth,
Grievous to me their being as they are
Slain for one woman's sake.

Naesi and Ainnle renowned
And Ardan of white-hands their brother,
Treachery to this band suddenly
'Tis not to me 'tis not full woe.

After that lay, Lebarchan told the sons of Fergus to shut the windows and doors of the house. "And if they come to you," said she, "win ye victory, and do valiantly, and defend yourselves well." And Lebarchan shed hot showers of tears, and took leave of them, and came where Conchobar was. Conchobar asked tidings of her. "I have both evil tidings and good tidings," said she. "What are they?" said Conchobar. "It is good tidings," she replied, "that the three of best form and appearance in Erin have come to us, that the sons of Uisnech have come to the Province of Ulster. And these are the best tidings we have. And the worst tidings I have are, namely, that the woman of best form and appearance in the world when she departed from us out of Emain has not retained her own beauty or form." When Conchobar heard that, much of his jealousy left him ; and he took to lamenting the loss of Deirdre's beauty, until he said a second time, "Which of you will go to see if her own form and

fheuchaint a mairionn a dealbh ná a déanamh féin ar Dheirdre?" Agus d'f(h)iafraigh sin fo t(h)ri, agus níor fhreaga(i)r aoin(n)each é. As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar le Tréandorn:¹ "A Threandoinn,² cia do mharbh t'atha(i)r agus do t(h)riúr d(h)earbh-ráthar?" "D'f(h)éadar," ar se, "gurab e Naoise mac Uisneach do mharbh iad. "Maiseadh, a Threandoinn,"² ar Conchubar, "éirig(h)si d'á fhios a mairionn a dealbh féin ar Dheirdre." Do ghluais Treandorn roimhe d'ionnsaidhe na brúighne, agus fuair se fuinneoga agus dóirse an dúna dúnta. Agus do ghaibh eagla é, agus adubhairt: "Ní cóir dhamh clann Uisneach do thaobhadh, óir atá fearg go mór ortha." Agus fuair fuinneóg dearmaid³ ar an mbuighin⁴ gan dúnadh, agus do ghaibh ag feuchaint ar Naoise treas an bhfuinneog;⁵ agus do mhothaig(h) Déirdre sin, agus do chuir a cceill do Naoise é. Agus d'f(h)euch Naoise anach, agus do chon(n)aírc súil an fhir sin. Agus as ambla do bhí féin agus fear ghonta na táiplise ionna láimh; agus tug urchar uirimisneach uaidh do 'n fhear gur chuir an ionad súil⁶ an óglaoig(h)⁷ é. Agus táinig mar araibh Conchubhar mar sin agus e ar leath-shúil. "As bráthar damhsa," ar se, "a Chonchubhair gurab adhbhar⁸ Rígh 'Eirionn⁹ Naoise mac Uisneach, agus gurab í Déirdre bean as fearr dealbh agus deanamh do mhnáibh na cruinne." As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar: "Eirg(h)idh, a Olltacha,¹⁰ agus tag(h)aigh timpechioll¹¹ na bruighne agus cuiridh tre dhearg lasracha í." Iar sin d'éirg(h)eadar cach an aoinf(h)eacht, agus do léigeadar tri garrtha timpechioll¹¹ na bruighne agus do chuireadar tri¹² th(e)ine í. Mar do chualadar clann F(h)eargusa na tromgharrtha sin, fiafruighid¹³ cia do bhí ann. "Ata Conchubhar agus Olltaig(h)," ar siad. "Truagh sin," ar Iollann Fionn, "ma's¹⁴ i coimeirce¹⁵ Fheargusa do b' áil líbh do bhrise(adh)." "Dar mo bhréithir," ar Conchubhar, "as mó d'eagcóir¹⁶ do chlann Uisneach mo bheansa do bheith aco iona¹⁷ san."¹⁸ "Uch mo thruagh! a chlann Uisne(a)ch, do fealladh oruibh, "ar Deirdre. "Dar mo bhréithir," ar Buinne Borbruadh mac F(h)eargusa, "ma fealladh¹⁹ ni fheallfamna," agus iar san do g(h)lac a arm agus tainigh amach agus do mharbh trí chéad d'Olltachaibh do 'n ruathar sin, agus do bháidh na teinte, agus do mheasg na slóigh. Adubhairt Conchubhar ann sin: "Cia do ghnidh na measga so ar na slóghaibh?" "Mise sin," ar Buinne Borbruadh, mac F(h)eargusa. "Cumhtha mór uaimse dhuít, a Bhuinne," ar Conchubhar, "agus tréig clann Uisneach." "Créad na cumht(h)a sin?" ar Buinne. "Do bheara mé tri triocha-céad²⁰

¹ MS., "Treandorrnn." ² MS., "Threandorrnn." ³ MS., "dearmoid."

⁴ ar an bhuighin. ⁵ a bhfuinneóg. ⁶ súla. ⁷ óglaoigh. ⁸ adhbhar. ⁹ Eireann.

¹⁰ aUlltacha. ¹¹ timchioll. ¹² tre. ¹³ fiafruighid. ¹⁴ MS., "más." ¹⁵ comairce.

¹⁶ eucóir. ¹⁷ MS., "ionna." ¹⁸ sin. ¹⁹ MS., "feallag." ²⁰ MS., "triucha ead."

appearance remain to Deirdre?" And he asked the same (thing) thrice, and no one answered him. It was then that Conchobar said to Trendorn, "Trendorn,¹ who slew thy father and thy brother?" "I know," said he, "that it was Naesi the son of Uisnech that slew them." "Then,² Trendorn," said Conchobar, "go thou to ascertain if her own form remains to Deirdre." Trendorn went forward to the door of the dwelling; and he found the windows and doors shut. And fear seized upon him, and he said, "I ought not to approach the sons of Uisnech, for great wrath is upon them." And he discovered a window of the dwelling that was left open by mistake, and he began to look at Naesi through the window. And Deirdre noticed that, and told Naesi. And Naesi looked and saw the man's eye. And it happened that he had a dead chess-man in his hand, and he gave it a well-aimed throw, so that he put it into the fellow's eye. And he came to where Conchobar was in that state, having only one eye. "I give my word," said he, "Conchobar, that Naesi, the son of Uisnech, is meet to be King of Erin, and Deirdre has the best form and appearance of all the women in the world." It was then that Conchobar said, "Arise, ye Ulstermen, surround the house, and set it in red flames" (of fire). Thereupon the rest rose up together, and sent forth three great shouts round the house, and they set it on fire. When the sons of Fergus heard those loud shouts round the dwelling, they asked who were there. "Conchobar and the Ulstermen," replied they. "Sad is that," said Illann the Fair, "if it is Fergus' guaranty you wish to break." "Upon my word," said Conchobar, "it is a greater wrong for the sons of Uisnech to have my wife than that." "Uch, alas! sons of Uisnech, ye have been betrayed," said Deirdre. "Upon my word," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus, "if ye have been betrayed, we will not betray you;" and thereupon he seized his arms, and came forth and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen in that onset; and he put out the fires, and threw the troops into confusion. Conchobar then said, "Who hath caused this routing of the troops?" "I have," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus. "I will give thee great bribes,³ Buinne," said Conchobar, "and forsake the sons of Uisnech." "What are these bribes?" said Buinne. "I will give thee a cantred of land, my confidence,

¹ *i.e.*, Strong-kist. ² *Lit.*, "If it was." ³ *Lit.*, "Great bribes" [or rewards] "from me to thee, Buinne."

d' f(h)earann duit, mo chogar, agus mo chomhairle." "Glacad sin," ar Buinne, "agus do ghaibh na cumhtha. Agus do rin(n)eadh tre mhiorbhuillidhe¹ De sliabh do'n triucha-*cead* sin an oidhche sin féin. Agus is ris raidhtear Dáil-Buinne an Olltaibh andiu.² Mar do chuala Déirdre sin: "D' f(h)eall Buinne oruibh," ar si; "agus is aithreamhail an mac é." "Dar mo bhreithir," ar Iolann Fionn, "ní thréigfed féin sibh an feadh mhairfios an cloidheamh³ so agam." Agus tainigh⁴ Iolann amach iarsan⁵ agus tug tri luath-chuarta⁶ cura timpchioll⁷ na bruighne, agus do m(h)arbh trí chéad d' Olltachuibh; agus tainigh tar ais⁸ mar araibh Naoise agus e ag imirt le h-Ainle, agus d'ibh deoch, agus tainigh amach aris agus lochrann ar lasa(dh) aige, agus do ghaibh ag leadra(dh) na slógh go nár lámhsad teacht an goire na brúighne. Ró ba m(h)aith an mac sin Iolann Fionn; óir níor ghaibh⁹ seoide na maoin ó aoim(n)e(a)ch riamh acht o Fheargus, agus níor dhiultaig(h) aoim(n)each riamh fá sheoidibh ná fá mhaoinibh. As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar: "Cá h-áit a bhfuil Fiacha Fionn, iodhon mo mhac féin," ar se, "oir is [an] aon oidhche rugadh é féin agus Iolann Fionn; agus arn athar ata ag Iolann Fionn; agus beirse m' arusa leat, iodhon an 'Orchaoin, agus an Chorrthach, agus an bogha bearnach.¹⁰ As ann sin d' ionsáigheadar¹¹ an dias sin achéile go dana deaghghaisge.¹² Agus ro neartaig(h) Iolann Fionn mac F(h)eargusa ar Fhiacha mac C(h)onchubhair an tan sin, ionnas go ttug ar lúighe ar sgáith a sgéithe; agus ro ghéis an 'Orchaoin a bhfoghar gotha gráineamhuil le mead an éigin araibh Fiacha mac C(h)onchubhair. Agus ró ghéiseadar trí príomh-thonna Eirionn¹³ iodhon Tonn Tuaithe,¹⁴ Tonn Clíodhna,¹⁵ agus Tonn Rudbraighe¹⁶ [ag freagra dhi].¹⁷ As ann sin do bhí Conall Cearnach, mac Aim(h)irgin, an Dún Sobhairce; agus do chuala na Tonna ag geimeadh,¹⁸ agus as e adubhairt: "Ata Conchubhar an eigion,"¹⁹ ar se, "agus níor dligheadh dhamhsa eisteacht ris." Agus do ghaibh a arm go h-úireadtrom, agus tainigh roimhe go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha; agus níor lámhsad Olltaig[h] a thoirmiosg. Agus tainigh do leith achúil go Iolann Fionn, agus do sháithidh²⁰ an chulghlas,²¹ iodhon a chloidbeamh²² tre na chroidhe. "Ge b'e²³ do ghoin mé do leith mo chúil," ar Iolann Fionn, "do bhearuinn comhrac do leith m' aghaidh²⁴ dhó." "Cia thú féin?" ar Conall. "Mise Iolann

¹ MS., "tre mhiorbhuillidhe." ² MS., "aniugh." ³ MS., "clíodhamh." ⁴ MS., "tainidh." ⁵ iarsin. ⁶ MS., "luathchuarta." ⁷ timpchioll. ⁸ MS., "tar nais." ⁹ ghabh. ¹⁰ MS., "bearnach." ¹¹ MS., "dionsúigheadar." ¹² MS., "deaghghaisge." ¹³ "Eireann." ¹⁴ MS., "tuaidh." ¹⁵ MS., "Cliona." ¹⁶ MS., "Rughraoidhe." ¹⁷ O'Flanagan's version has the words which we here supply. ¹⁸ MS., "gemeadh." ¹⁹ éigin. ²⁰ MS., "do shaighidh." ²¹ O'Flanagan's version has "an colg glas" (the blue blade). ²² MS., "a chliodhamh." ²³ MS., "gibe." ²⁴ MS., "matha."

and my counsel." "I will accept that," said Buinne; and he took the bribes. And a mountain was made miraculously of that cantred that very night. And this is the same which is called to-day Dalbuinne in Ulster. When Deirdre heard that (conversation), she said, "Buinne has deceived you; and a son like his father is he." "I pledge my word," said Illann the Fair, "that I will not forsake you while this sword lasts to me." And Illann thereupon came forth, and made three swift circuits of a champion round the dwelling, and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen; and he came back where Naesi was, who was playing with Ainnle. And he drank a drink, and came out again, and had a lighted torch, and began cutting down the troops, until they dared not approach the dwelling. And a goodly son was this Illan the Fair, for he never accepted gifts or rewards from any except Fergus, and he never refused any in regard to gifts or rewards. It was then that Conchobar said, "Where is Fiacha the Fair, that is, my son?" said he, "for it was the same night that he and Illann the Fair were born; and it is his father's arms that Illan the Fair has; and take thou my arms with thee, namely, the Orchaen, and the Corrthach, and the Notched-bow."

It was then that these two attacked each other boldly (and) courageously. And Illann the Fair, the son of Fergus, prevailed against Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, at that time, so that he forced him to crouch behind the shelter of his shield; and the Orchaen roared with a horrible vocal sound because of the greatness of the distress in which Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, was. And the three chief Waves of Erin roared (responsive to it), namely, the Wave of Toth, the Wave of Clidua, and the Wave of Rudbraighe. And Conall Cernach, the son of Aimerigin, was then at Dun Tobairce; and he heard the Waves roaring, and this was what he said—"Conchobar is in distress," said he, "and it is not meet that I should listen to it." And he took up his arms with agility, and came on to Emain Macha; and the Ulstermen dared not prevent him. And he came to Illann the Fair from behind him, and thrust the Colg-glas,¹ that is, his sword, through his heart. "Whoever hath pierced me at my back," said Illann the Fair, "I would have given him battle in front of me." "Who art thou thyself?" said Conall. "I am Illann the Fair, the son of

¹ *i.e.*, the "green" or "blue blade."

Fionn mac F(h)eargusa," ar se; "agus as e so Conall Cearnach¹ do ghoin me." "As truagh gur me," ar Conall. "As mór an truagh an gníomh sin do rin(n)is, a Chonaill,"² ar Iollann, "agus clann Uisneach ar mo choimeirce."³ "Uch mo thruagh,"⁴ ar Conall; "dar mo bhreithir, ní bhéaraídh Conchubhar a mhac féin uaim gan m(h)arbha(dh) an dioghail an ghníomha sin;" agus iar sin tug Conall béim cloidheimh⁵ d'F(h)iacha Fionn gur theasg a cheann d'á choluinn; agus fagbhas Conall iad. Iarsan⁶ tángadar airt(h)eana báis d'Iollann mac F(h)eargusa; agus do chuir a arm aisteach⁷ do'n bhrúighin, agus adubhairt le Naoise calmacht do dheanamh, agus gur marbhadh e féin an aimhriocht le Conall Cearnach.⁸ As ann sin tángadar Olltaig(h) timpehioll⁹ na brúighne; agus do chuireadar t(e)innte innte. Agus táinig Ardán amach, agus do bháthaidh na teinte, agus do m(h)arbh tri chéad do na sluaghaibh. Agus iar mbeith atha fhada amuigh¹⁰ táinig aisteach,¹¹ agus do chuaídh Ainne amach an trian eile do'n oidheche ag coim(h)éat na brúighne; agus do mharbh níumhair do-airmhighthe d'Olltach-aibh, go ndeachadar go h-easbaghtach¹² o'n b(h)rúighin.¹³ As ann sin do g(h)abh Conchubhar ag gréasacht na slógh; agus táinig Naoise amach fa dheigh, agus ní feidir airíomh¹⁴ ar thuit leis. Tugadar Olltaig(h) cath na mainne do Naoise; agus do chuir Naoise an ruaig trí h-uair an aonar orrtha. As a h-aithle sin d'eirigh Déirdre ionna choinne agus adubhairt ris: "As buadhach an com(h)rae do rin(n)is féin agus do dhias dearbhrathar; agus deanaidh calmacht feasta."¹⁵ Agus do b'¹⁶ ole an chomhairle dhíbh taobh do thabhairt re Conchubhar agus re h-Olltach-aibh, agus is truagh nach dearnabhar¹⁷ mo chomhairlesí." As ann sin do rin(n)eadar clann Uisneach daingion do choraibh a sgiath ionna chéile, agus do chuireadar Deirdre eadtorrtha;¹⁸ agus tugadar amaighthe an einf(h)eacht ar na sluaghaibh; agus do mharbh siad trí chéad do na sluaghaibh do'n ruathar sin. As ann sin táinig Conchubhar mar araibh Cathfaidh¹⁹ draoi, agus adubhairt: "A Chathfaidh,"²⁰ ar se, "fost²¹ clann Uisneach, agus imir dr(a)oidheacht²² orrtha, óir millfeadh an C(h)óige so go bráth dá nímthighid d'á naimhdheóin uatha do'n dulso; agus do bheirimse mo bhriathar duitse nach eagal dóibh mé féin." Creidios Cathfach¹⁹ na comhraidhti sin Chonchubhair; agus do chuaídh d'ionnsaidhe choinne Uisneach, agus

¹ MS., "Cearnach." ² MS., "a chonuill." ³ comairce. ⁴ MS., "mo thruadh." ⁵ MS., "clíodhaimh." ⁶ Iar sin. ⁷ aisteach. ⁸ MS., "Cearnach." ⁹ timpehioll. ¹⁰ MS., "anu/th." ¹¹ aisteach. ¹² easbadhach. ¹³ MS., "ón mbrúighin." ¹⁴ áireamh. ¹⁵ feasta. ¹⁶ MS., "dob." ¹⁷ MS., "dearnamhair." ¹⁸ Eatorra. ¹⁹ Cathbha, or Cathbhadh. ²⁰ Chathbhaidh. ²¹ fastuigh. ²² MS., "droigheacht."

Fergus," he replied ; " and this is Conall Cernach that has pierced me." " Alas ! that it is I," said Conall. " Great cause of sorrow is that deed which thou hast done, Conall," said Illann, " for¹ the sons of Uisnech are under my protection." " Uch, alas !" said Conall ; " I pledge my word that Conchobar will not rescue his own son from me without being slain to avenge that deed ;" and thereupon Conall gave a stroke to Fiacha the Fair, so that his head was severed from his body ; and Conall departed from them. Then the signs of death came upon Illann the son of Fergus ; and he put his arms into the house, and told Naesi to act valiantly, and that he had himself been wounded by Conall Cernach in mistake. It was then that the Ulstermen surrounded the house, and set fires into it. And Ardan came forth and put out the fires, and slew three hundred of the troops. And after being out a long time, he came in, and Ainnle went out the other third part of the night to watch the house ; and he slew a countless number of the Ulstermen until they departed helplessly from the house. It was then that Conchobar began to urge on the troops ; and Naesi came out at last, and it is impossible to reckon the number that fell by him. The Ulstermen gave the fight to Naesi ; and Naesi routed them three times. Thereafter Deirdre rose to meet him and said unto him, " Victorious has been that fight which thou thyself and thy two brothers have fought ; act valiantly henceforward. And that was evil counsel for you, to have put trust in Conchobar and the Ulstermen, and it is unfortunate that you did not take my counsel." It was then that the sons of Uisnech made an enclosure by joining their shields together, and placed Deirdre between them ; and made an assault together by the troops, and slew three hundred of them in that onset. It was then that Conchobar came to Cathbad the druid, and said—" Cathbad," said he, " restrain the sons of Uisnech, and practise enchantment upon them, for they will destroy the Province for ever if they escape in spite of the men of Ulster on this occasion ; and I pledge my word to thee that they will have no cause of fear from me." Cathbad believed these sayings of Conchobar, and went to the sons of Uisnech, and laid them under enchantment ; for he put a

¹ Lit. " and."

do rin(n) dr(a)oidheacht¹ orrtha; óir do chuir se muir m(h)órthonnach ar feadh an mhachaire roimh chloinn Uisneach, agus fir Uladh ar talamh tirim d'á ecois ionna ndiaigh. Agus ro ba truagh mar do bhadar clann Uisneach d'a ttraocha san m(h)or-mhuir, agus Naoise ag congmháil Dhéirdre fór a ghualainn d'a h-anacail² ar a báthadh. As ann sin d'f(h)ógair Conchubhar clann Uisneach do m(h)arbadh, agus do dhiultadar fir Uladh uile sin do dheanamh; óir ní raibh aon duine an Oltaibh na raibh tuarasdál o Naoise dhó. Do bhí óglach ag Conchubhar dar bh' ainim Máine Laimh-dhearg, mac Rígh Lochla(i)nn, agus as e Naoise do mharbh a athair agus a dhias dearbhráthar agus adubhairt go ndiongnadh [e] féin an dithechan(n)adh an dioghail an ghniomha sin. "Maiseadh," ar Ardán, "marbh me féin ar ttóis, óir is mé is óige do m' b(h)ráithribh." "Ní h-e sin a deantar," ar Ainne, "acht marbhtar mé féin ar ttóis." "Ní h-amhla is cóir," ar Naoise; "acht ata cloidheamh agamsa tug Manan(n)án mac Lir dhamh, nach fagbhann fuighioll buille ná béime; agus buailtior³ oruinn attruir an éinf(h)eacht é go nach faicfeadh aoin(n)each aguinn a dhearbhrathair aga d(h)ithcheannadh." As ann sin do s(h)ineadar na h-uaisle sin am braighde ar aoincheap, agus tug Máine coilgbhéim cloidheimh dhóibh gur theasg na trí cinn an einf(h)eacht diobh ar an lathair sin; agus gach neach d'Olltachaibh ar ar ghoill sin do léigeadar trí tromghartha⁴ cumha umpa.*

* O'Flanagan's Version has here a short prose paragraph followed by the lay which refers to Naesi's visit to the daughter of the Earl of Duntroon and to Deirdre's jealousy. We give in this note the prose paragraph from O'Flanagan and a version of the lay (slightly different from O'Flanagan's) from a MS. collection of Scottish and Irish songs written at least two centuries ago, and forming No. XLVIII. of the Edinburgh Collection of Gaelic Manuscripts. [See *Reliquiæ Celticæ*, Vol. I., p. 119]:

"Imthusa Deirdre ró chaeidh go truagh, tuirsech, acas ró tharraing a folt acas a finnfadh, acas do bhí ag techt air chloinn Uisnigh, acas air Albain, acas do rinne an laidh :

"Sor(a)idh soir go h-Albain uaim !
 Fa maith radharc [a] cuan 's a⁵ gleann
 Mar re clann Uisneach aig seilg,
 B' aoibhin(n) a bheith ós leirg a be(a)nn.

¹ MS., "droigheacht." ² MS., "h-anachal." ³ buailtear.

⁴ tromghartha. ⁵ MS., "is."

sea with high waves across the plain before the sons of Uisnech, whilst the Ulstermen were following after them on foot on dry land. And sad was the plight in which the sons of Uisnech were, being overpowered in the great sea, and Naesi holding up Deirdre on his shoulders to save her against drowning. It was then that Conchobar commanded the sons of Uisnech to be slain; and the Ulstermen all refused to do that, for there was no man among them who had not wages from Naesi. Conchobar had a servant whose name was Maine of the Red-hand, a son of the king of Lochlann, and it was Naesi that slew his father and his two brothers; and he said that he would himself behead them to avenge that deed. "If so," said Ardan, "slay me first, for I am the youngest of my brothers." "That is not what will be done,"

Tarla maithe Alban ag ól ¹
 Agus clann Uisneach d'ar chóir cion;
 D'inghin ² Iarla Dhuntreóir
 Go tug Naoise póg gan f(h)ios ³
 Do chuirse chuice eilit bhaeth ⁴
 Agh alluidh agas laogh ⁵ le cois
 Agus do g(h)abh se chuice ⁶ ar chuairt
 Ag tilleadh ⁷ ó shluagh Inbher-nois.⁸
 Mar ⁹ do chuala mise sín
 Li(o)nas mo cheann lán do 'n é(a)d ¹⁰
 Chuaidhis a(n) curach air tuinn
 Fá coma liom beó no éag.
 Leanuid mise amach air snámh—
 Ainne ¹¹ is ¹² Ardan nár ghnáth bréag
 Tillid ¹³ leó mé ar m' ais ¹⁴
 Dias do chuire(a)dh cath air ché(a)d.
 Tug Naoise a bhriathar ¹⁵ gu fíor
 Luighis fá thrí a (bh)fiadhnúis ¹⁶ árm
 Nach cu(i)r(e)adh se oram gru(a)im
 No go rachadh ar sluagh na marbh
 Tug an bhe(a)n sín ó Dhuntreóir
 Briathar ¹⁷ ro mhór is móid mhe(a)r
 No go rachadh Naoise d' é(a)g ¹⁸
 Nach rachadh sí féin ad f(h)e(a)r.

¹ MS., "Tarrla." ² MS., "ninghin." ³ MS., "gan nfios." ⁴ MS., "ealta bhaogh," but O'Flanagan's version has "eilit bhaeth," which we have adopted.
⁵ MS., "laogh." ⁶ MS., "chuige." ⁷ MS., "tilladh." ⁸ MS., "inverneise."
⁹ MS., "Mur." ¹⁰ MS., "linghis um cen doigh don ned." O'Flanagan's version has "Linas mo chinu lán don éd." ¹¹ MS., "enle." ¹² The MS. has the contracted form 7. ¹³ MS., "tpillad." ¹⁴ MS., "mais." ¹⁵ MS., "a bhriathar." ¹⁶ MS., "a fiaghnúis." ¹⁷ MS., "breathar." ¹⁸ MS., "deg."

Dala Déirdre, an *tan* do bhí *aíre* chá(i)ch ar a cheile dhiobh, tainig(h) roimpe ar faitheche na h-Eamhna, agus í ar foluamhuín soir agus siar o nduine¹ go chéile go ttarla Cuchuloinn² ionna ceart-aghaidh, agus do chuaidh ar a choimeirce,³ agus d'in(n)is sgeula chloinne h-Uísneach dhó o thuis⁴ go deire, amhuil fealladh orrtha. "As truagh liomsa *sin*," ar Cuchuloinn;⁵ "agus an bhfuil⁶ a fhios agad cia do mharbh iad?" "Máine Laimhdhearg mac Rígh Lochlann," ar si. Tainigh Cuchuloinn² agus Déirdre mar araibh clann Uísneach; agus do sgaoil Déirdre a folt,⁶ agus do ghaibh ag ól fola Naoise; agus tainigh dath na gríosuidhe⁷ d'a gruadhaibh, agus adubhairt an laoi(dh):

Mor na h-eachta so an Eam(h)uín,
Mar an dearnadh an meabhal;⁸
Oidheadh⁹ c(h)loin(n)e h-Uísneach gan fheall—
Gobhla oinig(h) na h-Eirionn.¹⁰

Adhbhar Rígh Eirionn¹⁰ uile,
Ardán feata folt-bhuidhe;
Eire agus Alba gan oil
Ag Ainne ionna úrchomhair

An domhan t-siar agus t-soir
Agad, a Naoise neartmhuir,¹¹
Do bhiadh uile, is ní bréag,
Muna ndiongantaio an móireacht.

Aidhlaicthear misc sa bhfeart,¹²
Agus clochtar ann mo leacht;
D'a bhfeithiomh is de thig m'éug,
O' do rin(n)eadh an móireacht

A h-aithle na laci(dhe) *sin* adubhairt Déirdre: Léigidh damhsa

Och! dá cluin(e)adh isi anocht
Naoise ar ndol fuidh¹³ bhrot a cré
Do ghuil(e)adh isi go be (a)cht
Is¹⁴ do ghuilínse fá she(a)cht lé

[Ca] h-iongnadh¹⁵ cion bheth agam féin
Ar crích Alban fá réidh ród
Budh slán mo chéile 'na me(a)sg—
Budh liom a h-eich agus¹⁴ a h-ór.
Soraidh soir go h-Albain uaim."

¹ MS., "on nduine." ² Cuchulainn. ³ ar a chomairce. ⁴ ó thús. ⁵ a bhfuil. ⁶ MS., "a fuil." ⁷ gríosaghe. ⁸ MS., "meabhall." ⁹ MS., "oigh-eadh." ¹⁰ Eireann. ¹¹ For "neartmhair," voc. of "neartmhar." ¹² MS., "san bhfeart." ¹³ MS., "fuigh." ¹⁴ The MS. has the contracted form 7. ¹⁵ MS., "hiongnudh."

said Ainle, "but let me be slain first." "It is not meet to do so," said Naesi, "but I have a sword which Manannan, the son of Lir, gave me, that will not leave remains of blow or stroke; and let us three be struck with it at the same time, that neither of us may see his brother beheaded." It was then that these noble [youths] stretched their necks on one block, and Maine dealt them a quick sword-stroke so that he cut off the three heads together on that spot. And every one of the Ulstermen raised three heavy shouts of sorrow on their account.

As to Deirdre, when the attention of the rest was directed towards one another, she came forward on the green of Emain, and was moving distractedly eastward and westward from one man to another until Cuchulainn met her straight in the face; and she placed herself under his protection, and told him the tales of the sons of Uisnech from first to last, how they had been betrayed. "Sorrowful to me is that," said Cuchulainn; "and do you know who slew them?" "Maine of the Red Hand, son of the King of Lochlann," she replied. Cuchulainn and Deirdre came to where the sons of Uisnech were; and Deirdre spread out her hair, and began to drink Naesi's blood; and the colour of burning embers came into her cheeks; and she uttered this lay:—

Great have been these deeds in Emain
Where the treachery has been done—
The death of Uisnech's guileless sons,
The stays of Erin's honour.

Meet to be King of Erin all
Was [Ardan, the wise, the] yellow-haired,
Eire and Alba without reproach
Was Ainle's.

The world west and east,
Thine, O Mighty Naesi,
Would all be; 'tis not untruth
If the great deed you [they?] had not done.

Let me be buried in the grave,
And there let my mound be raised,
Awaiting them, and thence will come my death
Since the great deed has been done.

After this lay, Deirdre said, "Let me kiss my husband;" and she began to kiss Naesi and to drink his blood, until she recited

mo chéile do phogadh ;" agus do ghaibh ag pogadh Naoise agus ag ól a fholá go n-dubhairt an laoi(dh) ann :

Fada lá gan c(h)lann Uisneach,
Níor t(h)uirseach bheith ionna ccuallacht ;
Mic rígh le an díoltuighe deoraidhe ¹
Tri leomhain o chnoc na h-uamha.

Trí dreaguín Dúna, Monaidh,
Na trí curaidh o 'n C(h)raoibh Rua(i)dh ;
D' á néis ² ní bá bheo mise
Triur do bhriseadh gach aonruaig.

Tri lean(n)a(i)n ban B(h)reata(i)n,
Trí seabhaic Sléibhe C(h)uillinn,
Mic rígh d' ar ghéill an ghaisge,
D' á ttugaidís amhuís ur(r)aim

Triar laoch nár mhaith fá urraim,
A ttuitim is cúis t(h)ruaighe ;
Tri mic inghine C(h)athfaidh,³
Tri g(h)abhla chatha Chuailgne.

Tri beithracha beodha,
Tri leombuín ó lios 'Una,
Triar laoch le ar mhiann a moladh,
Tri mic uchta na nOlltach.

Triur do h-oileadh ag Aoife,
Ag á mbiodh críocha fá cháma
Tri h-uaithneadh(a) b(h)riste(adh) catha,
Triar daltadha do bhi ag Sgathaig(h).

Triúr do h-oileadh ag Boghmhuín,
Le foghlúim gacha cleasa ;
Tri mic oirdhearca Uisneach,
Is tuirseach bheith na neasbhuidh.

Go mairfinn an deoig(h) Naoise,
Ná saeileadh ⁴ neach 'na bheatha ;
An deoigh Ardáin is Ainle,
Ni bhiadh m' aimsir go fada.

Airdrígh Uladh, mo chéad⁵-fhear,
Do threigios do ghradh Naoise ;
Gearr mo shaoghal ionna d(h)ia(i)gh,
Fearfad a chluíthe caointe.

¹ MS., "deoraig." ² MS., "da ndeis." ³ Chat(h)baidh. ⁴ MS., "sileach."

⁵ MS., "cheidfhear."

the (following) lay :—

Long is the day without the sons of Uisnech,
 'Twas not wearisome to be of their band ;
 A king's sons who would strangers entertain,
 Three lions from the hill of the Cave,

Three dragons from Dun Monadh,
 The three champions of the Red Branch ;
 After them I cannot live,
 Three that broke every rout.

Three beloved by Britain's women,
 Three falcons of Sliabh Cuilleann ;¹
 Sons of a king to whom valour yielded—
 To whom warriors paid homage.

Three heroes not ready to pay homage,
 Their fall is cause of sorrow ;
 The three sons of Cathbad's daughter,
 The three supports of the hosts of Cuailgne.

Three lively bears,
 Three lions from the fort of Una,
 Three heroes of praise desirous,
 Three bosom sons of the Ulstermen.

Three who were reared with Aife,
 Who brought regions under tribute ;
 Three columns who broke battalions,
 Three foster sons reared at Scathach.

Three who were reared at Boghmuin,
 By whom every feat was learned ;
 The three noble sons of Uisnech,
 'Tis sad to be without them,

That I could live after Naesi
 Let no one alive suppose ;
 After Naesi and Ardan
 Not long will be my days.

Ulster's high-king, my first betrothed,
 I forsook for love of Naesi ;
 Short my life after them ;
 I will sing their mournful dirge.

¹ Mountain of Cuileann, in the district of Cuailgne, or Cooley.

Ionna ndia(i)gh ní ba b(h)eo mise,
 Triar do chin(n)eadh ar gach deabhaidh
 Triúr 'gar mhaith fulang docha(i)r,
 Triar laoch gan obadh gleacadh.

Mallacht ort, a Chathfaidh ¹ draoi,
 Do mharbh Naoise tre mhnaoi;
 Truagh nach d' á chabhair do bhí,
 Sath an domhain e d' aoinrígh.

A fhir thochlas an feartán,
 Is chuirios mo lean(n)an uaimse,
 Na déan ² an uaig(h) go dochrach,
 Biadsa a bhfocha(i)r na nuasal.

Ní rabhas riamh a'm' aonar
 Acht lá dhéanta(dh) bhur nuaighe,
 Acht ge minic do bhí mise
 Agus sibhse go h-ua(i)gne(a)ch.

Do chuaidh mo radharc uaimse
 Ar bhfaicsin ³ uaighe Naoise;
 Gearr go bhfuigfe(adh) ⁴ me m' anam,
 Is ní ⁵ mairionn lucht mo chainte.

Triomsa do feallad(h) orrtha,
 Tri tonna tréana tuile;
 Truagh ná rabhas a ttalamh,
 Sul do marbhadh clann Uisneach.

Truagh mo thurus le Feargus,
 Do m' chealgadh do 'n Chraoibh Rua(i)dh,
 Le na bhriathraibh blaithe binne
 Do mhealladh sinne an aonuar.⁶

Do sheachnas aoibhneas Uladh,
 Mórán c(h)uraidh agus charad;
 Ar mbeith ionna ndia(i)gh am aonar,
 Mo shaoghal ní ba fada.⁷

Iar san ⁸ tráth do suig(h) Deirdre sa bhfeart,⁹ agus do thug
 teora póg do Naoise ria ndul san uaigh. Agus d' imthig(h)

¹ a Chathbaidh. ² MS., "déin." ³ MS., "ar bhfaicsint." ⁴ MS.,
 "bhfaicfe." ⁵ MS., "na." ⁶ MS., "do nihillse mise am aonar;" but
 O'Flanagan's version has "Do melladh sinne an aen-uair," which is evidently
 more correct. ⁷ O'Flanagan's version of this lay has some verses not con-
 tained in this text. ⁸ sin. ⁹ MS., "san bhfeart."

After them I cannot live—
Three that prevailed in every conflict,
Three who well could suffer hardship,
Three heroes who shunned not fight.

A curse on thee, Cathbad druid,
Who didst, through a woman, Naesi slay !
'Tis sad thou wert not helping him,
Who was worthy to be the world's one king.

O ! thou who diggest the grave,
And layest (in it) my love from me,
Make not the bed too narrow,
I will be along with the noble (ones).

Never have I been alone
But ¹ the day your graves were made,
Although often have I
And you been in solitude.

My sight hath gone from me
At seeing the grave of Naesi ;
Soon shall I part with my life,
And those who would mourn me survive not.

For sake of me were they betrayed—
The three strong flood Waves ;
Alas ! that I was not under ground
Before the sons of Uisnech were slain.

Sad has been my journey with Fergus,
Guilefully allured to the Red Branch
By his warm and sweet words,
We were together betrayed.

I have shunned the joy of Ulad,
Many warriors and friends ;
Now that I am alone behind them
My days will not be long.

Then Deirdre sat in the grave and gave three kisses to Naesi
before he was laid in the earth. And Cuchulainn left for Dun-

¹ O'Flanagan's version has "Go lá" (until the day).

Cuchuloinn¹ roimhe go Dún Dealgá(i)n go cumhach, dobhrnach ; agus ro mhalluig(h) Cathfach² draoi Eamhuin M(h)acha an dioghúil³ an mhorúile sin, agus adubhairt nach geabhadh Conchubhar na neach eile dh'a shliocht an baile sín go brath an deoigh an fheill sín.

Dala Fheargusa mic Rosa Rua(i)dh, tainigh ar na mhaireach d'éis marbtha chloinne h-Uisneach go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha ; agus mar fuair gur marbhadh iad tar a shlána féin, tug féin agus Cormac Conloingios mac C(h)onchubhair agus Dubhthach Daol(sh)úlach gon am buidhin⁴ coimheasgur do mhuintir Chonchubhair, gur thuit Máine mac C(h)onchubhair leo agus trí chéad d'a mhúintir mar aon leis. Loisgtear agus airgtear Eamhuin M(h)acha, agus marbthar bantracht⁵ Chonchubhair leo. Agus cruinnighid a reamta do gach leath, agus fá h-e líon a s(h)luaigh trí mhíle laoch ; agus triallaid as sín go Connachtaibh go h-Oiliol(l) Mór,⁶ fá Rígh Connacht an trath sín, agus go Meadhbh Chruachna, mar abhfuaradar fáilte agus fosta.

Dala F(h)eargusa agus Chormaic Conloingios go na laochraidh, iar rochtuín a cConnachtaibh dóibh ní bh(e)idis aonoidheche gan lucht foghla uatha ag arguín agus ag losgadh Uladh, mar sin dhóibh gur traocadh críoch Chuailgne leo, gníomh as a ttáinig iomad docha(i)r agus dibhfheirge idir an dá Choige ; agus do chaithedar seacht mbliadhna, no do réir droinge eile deich mbliadhna ar an ordughadh sín gan osadh aonuaire eadtorrtha. As leith aistig(h) do'n aimsir sin do choimisg Feargus le Meadhbh gur toircheadh leis í, go rug triúr n(h)ac do d'aontoirbhirt, mar ata Ciar, Core, agus Conmhac, amhuil adeir an file san rann so :

“Torrach Meadhbh a cCruachán chaoin
 'O Fheargus nár thuill tathaoir ;
 Gu rug triúr gan locht nar lag—
 Ciar, Core, agus Conmhac.”

As o'n Chiar⁷ so raidhtear Ciaruidhe a Mumhain, agus is ar a shliocht atá O Conchubhar Ciaruidhe ; o Chore atá O Conchubar Choreamruadh ; agus o Chonmhac atá gach Conmhacine da bhfuil a cConnachtaibh : agus gi(dh) b'e léighfios an duan⁸ d'arab tósach :

“Clann Fheargusa clann ós cách,”

do gheabhaidh go follus gur mór an t-arrachtas⁹ do ghabhadar an triúr m(h)ac sín Meidhbhe a cConnachtaibh agus san M(h)umhain.

¹ Cuchulainn. ² “Cathba” or “Cathbadh.” ³ dioghalt. ⁴ MS., “gon ambuidhin.” ⁵ MS., “bantracht.” ⁶ MS., “hoiliol mór” (Ailill, the Great). ⁷ MS., “ón ciar.” ⁸ MS., “an duain.” ⁹ MS., tarrdhachtas.

delgan sad and sorrowful ; and Cathbad, the druid, cursed Emain Macha to avenge that great evil, and said that neither Conchobar nor any of his descendants would ever possess that town after that treachery.

As to Fergus the son of Rossa the Red, he came to Emain Macha on the morrow after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech ; and when he found that they were put to death in violation of his own guaranty, he himself and Cormac Condlongas, the son of Conchobar, and Dubhthach Daolsulach attacked the soldiery of Conchobar's household, so that Maine, Conchobar's son, fell, and three hundred of his people along with him. Emain Macha was burnt and pillaged, and the women of Conchobar's (household) were slain by them. And his countries from every side were assembled, and the number of his host was three thousand heroes ; and they marched thence to Connaught to Oilill Mor, who was King of Connaught at that time, and to Medb of Cruachan, where they received welcome and wages.

As to Fergus and Cormac Condlongas with their warriors, after their arrival in Connaught, they were not one night without sending out marauders to plunder and burn Ulster, and they continued so until the territory of Cualgne was exhausted by them—a deed from which resulted many calamities and acts of mutual retaliation between the two Provinces ; and they spent seven, or according to others, ten years in this way without respite for one hour between them. Before the end of that period, Medb became pregnant by Fergus, to whom she bare three sons at one birth, viz., Ciar, Core, and Conmac, as the poet says in the following stanza :—

Pregnant was Medb in pleasant Cruachan
By Fergus who earned not reproach ;
To whom she bare three faultless sons—not weak.
Ciar, Core, and Conmac.

It is from this Ciar that the *Ciaruidhe* of Munster have taken their name, and of his race are the O'Connor *Ciaruidhe*, from Core are the O'Connor Corcamruadh, and from Conmac are the Conmaiene who are in Connaught ; and whoever will read the poem which begins—

“Clann Fheargusa, clann os cách”
(The clan of Fergus, a clan above all),

he will find clearly that great was the sway which those three sons of Medb obtained in Connaught and in Munster. Let the

Bíodh a fhiadhnúise *sín* ar na tíribh atá ainmnighthe uatha san dá Chóige *sín*. Do bhí Feargus agus an Dubhloingios, *iodhon sluagh* deoruidheachta¹ do chúaidh leis a cConnachtaibh ag sierdheanamh luí agus uile ar Olltachuibh tré bhás chloinne h-Úisneach. Olltaig(h) mar an cceadna ag deanamh dibhfheirge orrtha *sín* agus ar fhearaibh C(h)onnacht² treas a ttain³ bhó tug Feargus uatha agus treas gach dochar eile dhiobh, ionnas go rabhadar na díotha agus na dochair do rin(n)-adar leath ar leath d' á cheile comhmór *sín* go bhfuilid leabhar⁴ sgríobhtha orrtha ba liosta re a leaghadh ann so.

Do bhás Dhéirdre ann so.

Dala Dhéirdre d' á ttainigh na gníomha *sín*, do bhi sí a bhfochair Chonchubhair san teaghlach ar feadh bliadhna d' éis mharbtha chloinne h-Úisneach, agus ge madh beag tógbháil a a cinn no gaire do dheanamh tar a béal ní dhearna ris an rae⁵ *sín*. Mar do chon(n)aíre Conchubhar nár ghaibh cluithe ná caoineas greidhm di, agus nach tug abhacht ná ardughadh aoibhneas [na] misneach ionna h-aighe, do chuir fios ar Eogan mac Durthacht, flaith Fearnmhuíche.⁶ Agus adeirid cuid do na seanchaidhibh gurab é an t-Eogan so do mharbh Naoise mac Úisneach an Eamhuin M(h)acha. Agus iar tteacht d' Eogan do lathair Chonchubhair, adubhairt le Déirdre o nách fuair féin uaithe a h-aighe do chaochladh⁷ o na cumba, go ccaithfeadh dul seal eile le h-Eogan; agus leis *sín* curthar ar chulu Eogan ionna charbad i, agus teid Conchubhar d' a ttiodhlacadh. Agus ar mbeith ag triall dhoibh do bheireadh si suíl ar Eogan roimpe go fíochda, agus súil ar Chonchubhar ionna dia(i)gh; óir ní raibh dis ar domhan is mó dh' a ttug fuath no iad ar aon. Mar do mhothaig(h) umorro Conchubhar ise ag sílle(adh) fa seach ar féin agus ar Eogan, adubhairt ré tre abhacht: "A Dheirdre," ar se, "is súil caorach idir dhá reithe an t-suíl *sín* do bheire ormsa agus ar Eogan." Ar na chlos *sín* do Dhéirdre, do ghaibh bio(dh)ga leis an bhréithir⁸ *sín* í, go ttug baoithléim as an ccarbad⁹ amach, gur bhuail a cceann ar chartha cloiche do bhí roimpe go ndearnadh¹⁰ míre mionbhruigte d' á ceann, gur ling a h-inc(h)inn go h-obann aiste; go no amhla *sín* tuinigb bás Dhéirdre.

¹ MS., "deorúigheachta." ² MS., "Connocht." ³ MS., "an ttáin." ⁴ MS., "leabhair" (?). ⁵ ré. ⁶ Fearnmhuighe. ⁷ MS., "chaochlodh." ⁸ MS., "an mbréithir." ⁹ MS., "an ccarbad." ¹⁰ go ndéarnadh.

proof of this be the territories that are named after them in these two Provinces. Fergus and the Dubhlongas, that is, the strangers who accompanied him to Connaught, were continually plundering and doing mischief to the Ulstermen on account of the death of the sons of Uisnech. The Ulstermen, likewise, were avenging themselves on them and on the men of Connaught on account of the Cattle-spoil which Fergus took from them, and on account of all the injuries done to them, so that the losses and injuries which they had inflicted upon each other were so great that books are written on them, which would take too long to read here.

An Account of the Death of Deirdre is given here.

As to Deirdre, on account of whom those deeds were done, she was with Conchobar in the household for the space of a year after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech: and even as much as the raising of her head or giving a smile with her mouth she did not do during that time. When Conchobar saw that neither amusement nor kindness interested her, and that neither pleasantry nor honour brought joy or courage into her mind, he sent for Eogan, the son of Durthecht, lord of Fernmagh. And some of the historians say that it was this Eogan that slew Naesi, the son of Uisnech, in Emain Macha. And after Eogan had come into the presence of Conchobar, (the latter) said to Deirdre that since he had not himself been able to change her mind from her sorrow, she must go for a while with Eogan; and with that she was placed behind Eogan in his chariot, and Conchobar went to give her away. And as they were journeying onward, she would give a look fiercely at Eogan in front of her, and a look back at Conchobar behind her; for there were not two men in the world whom she hated more than them both. But when Conchobar noticed her looking alternately at himself and Eogan, he said in sport, "Deirdre, the look of a ewe between two rams is that look thou givest me and Eogan." When Deirdre heard that (saying), she took fright, and made a wild leap out of the chariot, so that she struck her head against a pillar-stone that was before her, and made small fragments of her head so that her brain suddenly leapt out; (and) in that wise occurred the death of Deirdre.

Craobhsgaoileadh agus Coibhneas¹ ar chuid do
Churadhaibh na Craoibhe Rua(i)dhe ann so, sul
laibheoram ar thuille(adh) do ghniomharthuibh
Chonchulainn :²

Cathfach³ mac Maolechró na ceath,
Ceidrígh agá raibh Maghach ;
Dias eile fá bhúan a bhfearg—
Rosa Ruadh, Cairbre Cindeirg⁴

Triuir do rug Maghach clann ghlan,
Rosa Ruadh, Ca(i)rbre, is Cathfach ;⁵
Do ba triar rathmhar re roinn
Do bhí ag Mághach Malach dhoinn

Trí mic le Rosa Ruadh dhi,
Is cheithre mic le Cairbre ;
Slata Finn(g)h(e)ala gan oil—
Trí h-inghionn le Cathfach⁶

Rug Maghach do C(h)athfach draoi
Trí h-inghionn⁷ fá gheal gnaoi
Do chin a ceuith tar gach aon—
Deithchim, Ailbhe, is Fionnchaomh.

Fionnchaomh, inghion Chathfach⁸ draoi
Deaghmháthair Chonaill Chearnaigh⁹
Trí mic Ailbhe, nár ob ágh
Naoise, Ainne, is Ardán

Mac Deithchime na ngruadh nglan,
Cuchuloinn¹⁰ Dúna Dealga(i)n ;
Clann nár ghaibh grain le goin,
Ag trí h-ing(h)ionn¹¹ Chathfaidh.

Clanna h-Uisneach, sgiath na bhfear,
A ttuitim gan neart sluaigh ;
Maith a ccaidríomh, geal a ccneas—
Ag sin aguibh an treas through.

FINIS.

¹ MS., "coimhneas." ² MS., Chuculoinn. ³ "Cathba" or "Cathbadh."
⁴ MS., "ceindearg." ⁵ MS., hingionn (?). ⁶ MS., "Chonuil Chearnaigh."
⁷ MS., Cuchulainn. ⁸ MS., hingionn (?).

A Genealogical Tree and Pedigree of some of the Champions of the Red Branch are given here, before we shall speak further of the acts of Cuchulainn :

Cathbad, son of Maelcro of battles,
Was the first king who possessed Magach ;
(There were) other two, of enduring wrath,
Rossa Ruadh (and) Cairbre Cenn-derg.

Three to whom Magach bore offspring fair—
Rossa Ruadh, Cairbre, and Cathbad ;
Three were they prosperous
Whom Magach, the brown eye-browed, espoused.

She had three sons by Rossa Ruadh
And four sons by Cairbre—
Scions pure-white without blemish ;
Three daughters she bare to Cathbad.

Sons of Uisnech, shield of men,
They fell, but not overpowered in fight ;
Pleasant (was) their fellowship, white their skin :
There you have the Third Sorrow.

Magach bare to Cathbad druid
Three daughters of fair countenance ;
They grew in beauty above all else
Deitchim, Ailbhe, and Finn-caem.

Finn-caem, daughter of Cathbad druid,
(Was) the worthy mother of Conall Cernach ;
Ailbhe's three sons, who shunned not battle,
(Were) Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan.

Deitchim's son of bright cheeks
(Was) Cuchulainn of Dun Delgan ;
Sons were they who feared not wounds—
The three daughters of Cathbad bare.

FINIS.

TEXT OF GLEN MASAN MS.

Oided mac nUisnig.

Docomoradh fled mórchain moradbal la Conchobar mac Fachtna Fhat[h]aigh 7 la maithi Ulad archena an Em(ain) minalainn Macha. Et tangatar maithi an chuigid coh... dinsaide na fledi sin. 7 rodailé co rabatar cosubach sobrach (so)menmnach uile iat. 7 roeir(gset) a lucht ciuil 7 oirfide 7 caladhna do (gabail) (an)drecht 7 anduan 7 anduch(onn), [oc]us a geg ngenelach 7 a craob goibnesa (fia)dib.

IS iadso anmaña na bfled ro(batar ocond fle)idsin .i. Cathbad mac Congail Clairingnech m^c Rugraide 7 Genañ Gruadhtsolus mac Cathbaid 7 Genand Glundub mac Cathbaid 7 Genañ Gadh mac Cathbaid, 7 Seancha Mor mac Ailella maic Athgno maic Fhir ita maic Glad maic Rosa, maic R(uaid) 7 Fercertne fili mac Aongusa Beldeirg, maic F... filed, m^c Gl..., maic Rosa, maic R(uaid). 7 is amlaid dochaitis fes na hEmna .i. adaig airithi acomair gach ainfir do tegluch Concobair. 7 is e lín teglaig Conchobair .i. cúig ar trí fichit ar trí cét, 7 desigetar and an adaig¹ sin, nogur togaib Conchobar a ardguth rig osaird, 7 ised roraidi: "As ail dams a fíarfaige díbsi, a oga." bar Conchobar, "an bfiacabar riam teglach budh crodha inasib pfen an-Er inn na an-Alpáin na san domun mor in gach inad ar cuimgebad co cathair muirne mo...aige."

"Ni fhacamar a² rí," ar siát, "7 ní haitníd duinn mata."

"Mased," ar Conchobar, "an aichníd díbh uiresbaid isin domun oraibh?"

"Ni haic(h)níd itir, a airdrí!" bhar iat-som.

"IS aichníd damhsa a oga," bar eisin, "aon uiresbaidh oraibh .i. trí coinnle gaisgid nanGaideal do bet(h) in(n)ar bfeigmais .i. trí (mac)a Uisnig .i. Naisi 7 Aindle 7 Ardan do b(eith) dár sechna tre bith mna san domun 7 gurab adhbar airdrí Ereann ar ghail 7 ar ghaiged Naisi mac Uisnig, 7 gur cosain nert a laime fen treab ar leth Alpan do."

"A rimilid," ar siát, "da lamaisne sin do rad, is fada o dermais e, oir doigh is maic rig coigeríchi iat san, 7 docoisendais cóiced Ulad re gach coiged aile an-Erinn gen co heirset Ullta aile leó, doig is cuingeda ar calmacht iatt, 7 as leomain ar nert 7 ar niaachus (sic) an triar sin."

"Mased," ar Conchobar, "cuirter fesa 7 techta ar a cenn ar crícha Alban go Loch Eitche 7 go Daingen mac nUisnig an-Albain."

¹ MS., agaid.

² Stokes reads here: *am*, for *a rí*.

"Cia rachas rissin?" ar cách co coitcheñ.

Dofhetar sa," ar *Conchobar*, "gurab do freitighib Naeisi techt an-Eirínn ar sith acht le trí .i. Cuculainn mac Subaltaim 7 Conall mac Aimirgin 7 Fergus mac Rosa, 7 (aith)neochatsa cia don triarsin lenab andsa mé."

7 *rué* Conall leis (ar)fod *foleth*, 7 dofhiafraig de, "Cred dogenta(r), a richuingidh an betha," ar (*Conchobar*), "da chuireadar arcem mac n-Uisneich thu 7 a milled ar tinchaib 7 ar teinech mar nach fobraim?"

"Ni bas aen(duine doticfad) desin," ar *Conall*, "acht gach aon aram-beruín d(o) Ulltaib ní roichfet nech uaimsi a b ... gan bás 7 eg 7 oiged dimirt air." "Is sin fir," ar *Conchobar*, "a Connail! anois tuigimsi na(ch inmuin) letsa mé;" 7 dochuir se *Conall* uada, 7 (tugad) *Cuchulainn* da indsaigid, 7 do fhiafraig an cétna de. "Doberrin se dom breithir," ar *Cúchulainn*, "da deasa gusan India (nosirther tú) soir nach gebaidsi comha sacruidhe uaid, acht do tuitim fein fan gnim sin." "IS fir sin, a Cu, nach lemsa bhf .. 7 anois (mod)aighimsi ní fúath agadsa. 7 dochuir sin *Cuchulainn* uadha 7 tugad *Fergus* da indsaigid, 7 dofhiafraig an cétna de, 7 as ed adubairt *Fergus* fris: "Ni gellaimesi dul fa tfuil (na fat feoil," ar) *Fergus* 7 gidhed cena níbfuil Ulltach ar amberuinn nach bfuiged bás 7 oiged lim." "Is tusa racas ar cend clainni Uisnig, a rímiled," ar *Conchobar*, "7 gluáis romat amarach," arse, "óir is let ticfaid, 7 gab iartecht anoir duit co Dún Borraig maic andt,¹ 7 tabair do b(h)riathar damsas maras taosga ticfair an *Eirínn* nach leefer oirisim na ccmnaidhi doibh cotigid cohEmuín Macha anoidchi sín." Tangatar rompa asdech iarsin 7 doinis *Fergus* a dolfen aslanaidecht clainni hUisnig, 7 dochuaid alán aile² domaithib an Cóigid mailli ris isnaslante sín. 7 rugatar as anaidechi³ sín; 7 do aigill *Conchobar* Borrach mac añert,⁴ 7 dofiarfaig de: "Anbfuif fled agat damsas," ar *Conchobar*. "Ata codemín," ar *Borrach*, "7 do b(fh)eidir lem adénam 7 ní (f)he(i)dir lem a hiumeur cohEamuín Macha eugatsa." "Mased ale," ar *Conchobar*, "tabair dfergus hí, uair is dá g(h)esaib fled dobad," 7 dogeall *Borrach* sín, 7 rugatar as anaidechi⁵ sín gan bedh gan baogal. 7 do eirig *Fergus* comoch arnamarach, 7 nirug leis do sluagaib na doshocraide acht adias mac féu, idon Illann Finn 7 Buinne Borbruad 7 Cuillend gilla nahibraige 7 anubrach, 7 do gluaisetar rompo co daingen mac nUisnig 7 co Loch nEitei 7 is amlaid do batar maic Uisnig 7 trí finbogha⁶ fairsinge acu, 7 inboth an dendáis fulachtadh dibsin nihiñti do

¹ Above the *t* is a stroke, marking a contraction, perhaps -aigh. ² Denoted in MS. by a contraction. ³ MS., *anag*, with a stroke above *g*. ⁴ Stroke above the *t*. ⁵ MS. has "a^g" stroked. ⁶ *t*! The MS. seems to be *g*.

cait(h)dis, 7 anboth a caithdis nihñti do collaidis, 7 do leig Fergus glaoth mór isin cuan coelos foimcen na crích fa coimnesa doibh. 7 is amlaid doibí Náisi 7 Derdri ańsin 7 inceńchaom *Conchuba(i)r* etarra aga himirt¹ fitchell in righ. 7 adubairt Náisi: "Do cluinim glaedh Ereńaigh," arse. 7 do cuala Derdri inglaoth 7 do aitin gur bí glaodh *Fergus* í, 7 do cel orrtha. 7 do leig Fergus andara glaedh, 7 adubairt Náisi: "Atcluinim glaedh aile, 7 is glaedh Eireńaigh í." "Nihedh," ar Derdri, "ní himań glaodh Eireńaigh 7 glaodh Albanaigh." 7 do leig Fergus an tres glaodh 7 do aitnetar maic Uisnig gur bhí glaedh *Feargusa* do bi ań 7 adubairt Náisi re hArdán dol ar cend *Fergus*. 7 do aithin Derdri Fergus aglegen na céd ghl(ae)jidhe 7 do inis do Náisi gur aithin in céd ghlaed do rinne Fergus. "Cred fár celis í, a ingen;" ar Náisi. "Aisling Atcońare aréir," ar Derdri, "idon trí heoin do teacht chuigain a hEamuń Macha 7 trí bolgama meala inambel leó 7 dofagbatar natrí bolgama sin againe, 7 rugatar trí bolgama darbfuil leó." "Cred inbreth ata agad dan aisling sin, a ingen," ar Náisi, "Atá," arsí, "Fergus do teacht cugain ateachtairecht asar tír duthchais fen lé síth; óir ní millsí mil na teachtaireacht síthi: 7 isiat na trí bolgama fola rugad² uainn, idon sibhse récas leis 7 feallfa oraibh," 7 bahole leósun sín doradha disí. 7 adubairt Náisi rehArdán dol ar cenn *Fergus*. Docuaid immorro, 7 mar ráinic iát do toirbír teora [póca] doibh codiera degthairise 7 rue leis codaingen mac n Uisnig iat, ait araibí Náisi ocus Derdri 7 do toirbretar teora poca codil 7 go diera dFergus 7 damacaib 7 fiafraigeatar sgela Erenl 7 Choigid Ulad cosońradhach. "Is siat sgela is ferr again," ar Fergus, "Conchobar dom' cur fen ar bur ceńsi 7 mocur aslanaigecht agus acoraigecht air imbeth díles tairise dib 7 ata mo briathar oram fa mo slanaighecht do comall." "Ní hĩndula daibhsi ańsud," ar Derdri, "daigh is mo bhuir tigeńtas fen an Albain inatigernas Chonc(h)obair an 'Erinn." "Is ferr duthchas inagach ní," ar Fergus, "uaimhaibinn doneoch maithes daméd muna fhaice aduthchas." "Is fír sin," ar Náisi, "doigh is ańsa lem pen Ere ina Alba ge mad mó domaith Alban dogebhaif." "Is daingen dáibse mo briatharsa 7 mo shiánaighecht," ar Fergus. "Is daingen ceana," ar Náisi, "7 rachmaidní letsa;" 7 ní do deoin Derdri andubhradar ań sin, 7 dobi ga toirmesc impo. Tug Fergus fen a briathar doibh gemad iat fír Erenn uile dafcaillfad³ orthasan nabud dínsgeith na cloidhme na catbairr doib acht comberedhsan forra. "Is fír sin," ar Náisi, 7 rachmaidne letsa cohEmuń Macha. Tucatar as anadhchi⁴ sin cotanie aumaidin moch sholus arńamarach 7 do eirig Náisi 7 Fergus 7

¹ A letter or two illegible before "fitchell." ² MS., rug, with stroke above g. ³ feallfaidís? ⁴ MS. has anag, with stroke above g.

dodeisigetar inibrach 7 tangatar rompo ar fud mara 7 mor fhairge
no corangatar co Dun Borraig mac andt., 7 do dech *Derdri*
*ar*ahéise areríchaib Alban 7 ised adubairt: “Mo cen duit, at[ir]
 ut thoir,” arsi, 7 is fada lim taib do [chu]an 7 do chalad 7 do
 muighe minsgot[ach]a minailli 7 do tolcha taebuaine ta[ithnem]acha
 dfhagbail 7 is beg rangamar a [le]s a comairlisin do denam; 7
 rochan an *laid*:

[In]main tír antir út thoir
 Alba *con(a)híngantaib*
Nocha tiefuinn eisdi ille
 Mana tisainn le *Náisi*

Inmain Dun Fídhgha is Dun Finn
 Inmain in Dun os a cinn
 Inmain Inis Draigen de
 Is inmain Dun Suibnei *

Caill *Cuan*! O Caill *Cuan*!¹
Gusa tigid Ainne, monuar!
 Fagair lim do bi tan
 Is Náise anóirear Alban

Glend Laidh! O'n Glend Laidh!
 Do collaín fan mboirín caoim
 Iasg is sieng is saill brúic
 Fa hí mo cúid an Glend Laigh.

Glend Masain! O'n Glend Masain!
 Ard a crímh, geal agasáin;
 Do nimais collad corrach
 Os Inber mungach Masain.

Glend Eitei! O'n Glend Eitei!
 Añ do togbhus mo c(h)ét tig;
 Alaínd a fídh iar néirghe
 Buaile gréne Glend Eitichi

Glend Urchain! O'n Glend Urchain!
 Ba hé in Glend direch drom chain
 Nocha (n)uallcha fer a aoisi
 Ná Náisi anGleñ Urchain!

Glend Daruadh! O'n Glend Daruadh!
 Mo chen gach fer da na dúal

¹ The repetition with O in this and the next five verses, we take from the preceding text (MS. 56).

Is binn guth cua(i)ch ar craib cruim
Ar in mbin os Glend Daruadh.

Inmain Draigen is tréin traigh
Immain a uisge inghainimh glain
Nocha ticfuinn eise anoir
Mana tisuinn le m inmain.
Inmain

As a haithle sin tangatar d'ínsaidhe Dúnad Borraig, 7 do toirbir teora poga do macaib Uisnig, 7 do fer failti re Fergus conamacaib, 7 ised adubairt Borrach: "Ata fled agamsa duitsi, a Fergais," arsé, "7 as geis doitsi¹ fled d'fhagbail no cotairsidh i. 7 otchuala Fergus sin dorindeadh rothnuull corera de.

"IS ole dorinis, a Bhorraig," ar Fergus, "mo chur fo gesaib 7 Conchobar do tabairt mo breithir oram fá macaib Uisnig dobreith gohEmuin aulá doticfaidis anEirinn."

"Cuirimsi fógeisaib tú," ar Borrach, "idon gesa nach fuilugid fir laeich ort mana tisair docaithem na fledi sin. 7 dofraig Fergus do Naéisi cidh do ghenadh se² ime sin. "Do gena," ar Dardri, "mudhferr letsa maic Uisnig do treigen 7 anfhled docaithim, acht chena asmór ancennach fledi atreigen."

"Ní tréigbesa iat," ar Fergus, "dóigh cuirfed mo da mac leo, idon Illann Find, 7 Buinne Borb Ruadh go hEmuin Macha 7 mo-briathar fein fós," ar Fergus.

"IS lór afheabas," ar Naéisi, "óir ní nech aile dochosain síndé riam acath na a comrug acht sind fein." 7 do gluais Naeise maill re feirg doláthair, 7 dolen Dardre é 7 Aindle 7 Ardan 7 da mac Fergusa. 7 ní do deóin Dardre do riñed an comhairle sin, 7 dofhagbadh Fergus go dubhach dobrónach acht aonni chena do bi deimin le Fergus, dámbéidis coig ollcoigid Eirend 7 acomairle leg le ceile nach tísadh dib acomairci sin do milled.

Sgela mac nUisnig, do ghuaisedar rompa 7 doráidh Dardri friu: "Do beraind comairle maith daeib gen go derutar oram í."

"Carsat comairle sin, a ingen," ar Naéisi. "Eirgem go hínis C'uilenn Cr.³ eter Eirind 7 Albain, 7 anam ann go caithe Fergus afhled; 7 as comhall breithir d'Fergus sin 7 as medughadh fada flaithemnais daibsi."

"IS radh uilce rinde féin," ar Illann Finn 7 ar Buinne Borb Ruadh; "níhedir líne an comairle sin do denam," arsiad, "gengo-beith feabas barlamh fein⁴ maill frind 7 briathar Fergusa agaib nifellfidhe⁵ foraib."

"Mairg tanaic lesin mbreithir sin," ar Dardre, "an tan do tréig

¹ doidius. ² se? ³ r in MS. has a stroke above it, denoting contraction
⁴ sein, MS. nov. ⁵ Stokes reads: ní fellfa e.

Fergus sínd arleidh 7 do bi ag toirrsí 7 accmifridhe móir imtech
aneirinn ar breithir *Fergusa*, 7 atbert and

“Mairg tanac le brethir mir
Fergusa maic Roig romhir :
ni dingen aithméla de,
uch is acher mo *chríde* !

Mo *chrídi* na caeb cumadh
ata anocht ¹ fa mór pudhar :
monuár, a *maca* maithi,
tangatar bar tiughlaithi.”

“Na habair, a *Deirdri* díán !
a *ben* is ailli no in *grian* !
ticfa *Fergus* fortill ngail
cugainn nar : cuingénaigh ²

Fáir is fada lim duib,
a *maca* ailli Uisnig !
techt a h*Albain* nandamh nderg
³ da bus buan abithmairg.

M. A. I. R. G.

A haithle na laidi sin tangatar rompa co Fínearn na Fcraire ar
Sliab Fuait 7 dotuit a collul ar *Deirdri* ańsin, 7 do fagbatar í gan
fis doib, 7 doairig *Naeisi* sin 7 impodais araceń coleic ⁴ 7 sisin uáir
dobí sisi ac eirge asa collul, 7 adubairt *Naeisi* : “cred far anais
ańso, arigan ?” ar sé.

“Collul dorónas,” ar *Deirdri*, “7 tarfas fis 7 aisling dam ań.”

“Ca haisling sin ?” ar *Naeisi*.

“Docońarc,” ar *Deirdri*, “cen ceń ar cechtar agaibsi 7 cen
ceń ar Illann Fínd, 7 a ceń fen ar Buinne mBorb Rúad, 7 gan
a congnam lińi.” 7 doróine na rannu :

“Truagh an taidbsi tarfas dam,
a cethrar féta finnglan !
gan ceń uaib ar cechtar-de,
gan cunnam fir lecele.

“Nocha can do bel acht ole,
a ańnear alaind edrocht !
léig úait, a bél tana mall,
ar gallaib mara Manań.

¹ The *a* of *anocht* is inserted by a later hand. ² Dr Stokes makes this
“naroncungénair.” ³ MS., fda. MS. 56 has *fada* here. ⁴ colh, MS.

“Dob ferr lim ole da *gach* duine,”
 doraidh *Deirdri* gan duibhi,
 “na bar nolesa, a *thriar* mín,
 ler *sìres* muir is móirtir.

“Dociusa a ceñ ar *Bhuanne*
 ose a saegal is uille.
*noch*a lemsa anocht nach *truag*
 a ceñ ar *Bhuanne* mBorb *Ruad*.” T.

Asahait[h]le sin tangatar rompo go hArd [na] ^rSáilech .r.
 id(on) ¹ Ard-macha aniu. IS ansin doraidh *Deirdri*: “Is fada lim
 in ni docim anois .i. do nellsa, a *Naeisi* isin aér, 7 is nell fola é, 7
 doberaíñ comairle daib, a macu *Uisnig*!” ar *Deirdri*.

“Carsat comairle sin, a rigan?” ar *Naeisi*.

“Dol co Dun-dealgain mara bfuil *Cúchulainn*, 7 beith ansin
nocotí Fergus, no techt ar comairce *Conculainn* go hEamain.”

“Ni regmad a les an comairle sin do denam” ar *Náisi*. 7
 adubairt an ingen so:

“A *Naísi*, fech ar do nell
 docíu suí isin aér;
 docíu os *Emain* uaine
 fornnell fola forrúaide.

Romgabh bidgad resan nell
 docíu suí isin aér
 samalta re *cru* fola
 in nell uathmar imthiana.

Doberaíñ comairle duib,
 a maca ailli *Uisnig*!
 gan dol co hEamain anocht,
 le bfuil oraibh do gúasacht.

Rachmadne go Dun Delgan
 mara bfuil *Cú* na cerda;
 ticfum amarach andes
 maraon isa[n] *Cú* coimdes.”

Adubairt *Nóisi* tre feirg
 re *Deirdri* ngasta ngruaidhdeirg:
 “o nach bfuil eglá oirne
 ní dingnum do comairle.”

“Dob andam sin riám roime,
 a ua righd(a) *Rugraíde*!

¹ Dr Cameron reads here: .r. r. MS. 56 has—risa raidhtear.

gan ar mbeth ar én sgél de
mise is tusa, [a N]áeisi !

An lá tue *Manánán cuach*
duinn 7 an *Cu ro lu[ath]* * * Dr Stokes reads *l[uan]*.
ní betheasa am *agaíd* de,
aderim rit, a *Náeisi* !

An la *rucais* let amach
mise *tar* Es *Ruaíd* rom(ach),
(ní be)thea am *agaíd* de
aderim rit, a *Náise*." A.

A haithle na rann sin dogluaisetar rompo anathgairit gacha sliged co facatar *Emain Macha* uathaib. "Ata comarda agamsa daibh," ar *Deirdri*, "mata *Conchobar* ar ti fheilli no fhinghaile do denam oraib."

"Ga comarda sin ?" ar *Náise*.

"Da leicter sibsi sa tech a bfuil *Conchobar* 7 maithi *Ulud* nochan-fuill *Conchobar* ar ti uile do denam rib. Ma do tigh na *Craebrúaide* cuirter sib 7 *Conchobar* a tigh na h*Emna*, dodentar feall 7 meabul foraiib." 7 rangatar rompa fon in[n]us sin co dorus tighi na h*Emna* 7 doiaratar foslugud rompa. Dofregair an doirreóir 7 dofiarfaig cia dobí añ. Dohinised gur biad tri maic *Uisniú* dobí añ, 7 da mac *Fergusa*, 7 *Deirdri*. Dahinised sin do *Conchobar*, 7 tucad a lucht fedma fritheolma da insaiged, 7 dofiaraigh dibh ciñus dobí tech na *Craobrúaide* im biadh no im dig. Adubratar san da tiedis . u . catha *Ulud* añ, co bfuighdis a lór daothain bidh 7 dighe. "Mased," ar *Conchobar*, "berar maic *Uisniú* inte." 7 adubrad sin re macaib *Uisniú*. Adubairt *Deirdri*: "anois *benais* a digbail rib gan mo comairlisi do denamh," ar si, "7 denam imtech budesta."

"Ni dingnum," ar *Illann Find mac Fergusa* "7 adamar, a ingen, is mór an metacht 7 an midlaochus domothaigis orain. antan adere sin, 7 rachmaid co tech na *Craobrúaide*," ar sé.

"Rachmaid codeimin," ar *Náise*, 7 dogluaisetar rompo co tech na *Craobrúaide*, 7 docured lucht freasduil 7 friteolma leó, 7 dofreaslaiged iat do biadaib saora somblasda 7 do deochaib millsí mesgamla, gur bad mesga medarcháin morgothach gach aon do lucht fedhma 7 fritheolma acht aenni chena nír caithetar féin biadh na liñ re meirtnígi a naistír 7 a nim(thechta), uair ní denatar anadh na oirisem o do(léice)tar dun *Borraig maic Andúrt* co rangatar *Emain (Macha)*.

IS ainsin adubairt *Náise*: "tabhartar in Cendcaom *Conchobair* cugaín co ndernmáis a himirt." Tugad in Cendcaom cuetha, 7 dosuidiged a foirend furri, 7 dogab *Náise* 7 *Deirdri* aga fraisimirt.

Is i sin uair 7 aimser adubairt Conchobar, “cia hagaib, a óga, dogebain da fhis an maireñ a dealb no a denam fen ar Deirdriñ? 7 má maireñ, ni bhfuil dfhine Adaim ben is ferr delb ina í.”

“Rac[h]ad fen and,” ar Leuarcham, “7 dober sgéla cugadsa.”

Is amlaid immorro dobi Leabarcam, 7 ba haísa le Naise ina gach nech aile isin cruíne, uair ba minic le dol an críchaib an domain móir diarmoracht Nóisi [7] do breith sgél cuige 7 uadha. Iar sin taniú Leuarcam, roimpi co hairm a raibí Naise 7 Deirdri. 7 is amlaid doatar, 7 an Ceícaom Conchobair etarra gahimirt, 7 dotoirbír mac Uisniy agus Deirdriú do pfocaib codil diehra d’g tairisi, 7 docaístar frasa dér gur bo fliuic a bucht 7 a hurbruíne, 7 dolabair inadiaíghsin 7 adubairt: “Ni maith diabhsí, a maca imaine,” ar sí, “an ní as doilghe rugad uadha riam dobet[h] agaib 7 sib ara comus; 7 is dabar fis docuired mise,” ar Leabarcham, “7 da fechain an mairend a delb no a denam fen ar Deirdri. 7 is fata lim fós an gnim doniter anocht an Emain .i. feall 7 meabul 7 mícoingeall da denam oraibsi, a cairde gradacha,” ar sí, “7 ní bia Eamuín aon oidchi co dereth an domain bus ferr i iná nocht. 7 doríne an lóid ann:

Trúag [rem chroidhe] an mebul
doniter anocht an Emain
7 on meabul amach,
bud hi an Emain irgalach.

Triar brathar is ferr fo nim
dar imgidh ar talmáin tigh
doilech limsa marata
a marbad a los enmná.

Náisi 7 Ardan comblaid,
Ainnli baigsel a mbráthair,
feall ar in dreimsi ga luadh
nochta limsa nach lantrúag.

T.

Asa haitle sin adubairt Leabarcham re macaib Fergusa doirsi tige na Craobhráaide 7 a fuíneoga do dúnaid, “7 da tistar chugaib, buaidh 7 bennacht daib, 7 cosnaid sib fen comaithe 7 bar comarche 7 comarci Fergusa.” 7 taniú roimpi amach asa haithle codubach dobronach drochmenmnach co hairm araibhi Conchobar, 7 dofraígh Conchobar sgéla di. Is ainsin adubairt Leabarcam aga fregra: “Ataíd drochsgéla agam duit 7 degscél.”

“Cred iát sin?” ar ri Ulad.

“Is maith na sgéla,” ar Leabarcam: “in triar is ferr delb 7 denam, is ferr luth 7 lamach, is ferr gnim 7 gaisced 7 gnathirgal an Erinn 7 an Albain 7 isin domun mór uile do techt cugutsa, 7 bíd imáin enlethe ogut fesda anagad bf[er] n.Erenn o tait maic Uisniy

libh : 7 ise sin sgél is ferr agum duit. 7 ise sin sgel is mesa agum, in ben dob ferr delb 7 denam isin domun ic imtecht uain a hEamain nach bfuil a delb fen na denam fuirri."

Otuala Conchobar sin, dochuaid a ed 7 a aigidecht arcul, 7 doibhset dail no dó anadhiaig sin. 7 dofiarfaig Conchobar aris : "Cia rachad dam da fios an mairen a cruth no a delb no a denam fen ar Deirdriu?" 7 dofiarfaig fothri sol f[u]air a fregra.

IS ainsin adubairt Conchobar re Tren Dorn dol and : "A Tren Durinn," ar Conchobar, "in fidar tu cia domarb tathair?"

"Dofhetar," ar se, "gurab e Náisi mac Uisnig domarl e."

"Mased, eirsi da fios an mairenn a delb no a denam fein ar Derdrinn." 7 dogluais Tren Dorn roime, 7 tánic dochum na bruighne, 7 fuair na doirrsi 7 na fuineoga arna n-íadhadh, 7 dogab oman 7 imegla é, 7 ised adubhairt : "Ní conair maic Uisnig diñsaigid, atá ferg forra." 7 fuair fuinneóg gan drud isin bruidin, 7 dogab ag feguin Naeisi 7 Derdrend tresanfuinneóg, 7 do dech Derdrin fair óir así bá cendlnaithi añ 7 do bruidigh Naeisi 7 do dech Naeisi andiaidh adechsuna. 7 as amlaid do bí 7 fer gonta dferaib na fichle aige, 7 tug urcar ághmar urmaisnech de go tarra asuil anoglaich 7 doronadh imlácuid áinigneach etarra andsin. 7 dochuaid atshuil aragrauid don óglach 7 rainig co Conchobar, 7 doinis sgéla dó ó thús codeiredh. 7 ised adubairt asi súd ainben asferr delb andsa domun, 7 ba rí andomuín Naisi dalegar dó í. IS and sin doéirigh Conchobar 7 Ulaigh 7 tangadar timcell na bruighne 7 do leigedar ilgairthe móra andsin. 7 dochuirsiut teinti 7 teñala isin mbruighin. 7 adelos sin do Derdrin 7 do claind Fergus, 7 do fiafraigedar cia ata fan Crao(i)b Ruaid. "Conchobar 7 Ulaigh" arsiatt. "7 comairei Fergusa friu," ar Illann Finn. "Mo cubais," ar Conchobar "ba mela duibsi 7 do macaib Uisnigh mo b(h)ensa agaib." "As fir sin," ar Derdrin, "7 do fheall Fergus oraib, a Naeisi." "Mo cubais," ar Buini Borbruid, niderna 7 ní dingnimne. IS andsin tánic Buine Borbruid amach 7 do marb trí coicait amuigh 7 dobáith na teinti 7 na teñala, 7 domhesg nasluagu donbreisim brathasin. Atbert Conchobar cia do ní amesgaisa arnasluagaib. "Meisi Buini Borbruid mac Fergus," arse. "Comadha uaimsi duit," ar Conchobar. "Carsat comadha sin?" ar Buine. "Tricha cét," ar Conchobar, 7 mo chogar 7 mo c(h)omhairle fein duit." "Gébhath" ar Buine. 7 do gab Buine na comhadhasin. 7 do rinded sliab an oidci sin don trichait cet imorra Sliab Dal mBuinde, 7 do chuala Derdrin ancomrad sin. "Mo chubais," ar Derdrin, do thréice Buinne sib, a mhaca Uisnig, 7 is aithremuil an mac úd." "Dar mobreithir féin" ar Illann Finn, noch treigeabh fen iat incen mairis an calad colg anláim. 7 tánic Illann amach iarsin, 7 tuc trí luath-chuarta atimehell nabruighni 7 do marb trí chét amuigh 7 tánic astech

cohairm ambái Naéisi 7 sé agimirt fíhle 7 Ainne garbh. 7 *tuc* Illann cuairt impa 7 adib dhigh 7 tug lochrañ arlasad leis amach ar anbfhaithcheí 7 do gab agslaide naslógh 7 nirlamsat techt timchell nabruighni. Doba maith annac do bi ainsin, idon Illann Fínn mac Fergus, nírer nech riam inséd naimilmáine 7 nitarda tuarasdal orígh dó, 7 nírgab séd ríamh ¹ acht ó Fergus namá. IS ainsin adubairt Conchobar. “Cait abfuil Fiacha mo mac?” ar Conchobar. “Soña,” ar Fiacha. “D[ar mo] cubhas, isunaon oidchi rugadh tusa 7 Illann [7 as iat] airm aathar atá aigesin 7 beirsi mairmsi let [idon], anórchain 7 ancosgrach 7 afoga 7 mo co[lg] 7 dena calma leó. IS ainsin doinsugetar cach achéle dib. 7 tanic Fiacha awert comlann co h-Illann 7 do fiafraig Illann dF(h)iacha. “Cid sin, a F(h)iacha?” arse. “Comrac 7 comlann dobail lem ritsa,” ar Fiacha. “Ole doríinis,” ar Illann. “7 maic Uisnigh ar mo c(h)omairce.” Doinsugetar achéle, 7 do rónsat comlann fieda forniata dána dedla degtapaid. 7 do fortamlaigh Illann ar Fiacha cotuc air luidhe for sgát(h) asgéith 7 dogéis ansgiath 7 dogeisetar trí prim toña Erend ainsin idon Toñ Clidna 7 Toñ Thuathi 7 Tonn Rugraíthe. Do bi Conall Cernach an Dun Sobairce aninbaid sin. 7 do cuala toraí Tuine Rugraíde. “IS fir sin,” ar Conall, “ata Conchobar aneigín 7 ní coir gan a iúsaighe 7 gabas aairm 7 táníc roimhe go h-Eamain 7 fuair ancomrac arnsrainiud ar Fiacha mac C(h)onchobair 7 inorchain acbuireadh 7 acbeic foraigh acáiniud atigerna 7 nirlamsat Ulaid atesargon 7 táníc Conall doleth acuil co h-Illann 7 saitis a sleg trít, idon an culghlas Chonaill. “Cia do g(h)on me?” ar Illann. “Mise Conall,” arse. “7 cia tusa?” “Mise Illann Fínn mac Fergus,” arse; 7 is ole angnim doronais 7 maic Uisnig ar mo c(h)omairce. “In fir sin?” ar Conall. “Is fir ón —

¹ Erasure in MS.

GAELIC PROVERBS AND PHRASES,

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED, OR VARIANTS OF
PUBLISHED ONES.

THE Proverbs and Phrases which follow were intended by Dr Camcron to supplement and complete, as far as possible, Sheriff Nicolson's collection of *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*, published in 1881. Several of them are merely more or less interesting variants of those which Sheriff Nicolson has ; but the vast majority of them are not contained in the Sheriff's monumental work.

Abair gu beag 's abair gu math.

Abair sin dar a chaitheas tu cruaidh mhòine còmhla ris.

A' bhò a' s caoile 's a' bhuaile, 's i a' s àirde geum.

A' bhliadhna a's gainne min, dean fuine mhòr ainneamh.

A' bualadh na tarraing air a ceann.

A' call rothad 's a' d' dhéigh.

A chiad bhliadhna, bliadhna nam pòg, 's an dara bliadhna, bliadhna nan dorn.

A chòir féin do na h-uile fear.

A' chuileag a dh' éireas an òtrach, 's i a' s mò a ni srann.

A' chungaidh-leighis a' s goirte, 's i gu tric a' s feàrr a leighiseas.

A' eur bréid air toll (Making up a deficiency).

A' cur glais' air an stàbull an déigh na h-cich a ghoid.

A' cur suas inisg, agus a bun aig a' bhaile.

A' dol an sinead mhiosad.

A' dol eadar thu 's do chodal.

Ag itheadh na cruaidhe fo 'n t-sìoman.

A' deanamh teadhair do ròine.

A' deanamh balg ri gréin (Sunning himself).

A' taomadh na mara le cliabh.

A' deanamh math an aghaidh 'n uile.

A' ghnè a bhios 's a' mhàthair, is gnath leis 'bhi 's an nighean.

A' h-uile rud ach an rud 'ba chòir.

Aidhear fìdhleir dhuibh an Taoibh-tuath.

A nàdur féin a' tighin 's a' chullach.

A' phoit a' tilgeadh air a' choire, gu bh-eil a mhàs dubh.

A Shàbaid 's a' sheachduin.

A' tighin eadar thu 's do chodal.

A' tilgeadh sin uat mar gu 'n tilgeadh bò buachar.

Adhaircean fada air a' chrodh a bhios anns a' cheo.¹

Ailleagan na luatha, luathragan a' chlachain. (Wise among fools, and *vice versa*).

Ainneachas bà air buachaill, is 'ga toirt uaithe m' fheasgar.

Air a mhàgan roimh na casan.

Air deireadh rug i 'n t-oighre.

Air da bhi reamhar na caol, 's mairg nach beathaicheadh laogh dha féin.

Air gnothuch na cuthaig.

Aird na dalach is isle na h-airde (*best lands*).

Faisneach caillich a réir a durachd.

Aithne na bliadhna gu léir aig fear na h-aon oidhche.

Aithnichear duine air a' chuideachd (Tell me the company you keep, and I'll tell you your character).—*Scottish Proverbs*.

Aithnichear craobh ni 's fearr air a toradh na air a duilleadh.

Aithnichidh an cat dar gheibh bean an tighe gràs.

Am beul buille.

Am bodach a bha'n Lathairne, 'nuair nach b'aithne dha bruidhean dh' fhanadh e sàmhach.

Am bùrn a bhios 'sa' bhràigh, bidh pairt dheth 'san inbhir.

Am feadh a bhios an fhirinn 's an onair aig neach, faodaidh e clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a ghabhail.

Am fear aig am bi an fhirinn 's an onair, feudaidd e clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a ghabhail. (Credit keeps the crown o' the causey).

Am fear a bheir, 's e a gheith.

Am fear a bheir bean à ifrinn, bheir i ris ann e.

Am fear a bheir an car as an t-sionnach feumaidh e éirigh moch.

Am fear a bhios carrach 's a' bhaile so, bidh e carrach 's a' baile ud thall. Armst. p. 45.

Am fear a bhios fada gu'n éirigh, bidh e 'n a leum fad an latha.

Am fear a choidleas fada 's a' mhadainn, bidh e 'na ruith fad an latha.

Am fear a bhios gu h-olc [mosach] aig a' bhaile bidh e maith mu'n rathad mhòr.

Am fear a chaidh dheanamh air son a' bhuin-sèa, cha ruig e air a gilinn.

Am fear a théid do'n mhuileam bheir[?] (They that work in the mill maun wear the livery.)

¹ Last three words go also : tha fada uainn.

Am fear a gheibh bean, gheibh e dragh.

Am fear a gheibh gach latha bàs, 's e a 's fearr a bhidheas beò.

Am fear a ghleidheas a long, gheibh e latha g'a seòladh.

Am fear a 's luaithe làmh 's leis an gadhar bàn 's am fiadh.

Am fear a 's fhaide [luaithe] làmh, is e a 's mò cuid.

Am fear a sheallas roimhe cha tuislich e.

Am fear a shiubhail an cruinne, cha d' fhuair cho duineil ri 'mhàthair.

Am fear a 's isle bruidhean, 's e a 's fearr a chluinneas.

Am fear a 's laige fo dha, 's am fear a 's treise an uachdar.

Am fear a 's fhaide 'chaidh riamh o'n tigh, bha cho fada aig ri thighinn dachaidh.

Am fear a shìneas a làmh sinidh e 'chas.

Am fear tha clis gu gealladh, 's tric leis fealladh.

Am fear a 's tiuighe claigeann, 's e a 's lugha canchainn.

Am fear a tha call an comhnuidh bristidh e.

Am fear a th' ann san fhéith 's duilich dha thighinn aisde.

Am fear a théid a dh' aindeoin an allt brisidh e na cuinneagan.

Am fear a thig mu dheireadh, goiridh e gu diombach. (Strath-mashie).

Am fear a thig air na's léir dha thig air na 's nàr dha. (He that speaks what he should not, will hear what he should not).

Am fear aig a bh'eil, 's e a gheibh.

Am fear aig am bi an sac làn 's math leis màin air a mhuin.

Am fear air am bi fearg a ghnàth, is cosmhuil a ghné ris an dris.

Am fear nach cluinn air chòir, cha fhreagair air chòir.

Am fear nach cuireadh 'n a crùn, cuireadh 'n a bile.

Am fear nach d' fhuair a lot le beachan, fhuair e 'lot le seangan.

Am fear nach eil cleachdte ri claidheamh fagadh e air an tom e.

Am fear nach fritheil do clag a' chàil, fritheilidh e do'n ath thràth.

Am fear nach gleidh an sgillean, cha bhi an *guinea* aige.

Am fear nach toir ghnòthuch de'n bhaile mhòr, bheir e ghnòthuch as.

Am fear nach toir oidhirp, cha dean e gnìomh.

Am focal thig a Ifrinn, 's e a gheibh ma's e a bheir.

Amadan an duine chrìonda.

Amadan aig deich ar fhichead, amadan am feasd.

Amhaire araon romhad 's a' d' dhéigh. (Look both before and behind you).

An cadal fada, 's beag a thlachd do neach a tha ann an deòrachd.

An ceol air feadh na fìdhle.

An ceòl gàire 'bha'n uiridh aca 'n a cheòl guil am bliadhna.

An leanabh a nithear a dh'aindeoin, bidh e cam no bidh e carrach.

An cleas a bha aig Nial bha e riamh ris.

An cliù a théid òg do dhuine, 's e a leanas ris.

An deireagan air am beir a' bhéisd.

An deoch nach gabhar an àm a tumaidh, slàn leatha.

An fheadag màthair an fhaoiltich fhuair,

Marbhaidh si caoraich agus uain.

An gearran gearr ni e farran nach fèarr,

Cuiridh e a' bhò anns an toll,

'San tig an tonn thar a ceann.

An leabaidh 'ni duine dhà fèin, 's ann innte 's fheudar dha laighe.

Abair Mac-an-Aba gun do chab a dhùnadh.

An làmh a bheir 's i a gheabh, mar h-ann do dhroch dhuine.
(Giving to the poor increaseth a man's store).

Am fear nach ionnsaich ris a' ghlùn, cha'n ionnsaich ris an uilinn.

An leann a ni duine dh' a dheòin, òlaidh e 'leòr a dh' aindheoin deth.

A Luan 's a' Dhòmhnach (always).

An long am meadhon a' chuain 's an stoirm 'ga deuchainn.

An neach a théid fada o'n dorus, cinnidh a shoraidh fuar.
(Out of sight out of mind).

An ni thug an eidheann bho na gabhraibh.

An ni nach buin duit, na buin da; *or*, An rud a thuirt clag Sgain : An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

An ni nach caillte, gheibhear e.

An rud nach gabh leasachadh is fheudar cur suas leis.

An ni nach leam cha tarruing.

An ni [rud] 's an téid dàil théid dearmad (Delays are dangerous).

An onair nach fhaigh duine a ghnàth, na biodh e 'ga h-iarraidh aon tràth.

An rathad a chuir thu 'n gruth cuir 'na shruth am meòg.

An rud a bhios an dàn, bithidh e do-sheachan.

An rud a ghabhas ise 'na h-aire, cha chuireadh Rìgh-Deòrsa fhéin as e.

An rud a's fhiach a ghabhail, is fiach e 'iarraidh.

An rud a ni Domhnall dona, millidh Domhnall dona.

An rud a thig gu dona, is eutrom a dh' fhalbhas e.

An rud nach 'eil, nach robh, 's nach bi —Sin do làmh is chi thu e.

An rud nach faic sùil, cha chiurr eridhe.

An rud a thèid fada o'n t-sùil, thèid fada o'n chridhe.

An rud a thig leis an t-sruth, falbhaidh e leis a' ghaoith.

An rud nach ith an leanaban, ithidh an t-seana-bhean féin e.

An saoghal 'na bhutaras is Seuter 'na Sheamarlan.

A Shàbaid 's a' sheachdain (always).

An taigh a chaidh a shuidheachadh air carraig, cha 'n fharasd a chlaoidh.

An té thèid a dh' aindeon an allt brisidh i na cuinneagan.

An té bhios cumanta aig a h-uile fear, cha bheir i clann.

An t-eun a' teamadh ris an sgàth.

An toil do na h-uile duine, 's an toil uile do na mnathaibh.

An t-sùil a bheir duine g' a chuid, bheir i g' a ionnsaidh e.

An t-uain ni 's gile na mathair, is 'mhathair ni 's gile na an sneachda.

An t-uain ni 's duibhe na a' mhàthair.

An tomhas a bheir 's e a gheibh.

An turadh, an t-annoch, an muir-làn, 's an Dòmhnach.

An tuagh a thoirt a làimh an t-saoir.

An uair a bhios 'a mhisg a staigh, bidh an ciall a muigh.

An uair a bhios sinn ri òrach, bidh sinn ri òrach, 's an uair a bhios sinn ri maorach, bidh sinn ri maorach.

An uair a chluinneas tu sgeul gun dreach na creid e.

An uair a chì thu taigh do choimhearsnaich a' dol 'n a theine, is còir dhuit an aire a thoirt do d' thaigh fein.

An uair a dh' fhalbhas tu casruisgte, teichidh do chàirdean uat.

An uair a gheibhear fear, cha'n fhaighear bean.

An uair a gheibhear bean, cha'n fhaighear fear.

An uair a 's caoile an gràn, is ann a 's daoire an gràn.

An uair a's mò a fhuair mi 's ann a 's lugha 'bh' agam.

An uair a 's mò an beadradh, is ann a 's còir sgar dheth.

An uair a throdas na meirlich, gheibh na h-ionracain an cuid.

An uair a thèid na meirlich a throd bidh an t-ionracan 'na chuid.

An uair a thèid an gobhaim air bhathal (?), 's e is fearr bhi rèidh ris. ("When the smith gets wildly excited"—on his Baalism!—"Nether-Lochaber.")

An uair a thèid fada o'n t-sùil, thèid fada o'n chridhe.

An uair a thèid crodh chàich an díosg, 's ann a ni breunag càise.

An uair a thig oidhe Shamhna, theirear gamhna ris na laoigh.

An uair a theirgeas do chuid, treigidh na cairdean.

An uair a thig a' bhochdain [an t-acras] a staigh air an dorus, thèid an gràdh a mach air an arlas.

An uair a thig an latha fliuch, tuigidh mi taigh ; an uair a thig an latha math cha tugh taigh no taigh.

An-uair ort. (May it fare thee ill, lit., Bad weather to thee).

An uaisle dhubh 's gun dad gu 'cumail suas.

Aois coin tri bliadhna 'na chuilean, tri bliadhna 'na neart, agus tri 'dol air 'ais.

Aon fhear o dh' iarras is dà fhear dhiag a phaigheas.

An uair o bhristeas aon bhò an gàradh, theid a dhà dheug a mach air.

Arainn bheag, mhiodalach, bhreugach, a cùl ri caraid 's a aghaidh ri nàmhaid.

As a ceann a bhlighear a' bhò.

“As a' thoiseach.”

Ard boinneid ni h-onair, faodaidh i clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a chumail.

As an droighinn anns an dris.

As an t-sealladh as a' chuimhne. (Out of sight out of mind).

A' tional nan srabh 's a' call nam boitein (boiteil).

Ba cho math dhomh mo chorrag a ghabhail do'n chloich. (See Nic. p. 222).

B' àird an luath na an lasair (in reference to fireside strife).

Barail an duine ghlic is tinne theid air an fhirinn.

Bàs gun sagart ort.

Barail mhath aig siach air féin.

B' e 'n fheòil 'g a toirt a ìgnibh a' chait e.

B' e 'n capull 'g a thoirt a dh' Innsibh Gall e.

B' e faicin na pocaig is breunas an t-sionnaich e.

B' e 'm meur 's a' mhàs an déigh a bhramadh e.

B' e 'm bata 'g a thoirt duit go mo cheann féin a sgailleadh e.

B' e 'n leigheas air sùilean goirt e.

B' e raigheachd bheag am baile mòr e.

B' e 'n t-srathair an àite na diallaid e.

B' e saoradh air ceann a' choin bhradaich e.

B' e 'n chat 'g a thoirt an aghaidh a' chuilg e.

B' e ionnlaid drabhaig a' dol na chrò chaorach e.

B' e 'n crochadair a' buain croich dha féin e.

B' e earbsadh gnothaich ri droch ghille e.

B' e deoch do fhear am mullach na h-àtha is i 'n a teine e.

B' e sin a' chlach an ionad an uibhe.

B' e clach an ionad càbaig e.

B' e freiteach a' bhaird ris a' chaisteal e.

B' e mart nam beannachd 's a' chliabh, mart nam mallachd air an t-sliabh.

B' e 'n guran air mas baintighearna e.

B' e sin an connadh a chur do 'n choille.

B' e stoirm na cuilec gun dol troimpe e.

B' e 'n ceann a' fanaid air a' choluinn e.

B' e 'n tart sin tart an deagh mhuilinn.

B' e ni gun bhun gun bhàrr e.

B' e fuidhleach an tàilleir shàthaich e.

B' e 'n cailean 's an fhiacail e.

B' e 'n t-uisge 'g a thoirt dachaidh an criathar e.

B' e itheadh na cruaike fo 'n tugh a e.

B' e iasad a' cheibe gun a chur fo 'n talamh e.

B' e sin a bhith toirt giuthais do Lochabair.

B' e sin a bhith ag ionnsachadh caillich air na bramannan.

B' e sin faire a' chlamhain air na cearcaibh.

B' e sin blàthach 'g a toirt do bhanaraich.

B' e crann gath 'g a dheanamh do 'n t-sirist e.

B' e sin magadh air cù a mharbhadh fiadh.

B' fhasa chriathradh na chur air muin eich (said of one long buried).

Beagan as a' bheagan.

Bean 'g ad dhiultadh, is each 'g ad thilgeadh, is bàta 'g ad fhàgail—tri nithe nach ruig duine leas nàire bhi air.

Bean gus an téid i eug, is fear gus am bi e 'n a sheann reud (*i.e.*, they will be learning until then).

Beannachd Aonghuis Gobha leat, is gheibh thu mar a thoill.

Beannachd leis gach ni a dh' fhalbhas—cha'n e a dh' fhòghnas.

Beul gun tota (A mouth that cannot keep a secret).

B' fheàrr a bhith an taigh a' bhith na 'n taigh an tuarasdail.

B' fheàrr an t-olc a chlaistin na 'n t-olc fhaicin.

B' fheàrr leam na nì air domhan omhan air deur fuar.

B' fheàrr bideag a thoirt a leanabh do nàbuidh no mir a thoirt da.

B' fhear am meòg a bhiodh 'sa' Ghàidhealtachd na am bainne blàth a bhiodh am Fèairt.

Bha e a' muin air an eanntaig.

Bha riamh rathad cill is clachain ann.

Bha tuilleadh saoghail aige.

Bheir an oidhche crodh is daoine gu baile (duine is ainmhidh).

Bheir bean an arain am barran far bean na spreidh.

Bheir ceilg duine gu bochdainn, ach soirbhichidh an dichiol-lach.

Bheirear beatha air éigin, ach cho toirear rath air éigin.

Bheir aon ni ni eile 'na lorg.

Bheir fear beag a chuid as an talamh mu 'n toir fear mòr a chuid as an athar.

Bheir fear na h-aon oidhche an fhaire.

Bheir seillean math mil a sin.

Bheir iad an aire gu 'm bi an t-ìm air an taobh fhéin do 'm bhonnach.

Bheir mis' ort gu 'n cluinn thu e air a chluais a 's buidhre.

Bheir sin a bhuil fathasd.

Bheireadh e conas as a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Bheir tim teisteanas.

Bi gu math ri cù is leanaidh e thu.

Biadh an dara fir puinsion an fhir eile.

Bidh beagan uisge far am bàthar an gamhainn. (There is aye some water where the stirkie drowns).

Bidh ciontach gealtach. (Evil doers are evil dreaders).

Bidh eagal air an leanabh a théid a losgadh roimh an teine. (Burnt bairns dread the fire).

Bidh e leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.

Bidh fann feargach. (A hungry man is an angry man).

Bidh gach fann feargach.

Bidh gille [searbhannt] aig an fheanuaig 's an fhòghar.

Bidh iteagan geala air an eun a thig am fad as.

Bidh miall air deireadh na h-urchair.

Bidh mi-dhóigh air an fhear a's miosa foighidin.

Bidh rud-éigin aig eare an seròbain, ach cha bhi dad, idir aig eare a' chrubain.

Bidh tusa fochaid ormsa airson mo chuid a bhuan glas, is bidh mis' a' fochaid ortsa 'nuair nach bi agad ach a' chas.

Biodh e geal no biodh e odhar is toigh leis a ghabhar a meann.

Bidh tu beò bliadhna : cha d' aithnich mi thu.

Biodh gach fear air a ghearran bacach bàn féin.

Bogadh nan gad.

Boinne ri do shròin, bidh tu beò am bliadhna.

B' olc an airidh do bheul binn a chur fo'n talamh.

B' olc an airidh e.

Bolla mine air a' pheighinn ¹ is gun a' pheighinn ¹ ann.

Briagaidh am biadh am fitheach bharr na craoibhe.

Ba cheum air gaig leam a dhol a dh' aite dh'am aindeoin.

Ba dual daididh dà.

Ba leigheas sealladh dhìot air sùilean goirte. [See above].

Ba mhath an airidh e. (It was well deserved.)

Ba mhò an call là Chuil-fhodair.

Buil na fighe air a stìm.

Buille chur an craoibh is gun a leagail.

Buille ma seach buille gun dreach (in rowing).

Buinidh urram do 'n aois. (Eild should hae honour).

Buntàta proinntè is bainne leò,
Biadh bo'daich Uachdair-chlò.

¹ sgillinn.

Cabhaidh aon uair de oidheche Ghearrain seachd bollan sneachda troimh tholl tora.

Cadal nan con 's na mhnathan a' fuineadh. •

Cailean a' feadaireachd is cearcan a' glaothaich,
Nithe nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Càirdean an taighe, nàimhdean a' bhìdh.

C'àit am faiceabh tu 'n gionach ach am mionach na cléire?

Caith mar a gheibh is gheibh mar a chaitheas ;
Caomhain—"Co dha"—is cuimhnich am bàs.

C'ar son nach ith na coin an t-ìm?

Chionn 's nach fhaigh iad e.

Caomhain am poca aig an t-sìoman.

Car tuathail t' aimhleis. ("Deiscil," *i.e.*, following the course of the sun was considered lucky, but "tuathail" the reverse).

Casan fada gu dhol troimh an abhainn.

Cas air a' chruaidh.

Ceannaich ri gréin is creic ri coinneil.

Cha b'e am fear a reiceadh a' chearc ris an là fhliuch.

Cha b'e 'chomain.

Cha b'e 'm muileann nach meileadh nan ruitheadh an t-uisge.

Cha b'e 'n t-uisge nach ruitheadh ach an muileann nach bleitheadh.

Cha b'e miann Mhuirich am méog.

Cha ba ruith ach leumraich.

Cha bhi cuimhne air an aran ach fhad 's a mhaireas e 's an sgornan.

Cha bhi e [thu] na's òige r'a ionnsachadh.

Cha bhi meas air an tobar gus an traogh e.

Cha bhi meas air an t-slainge gus an tig an euslaint'.

Cha bhi 'n t-ìm sin air an roinn sin.

Cha bhi piseach air suirghe na Sabaid. (Sunday wooing draws to ruin).

Cha bhi sinn deanamh dà Fhéill-Martainn air (no two bites of a cherry).

Cha bhi sinn chionn a shaoithreach dha.

Cha bhi 'shac air a' ghearran, gus an leig e bram as.

Cha bhi toradh gun saothair.

Cha bhiadh a chuid 's cha luideag a aodach.

Cha bhrìathar a dhearbhas ach gùlomh.

Cha bhris achmhasan cnàimh.

Cha b' fhada uait a chuir thu an athais.

Cha b' ionnan a 's t-athair.

Cha b' iongantach leinn ach lionn air banais a' chait.

- Cha bu dìth iarraidh dhi.
 Cha ba mhac mar an t-athair e.
 Cha chail an t-òlach math ach air laimh an droch òlaich.
 Cha chaoin muc sheasg r'a h-àl.
 Cha chaomhnadh leam do chaomhnadh 's cha chaitheamh leam do chaitheamh.
 Cha chluinn e ach an rud a 's binn leis.
 Cha chreidear an t-aog gus am faicear an t-adhlac.
 Cha chuir bean-tighe ghlic a h-uibhean uile fo aon chirc.
 Cha chuirear seann cheann air guaillibh òga.
 Cha chuirinn mo bheul anns an lite nach òlainn.
 Cha deachaidh e timchioll an tuim leis.
 Cha deach ceann còcaire riamh air òtrach.
 Cha deachaidh tonn air feisd dha o sin.
 Cha dean fear iomairt bualadh, 's cha dean fear luath maorach.
 Cha dean làmh ghlan eòrna.
 Cha dean mise toll anns nach cuir thusa tarraing.
 Cha dean treanadh treubhantas.
 Cha deanadh e gille-poc dha. (He could not light a candle to him).
 Cha deic na 's fheudar.
 Cha do chleachd an capull a spoth.
 Cha do shuidh air cloich nach do shuidh làimh ri.
 Cha d' rinn fuine ri ceòl nach d' rinn itheadh ri bròn.
 Cha d' rinn maitheas nach d' fhuiling aghaidh.
 Cha d' rinn duine riamh lochd orm nach faca cnoc a mhàis.
 Cha d' thug cridhe goirt nach d' fhuair cridhe goirt.
 Cha duine tàillear 's cha duine dhà dhiubh.
 Cha fhliuch an cat a chas ach air son an éisg.
 Cha fhliuch an cat a chas an déigh an éisg.
 Cha freagair do 'n fheumach a bhith ailgheasach.
 Cha ghabh an soitheach Albannach ach a làn.
 Cha ghabhadh sinn iongantais—an uaisle gun chasan.
 Cha ghleidh bruidhinn buaidh.
 Cha ghlóir a dhearbhas ach gníomh.
 Cha 'n aithnich thu duine gus am bi do ghnóthach ris.
 Cha 'n aithnich thu an t-each breac gus am faic thu e.
 Cha 'n aithnìchear caraid gus am feum air. (A friend in need is a friend indeed).
 Cha 'n amais duine dona air a thapadh.
 Cha 'n e barrachd na sgoileireachd a's fhèarr.
 Cha 'n e tagha nam muc a gheibh fear na faighe.
 Cha 'n 'eil ann cosmbuil ris an dachaidh. (East or west, home is best).
 Cha 'n 'eil an sin ach "Seachain mo chluas is buail m' adharc."
 Cha 'n 'eil bàs fir gun gràs fir.

Cha 'n 'eil cinnteachas aig neach air bith air a bheatha. (Nae man has a tack o' his life).

Cha 'n 'eil ceangal la féill Naomh no Dòmhnach air banaltrum no banarach.

Cha 'n 'eil dùthchas aig mnaoi no aig ministear.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho glic 's a tha e cho tric a lathachan.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho marbhteach 's a tha e cho maoidhteach.

Cha 'n fhaighear rud ach far am bi e.

Cha 'n fhiach gille gun char, is cha 'n fhiach gille nan car.

Cha 'n 'eil fhios co aca a 's fhaide saoghal, am fear a chaoimhneas no 'm fear a chaitheas.

Cha 'n 'eil 'fhios cò aca a 's feàrr, a bhith air thoiseach na air dheireadh.

Cha 'n 'eil air a' chnatan ach cnapan itheadh.

Cha 'n 'eil lochd sam bith an cridhe a bhios gabhail òrain.

Cha 'n 'eil math gun dragh.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi air nach laigh leòn, no carraig air nach caochail sruth.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas.—[Loudin].

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas, no coille gun chrionaich.

Cha 'n eiridinn [fhidir] an sàthach an seang.

Cha 'n 'eil uail an aghaidh na tairbhe.

Cha 'n fhanadh e uair no ial.

Cha 'n fhaigh balbhan oighreachd.

Cha 'n fhad a th' eadar do ghal 's do ghàire.

Cha 'n fhaigh cion cron.

Cha 'n fhaic gràdh lochd.

Cha 'n fhàidh 's cha mhac fàidh mi.

Cha 'n fhàs còineach air a' chloich a bhithear a' sìr thionndadh.

(A rowing stone gathers no moss).

Cha 'n fhàs fear air an rathad air am bithear a' sìr-shaltair.

Cha 'n fheàrr Ruair na Raonall.

Cha 'n fheàrr na clach am baile fear is 'aire ri dhol as.

Cha 'n fheud ciontach a bhi rosgach.

Cha 'n fhoghnadh le cuid bhi air an each, ach bhi thairis air.

Cha 'n fhuiling¹ cearc a cuiaichadh. (A hen suffers not to be fondled).—*Highl. Soc. Dict.*

Cha 'n i a mhuc shàmhach a 's lugha dh' itheas de 'n drabh.

Cha 'n iarr am biadh ach fhiachainn. (Eating needs but a beginning).

Cha 'n fhuirich muir ri uallach,

Is cha dean bean luath maorach ;

Cha dean bean gun nàire cugainn,

Is cha dean bean gun fhuras eudach.—[Loudin].

¹ Cha toigh le cearc, &c.

Cha 'n ònghnadh an t-earrach a bhi fuar, is nach dual da bhith blàth.

Cha 'n nàr do dhuine bhith lag, ach is nàr do dhuine bhith bog.

Cha 'n uaisle duine na 'm bidh, deamamaid 'nar dithis a' chabh-rach.

Cha 'n urrainnear a thoirt de'n chat ach an craicionn.

Cha robh brosgalach nach robh breugach. (Fairest words are fullest of falsehood).

Cha robh bruidhneach nach robh breugach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh breugach, 's cha robh breugach nach robh bradach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh sgeulach, &c.

Cha robh e riamh air port eile.

Cha robh e riamh air seòl eile.

Cha robh thusa riamh air sheòl eile.

Cha robh gu dona mu'n fhardaich nach robh gu math mu'n rathad mhòr. [See above].

Cha robh nead gu'n ubh gluig.

Cha robh nach fhaod bhi.

Cha robh na bu rùdaiche na e a chuir riamh crùn ri h-athar.

Cha robh ronnach nach robh cannach.

Cha robh sonas riamh air bus lom.

Cha saothair bo-laoigh do shaothair.

Cha sgoilt an darach ach geinn de fhéin.

Cha seall cù air comain.

Cha sluagh duine 'na ònar.

Cha téid ceann air an taigh air am bithear a' fanaid.

Cha téid dholaidh dhe 'n dicheall mhaith ach pàirt.

Cha téid e leis na coisichean, 's na marcaichean cha 'n iarr e.

Cha teist air duine teist aon duine 's cha teist air teist an duine.

Cha téid taigh thar sabhal.

Cha tig as an t-soitheach ach an deoch a bhios innte.

Cha tig fuachd gu nollaig, 's cha tig gaillionn gu Féill-Pàdraig.

Cha tig laogh glan o'n bhoìn sgamhaich.

Cha tig math gun dragh.

Cha tim codail an cogadh.

Cha tig ubh mòr à mas dreadhain.

Cha toir an uaisle goil air a' phoit.

Cha toirear té air bith air éigin mur bi i féin leth-dheònach.

Cha tric a chithear moll aig dorus sabhail plobaire.

Cha truimid a' choluinn an ciall.

Cha tug leis an truaill nach d' fhuair leis a' chlaidheamh.

Cha tug thu riamh roinneag à 'fheusaig.

- Chaidh e eadar thu 's do chraicionn.
 Chaidh na mucan troimh an tigh-comhairle.
 Cha 'n eil ann ach gaoil an fhithich air a chuàmh.
 Chì do shùil e 's cha bhlais do bheul e.
 Chì mi t' fhiacail chùil.
 Cho airidh 's a tha 'm meirleach air a' chroich.
 Cho àrd ceann ri fiadh air fireach.
 Cho aigeantach ri fiadh.
 Cho annhuin ri fionan-feòir.
 Cho àrd ri craoibh.
 Cho bàn ris an anart-mhairbh.
 Cho beag ri frìde.
 Cho beur ri bard.
 Cho binn ri teud-chiùil.
 Cho beadaidh ri measan a' cheird.
 Cho crosda [dreamach] ris a' chat air earball.
 Cho daingean ri creig.
 Cho déidheil 's a 'n cat air a' bhainne.
 Cho duilich r' a chur a 'leabaidh ri broc a saobhaidh.
 Cho dubh ris an fhitheach. (As black as a raven).
 Cho dubh ris an t-sùidh.
 Cho dubh ri gual.
 Cho eutrom ri eun air iteig.
 Cho fallain ri breac na linne.
 Cho geal ris an t-sneachd.
 Cho glic ri na cnuic.
 Cho seana-ghlic ris na cnuic. (As wise as the hills).
 Cho incacal ris a' bhìorsamaid (*i.e.*, evenly balanced).
 Cho làn de 'n olc 's a tha 'n t-ubh de 'n bhiadh.
 Cho lonach ri isean ceird.
 Cho luath ris a' ghaoith.
 Cho luath ri earb.
 Cho luath ri fiadh.
 Cho luath ri fiadh air fireach.
 Cho luath a 's a bheir a chasan e. (As fast as his feet can carry him).
 Cho luath 's a bheir a casan eich e. (As fast as horse's feet can carry him).
 Cho mìn ri maighdean.
 Cho olc ris a' bhreamas.
 Cho sean ris na cnuic.
 Cho sgith dheth 's a bha Calum de 'n taigeis.
 Cho socharach ris a' chriathar gharbh.
 Cho soilleir ris a' ghréin.
 Cho sradagach ris an teine.

Cha sgoilear math mi, 's cha 'n fhèarr leam air a bhith : mar a thubhairt a' madadh-ruadh 'n uair a bhuail an t-each *an gobha* (?)

Cho tana ris a' ghaoith Earraich.

Cho teth ri gaol tailleur, dar chuir e 'n tòin as a' mheuran.

Cho tiugh ri peasair am poc.

Cho *trang* ri triùir an leabaidh.

Cho trom ri cloich.

Chuala tu 'ghaoth, ach cha 'n fhaca tu i.

Chuala am bodhar fuaim an airgid.

Chuir e o bhiadh 's o chodal e.

Chuireadh e no laogh o dheothall (said of anything disgusting or disagreeable).

Chuireadh tu fearg air ministear, ged bhiodh eallach leabhraichean air.

Chunna mi mo chall agus cha b' e sin e.

Cia mar air bith tha, bu mhiosa a bhiodh.

Ciod air bith a bheir mo shliobadh dhìom, cha toir mo sgioba dad dhìom.

Ciod a 's fearr a dh' innseas an ceann no na cluasan ?

Ciod a thig as a' bholg ach an acfuinn ?

Claigionn leinibh is goile seann duine.

Clann nan càirdean, is mairg a rachadh eatorra.

Clàr do bheadaidh (*i.e.*, your face).

Cleas nan ceard—cha luaithe tròd na beadradh.

Cleas nan gaibhre 'g itheadh na nathrach—sior itheadh is sior thalach.

Cleas an donais mu'n choinneil—a' lasadh aig a dà cheann.

Cluinnidh e an rud as binne leis. [See above].

Codal nan con s a' mhuileann. [See Nic., p. 74].

Cog air a' chat, is togaidh e fhrìodhan air.

Coileach a' Mhairt, bidh e 'na thrathas-dair daonnan.

Coin is mucan, geòidh is cearcan, bean mic 's a màthair-cheile.

Còir Mhic-Mhaoilein air a' Chnap—

Am feadh 's a bhuailas tonn air creig.*

*lic.

Comhairle caraid gun iarraidh, cha d' fhuair i riamh am meas 'ba chòir dhi.

Comhairle rìgh an ceann amadain.

Cosmhuil ri cuilean a' mhadadh-ruaidh, mar a's sine 's ann a's mhiosa.

Cosmhuil ri fèath eadar dhà oiteig.

Cosnaidh an t-eòlach an t-anam.

Crathaidh an cù earball ris an neach 'bheir dà.

Cronaichidh an daoibh 's cha cheartaich.

Crùbaiche chon is lethsgèulan bhan.

Cualach a' ghille leisg.
 Cuid an amadain am beul a phoca.
 Cuid a' ghil' iasgaidh air gach méis.
 Cuid an aon slaoighteir aig an shlaoighteir eile.
 Cuir bior 's an losgainn is bheir i sgrìach aisde.
 Cuir do làmh, 's cha 'n 'eil fhios cò dhiubh a's iasg no feòil.
 Cuir mìr an beul na béisd, is leig chead dhi.
 Cuir droch chliù air fear neo-chiontach, is dar a chrathas e
 'bhreacan crathaidh e 'sgainneal.
 Cuiridh a thapa as do dhuine gun chiall.
 Cuiridh teangaidh snaim nach fuasgail fiacail.
 Cuiridh toll beag fo shàl an long mhòr.
 Cùl mo làimhe riut.

Dà thrian ceirde cùngaidhean.
 Dànnsadh air do bhanaid is caithris air do *bhangaid*.
 Dàil bliadhna, dàil gu sìorruidh.
 Dar a thig an t-acras a stigh air an dorus, theid an uaisle a
 mach air an uinneag (al. : theid an gaol mach air an arlas).
 Dar a thòisicheas na cisteachan air glaothaich theid an gaol a
 mach air an uinneig.

Deanadh gach fear bean dha féin.
 Deireadh a' chrochadair a chrochadh.
 Deireadh is toiseach an t-sian—clachan mìn meallain.
 Dh' aithnichinn air a' mheang cò a bheireadh am bainne
 dhomh.

Dheanadh tu teadhair do ròinneig.
 Dheòin na dh'aindeoin.
 Dh'fhàg thu e mar gu fàgadh bò buachar.
 Dh' fhalbh Peairt 's am baile b' fhaisge dha.
 Dh' fheoraich i de'n ghaoith, "Ma clailleas mi thu, c'ait am
 faigh mi thu?" "Air mullach nan carn." Ris a' cheo. "Air
 mullach nam beann." Ris a chliù? "Caill mise aon uair, is
 cha 'n fhaigh thu gu bràth tuilleadh mi."

Dh' ith e am biadh 's cha d' rinn e 'n gnìomh.
 Dh' ithinn biadh 'n uair 'bhiodh ocras orm, is dh 'òlainn deoch
 'n uair 'bhiodh pathadh orm.
 Dh' eirinn 'n uair a dh' éireadh a' chearc, is laighinn 'n uair a
 laigheadh i.

Dh' itheadh e do chuid, is phronnadh e do chab.
 Dh' itheadh tu féin na h-uibhean is bheireadh tu dhomhsa na
 plaoisg.

Dhiult i na coisichean 's cha d' thàinig na marcaichean.

Dì-luain, tha e tuilleadh a's luath,
 Dì-Màirt, latha iomraich nam muc,
 Dì-ciad'aoinn cl-raobhach,

Di-ar-daoine na dùlach,
 Di-h-aoine, cha bhi e buadhach,
 'S cha dual duit gu 'm falbh thu 'm-barach.

Dithis 'ba dona le chéile, mo shealgair féin 's mo chù.
 Do dheòin dhuit a dh-aindeoin.
 Droch ciall ort.
 Druididh gach ian ri 'ealtainn nuair thig an t-anmoch.
 Duine air fhacal is mart air adharc.
 Duine dona dreamach, cha b' fhèarr againn na bh' uainn e.
 Dùisgidh fuath strith, ach fuadaichidh gràdh i.

Eadar a' chòir 's an eucoir.
 Eadar an fheòil 's an craicionn.
 Eadar an fhéile 's an aimbeairt.
 Eadar debin is aindeoin.
 Eadar dhà làimh tuitidh an sgàl.
 Eadar dhà stòl tuitidh an tòin.
 Eadar long agus lamraig.
 Eireannaich, Ilach, is deamhain.
 Eisdeachd mhath is deadh cheann-labhairt.

Fad làimh is camaig.
 Fada o'n t-sùil, fada o'n chridhe. (Out of sight out of mind).
 Failt' ort fhéin a ghoistidh ùr ; sop air stùil mo shean ghoistidh.
 Fan o'n eantaig mu'n loisg i thu.
 Fanaidh fear sona ri sèimh', is bheir fear dona a dhui'-leum.
 Feudaidh aon amadan ceist a chur nach urrainn do dhà fhear
 dheug ghlic fhuasgladh.
 Feudaidh losgadh a chorraig a bhith 'na chuimhne.
 Feudaidh luach dà pheighinn a chat sealltain air an rìgh.
 Far am bi a' chuid bidh na daoine.
 Far am bi a' chairbh cruinnichear na fithich.
 Far am bi am pobull dall, ni an gille cam ministear.

Far am bi bó bidh bean,
 Is far am bi bean bidh buaireadh.
 Far am bi fearg bidh bruidhean,
 Is as a' bhruidhinn thig an tuasaid.—[Loudin].

Far am bi gradh duine bidh 'fhan.
 Far am faic thu 'n ealtainn gheur ghlain, rach gu sèamh seach
 a saigh.
 Far am bi coire bidh e r'a roinn.
 Far an isle an gàradh, 's ann is fhasa leum.
 Fearg do charaid fuachd an anairt.
 Feudaidh an òige, ach feumaidh an aois falbh.

Feudar eag a chur 's a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Feumaidh cuimhne mhath bhith aig fear nam breug. (A liar should have a good memory).

'Fhad 's bhios craobh 'sa' choill'
Bidh foill 's na Cuimeinich.

Fhuair thu comharra-céilidh.

Fhuair Emuin a dhìol each, is fhuair an t-each a dhìol mar-caiche.

Fhuair e 'chuid mu 'n d' fhuair e 'chiall.

Foinne mu 'n iadh-ghlaic,
Is nearach mac air am bi ;
Foinne mu 'n iadh-bhròig,
Is nearachd bean og air am bi.* * Nic., p. 24.

Fortan a chodach air a' bheul mhòr.

Fo 'n choileach. (In Inverness prison).

Foghar Ghlinn-cuaich, gaoth a Tuath is cruaidh-reodh'.

Fuirich o chù 's cha sgath e thu.

Gabh an latha math as a thoisich.

Gabh e is gu 'n dean e a mhath dhuit.

Gabhadh e srath no sliabh.

Gabhar an t-atha mar a gheibh.

Gach cuilean a' dol ri dualchas.

Gach cùis gu cùmhnant.

Gach duine beo 'na sheòl féin.

Gach duine a' tarraing uisge gu mhuileann féin.

Gach eun gu 'nead is srabh 'n a ghob.

Gach fear a' searminoineachadh 'na chùbaid féin.

Gaoth á tuath, fuachd is feannadh,
Gaoth an iar iasg is bainne,
Gaoth á deas, teas is toradh
Gaoth an ear, meas air chrannaibh.* * crannadh.

Gaoth á tuath mu Challuinn, fuachd is feannadh.

Gaoth mhòr a bolg beag.

Gaoth roimh aiteamh, 's gaoth troimh tholl, 's gaoth fhuar lom o bhonn an t-siùil.

Garadh chùl-chas.

'Ga suathadh féin ris. (Rubbing herself against him).

Ge b'e a's beag orm, buailidh mi sgiobag air.

Ge b'e 'bhios a' ruith air an eirthir shalaich, théid e air sgeir uaireigin.

Ge b'e 'bhios gun long gun each, bidh e dhà chois.

Ge b'e a phàigheas math le h-olc, thig an t-olc air féin.

Ge b'e 'bhuaileadh mo chù, bhuaileadh e mi féin.

Ge b' e dh'itheas an t-saill fo 'n t-sopan aithnichear air a ghoic féin e.

Ge b' e 'ghleidheas a long 's a làmhan, gheibh e 'n athais uair-éigin.

Ge b' e leis an dùmhail teicheadh e.

Ge b' e nach builich am beagan, cha bhi mòran aige.

Ge b' e nach *mentrig* cha *bhuinig*.

Ge b' e philleas no nach pill, cha phill fear an t-sìr-ghalar.

Ge b' e 'rinn torrach thu ceannaicheadh e ubhla.

Ge b' oil leis a' mharaiche dhian, thig a' ghaoth 'niar an déigh an uisge-mhòir.

Ge dona an saor, 's math a shliseag.

Ged bheirteadh a' bhò an taigh mhòr rachadh i fein na *chidsin*.

Ged chuirinn mo charaid am poca, cha leiginn le neach eile snaim a chuir air.

Ged shàraichear an sean-fhocal, cha breugaichear e.

Ge dona ann, ba mhios' as e.

Ge dona mo charaid an diu is math a mbàrach e.

Ge fada réidh fear an uile, cha téid e as gun diòghailt.

Ge h-àrd a sheallas an saoi bhir os cionn a' bhochd, bidh iad cuideachd fathast.

Ge h-ionann tràigh cha 'n ionann maorach.

Ge h-olc an t-urra, cha 'n fheàrr an aithris.

Ge mòr a th' aige, 's e 'n tuilleadh a ghabhadh e.

Gealladh gun a choimhghealladh, is mìosa sid na diùltadh.

Ged 'bhiodh iad air an toirt gu adhairt a' bhàis.

Ged 'bhiodh mil air gach meur aige.

Ged fhaighear deoch a 's feàrr na 'm fion, cha 'n fhaighear biadh a 's feàrr na 'n t-òb.

Ged gheibheadh tu sìoda air seacharan cha bu choir dhuit saltrachd air.

Ged is àrd a sheòlas an ceard-dubhan, is ann 's an t-salchar a thuiteas e.

Ged is mòr Creag-a-Chodh, is beag a math. (Said of a big useless person).

Ged is grinn an sìoda, nach coma e co air am bi e.

Ged is math an gille cam, cha fhrithheil e thall 's a bhos.

Ged a rachadh tu air each, cha ba chòir dhut a dhol thairis air.

Ged tha mis' ag innseadh dhuitse, na innis thusa do fhear eile.

Ged tha thu buidheach na bris do shoitheach.

Ged thubhradh sin cha do cheangladh e.

Geum bà air a h-aineol.

Ghabh e 'n càl mu 'n d' rinn e 'n t-altach.

Ghabhadh luchd nan cuaran éirigh uair roimh luchd nam bròg.

Gheibh an t-each éasgaidh a luchd.

Gheibh an t-uairbhreach leagadh an uair a 's àirde e.

Gheibh a shroin fuarachadh.

Gheibh bò bleoghan is gheibh domhain daoine.

Gheibh foighidin furtachd.

Gheibh gach fear a sheise.

Gheibh gach neach an ni 'tha 'n dàn dha. (Nae fleeing frae fate).

Gheibh cnàimh feòil ach an cnàimh a chnagar.

Gheibh loman an donas. (Misery follows the niggard)—
Armst., p. 837. See Nic., p. 202.

Gheabhar fàth air a' mhuir mhòr.

Gille piullagach,¹ is loth pheallagach ; dà rud 's na dèan tàir orra.

Glac ciall, gabh biadh, iarr Dia, 's cha 'n eagal duit.

Gleann mìn Moiriston far nach ltheadh na cait na coinnlean
(—they use only torches of pine).

Gle làidir gun m' fheuchainn.

Goirid o do bheul mholadh tu e.

Greasadh an eich is e 'n a dheann-ruith.

Greim salach gun bhith sàthach.

Gu ceann latha 's bliadhna.

Gu gùg, thuirt a' chubhag, latha buidhe Bealtainn.

Gu latha mo lice. (Until death).

Gu là a' bhràth. (To the day of doom).

Gu m-badh h-ann a bhiomaid air ar gleidheadh o lagh 's o lighichean.

Gu ma fada beò thu is ceò dhe do thaigh. (Long may you live and your lum reek).

Gu 'm meal 's gu 'n caith thu e.

Gu 'm meal thu a' chuid eile ! (May you enjoy the remainder!)

Gu 'n dean e maith an rathad a chaidh e.

Gu 'm meal thu e, 's gu 'n caith thu e, 's gu 'm faigh thu bean r' a linn.

Gu 'n gleidheadh Dia a' ghealach bho na coin.

Gun dath gun dreach.

Gun teine gun tuar.

Gun bhiadh gun eudach.

Gu robh math agad.

Gu 'n traoghar a mhuir mhòr le liath cha bhi fear fial falamh.

Guth gach duine, bior 's a' chaillich.

Guth na faoileig aig an sgaraig.

Guth mòr a balg fàs.

¹ luideagach.

I mo chridhe, I mo ghràidh
 An àit guth manaich bidh geum bà ;
 Ach mu'n tig an saoghal gu crìch,
 Bidh I mar a bhà.* * See Nic. p. 208.

Innis dha fhéin no dha na clachan e.
 Iomal buaile bó gun laogh.

Iomraidh an Sathairne mu thuath,
 Is iomraidh an Luan mo dheas ;
 Ged nach biodh agam ach an t-uan,
 Is ann Di-luain a dh' fhalbhainn leis.

Iris fo 'n ghlagarsaich,
 Sanas 'g a thoirt do chuaille,
 Duine cur a chomhairlé
 For nach gabhar uaith' i.

Is ann annad tha an rud 'bh' anns na mucan
 Is ann tha teas an teine 'na thòin.
 Is ann air a thàinig an dà latha.
 Is ann air a shon féin a ni an cat crònan.
 Is ann air na sliobaisdean a thig na tubaisdean.
 Is ann am praisich an daimhe a thoiseacheas a' ghoirt an
 toiseach.

Is ann an deigh làimh a bhios an Gàidheal glic.
 Is ann de'n t-suirghe a' cnapadaich. (Nipping and scarting
 is Scotch folk's wooing).

Is ann de'n chlà cheudna an amhach.
 Is ann do làimh ghlain a's còir altachadh dheanamh.
 Is ann là roimh a bhàs ba chòir do dhuine a shean-fhocal a
 ràdh.

Is ann mar a chaitheas duine a bheatha bheir e breith air a
 choimhearsnach. (Compare Nic., p. 215).

Is an r'a fheuchainn a bhios fios.
 Is ann bhò a bhristeas bain. (If ae sheep loup ower the dyke,
 a' the lave will follow).

Is balbh fear na h-eiseimeil.
 Is beag a th' eadar a chòir 's an eucoir (dochair).
 Is beag an ni nach ionndrainnear.
 Is beag an rud nach buidhe.
 Is beag an rud nach gabh roinn.
 Is beag an rud nach còmhnaidh (cuideachadh).
 Is beag an ni nach buaine na duine.
 Is beag an ni nach maille.
 Is beag an ni nach coire.
 Is beag an suidhe nach dean uidhe.

Is beag orm mu 'm dhinneir am meirleach a dh' itheas 's a dh' innseas.

Is binn guth an eoin 'n a nead féin.

Is bochd an dà chaillich nach fòghainn do aon té.

Is bochd an dachaidh nach fearr na'n céilidh.

Is brian air caillich a h-aon bhò.

Is ceannach an t-ubh air a' ghloc.

Is ceannach do mhath air do dhragh.

Is cliùtach duine measg a mhuinntreach.

Is cuideachadh a' chlach a 's t-fhoghar.

Is dall duine anns a' cheird nach d' fhòghlum.

Old Gael. Prov. Oscar cách i cerd araili. (Ignorant is every one in another's art).

Is daoì nach gabh comhairle,

Is deamhain nach gabh seòladh.

Is deiseil gach taobh na chill chòir.

Is deacair fearas-taighe a dheanamh air na fraighibh falamh.¹

Is dìleas lotan caraid, ach is mealltach pògan nàmhaid.

Is dìomhain an lion a sgaoileadh an sealladh eòin air bith.

Is diùbhaidh duine nach tadhal caraid uaireigin.

Is dual do 'n chuilean ròin dol air a spògan do 'n mhuir.

Is dual do 'n fhailean bhith mar a bhios an stoc.

Is duilich a thoirt o 'n làimh na chleachdas.

Is duilich rud a thoirt ach as an àit anns am bi e.

Is duilich seann cheann a chur air guailibh òga.

Is duilghe beum theangan na greim fhiacal fhulaing.

Is e a chneadh féin a ghearaineas gach duine.

Is e a' chiall cheannach a 's fearr.

Is e 'm beagan a bhiodh againn fhéin a b' usa dhuinn fhaotain.

Is e 'n ceud sput a thig as an taigeis a 's tebithe.

Is i 'mhuc shàmhach a dh' itheas an treasg.

Is e 'n duine an t-eudach, 's cha duine as 'eugmhais.

Is e 'n t-aighear an t-òl ach 's e 'm bròn am paigheadh.

Is e goirteas a chinn féin a ghearaineas gach duine.

Is e gràdh an airgid freumh gach uile.

Is e mo charaid am fear a's fearr a gheibh.

Is e 'n éiginn màthair nan innleachdan.

Is e 'n cuid-sa bu dorra gu'n robh e r'a chealachadh.

Is fada duine 'na shìneadh, 's is mi-fhéin an t-sail.

Is fada shìneas dà leisgeire.

Is fad' an snàmh a shníomhas bò.

Is fada 'bhios duine a muigh mu 'n toir e droch theist air féin.

Is fada glaoth o Loch-Obha ;

Is fada cabhair o Chruachan.

¹ See Nic., p. 94.

Is fada 'dh' fhalbhas duine mu 'n innis e gu'n do chrochadh a mhàthair no 'athair.

Is fada 'shiùbhlas cù gun mhaighstir.

Is faisge uileann na dorn.

Is fada o'n chuala sinn gu'n gabhadh luchd nan cuaran éirigh uair roimh luchd nam bròg. [See above].

Is faoilidh an coileach le coirc' an eich.

Is faoin a bhith a' teagasg a' ghearrain, is an gearran a' cur bhràm as.

Is fhad a bhios cuimhne agad air bàs do sheanmhathar.

Is fhad a shiubhail nach do thachair.

Is fad an oidheche gu latha. [See Nic., p. 235].

Is fheairrd a' chlach a breacadh gun a briseadh.

Is fhearr a bhi air acras na air dhroch eilean.

Is fhearr a bhi an toiseach nan tumag na an deireadh nan geòidh.

Is fearr a bhi math na bhi bòidheach.

Is fhearr a' ghort a thighinn do'n tìr na Faoiltich mhìn an Earraich fhualr.

Is fhearr am maoidheach na 'n dìobaireach.

Is fearr rathad fada glan na rathad goirid salach.¹

Is fhearr a dhol as an amhaich na dhol as an fhasan.

Is fhearr achmhasan follaiseach na gràdh folaiseichte.

Is fearr am beag-seadhach na udraghan mi-ghniomhach.

Is fearr am bochd ionraic na 'm beartach mealltach.

Is fearr am fòghlum a dh' islicheas duine na 'm fòghlum a dh' àrdaicheas e.

Is fhearr an t-ionnsachadh a chuireas duine suas na 'n t-ionnsachadh a chuireas sìos e.

Is fearr dìchioll an duine laig na neo-shunnt an duine làidir.

Is fhearr aon chruach is clobha na da chruaich gun chlobha.

Is fhearr aon laogh còir na dà chraicinn.

Is fearr aon eun 's an làimh na dha dh' eug air iteig. (A bird in hand is better than twelve in the bush).

Is fearr bannag le sìth na baile le strìth.

Is fhearr beagan an làimh fhéil na moran an làimh chrìn.

Is fearr beagan le ionracas na teachd-a-steach mòr gun cheartas.

Is fearr bròn na gàire.

Is fhearr bhi cinnteach na bhi caillteach.

Is fhearr beagan na bhi gun ni. (Little is better than nothing).—Armst. p. 839.

Is fearr buil na iomadaidh ni.

¹ See Nic., p. 34.

Is fearr bram na cnead.

Is fhearr caraid an cùil na peighinn an clùd.

Is fhearr clann bheag a' gal na seann daoine.

Is fhearr comhairle thrath na tiodhlac fadalach.

Is fearr deagh eisiomplair na cronachadh. (Example goes before precept).

Is fearr do 'n chù a dh' fhanas na do 'n chù a dh' fhalbhas.

Is fhearr an t-amadan a bhreugadh na dol 'g a fheuchainn an còmhrag.

Is fhearr eisimpleir na achmhasan.

Is fearr duit t-uachdaran fhaicin 'na bhotuinnean na 'na churrachd oidheche.

Is fhearr greim caillich na tagar rìgh.

Is fhearr dithis na aon fhear.

Is fearr guth na mith, 's fearr mith na mi-chomhairle.

Is fearr na 's leòir na tuilleadh 's a' chòir. (Mair than enough is ower muckle).

Is fhearr sgreach leinibh na cnead caillich.

Is fearr rioth maith na droch sheasamh. (Irish).

Is fhearr tighinn an deireadh comuinn na an toiseach trod.

Is fearr pilleadh am meadhon an t-srutha na dhol leis an abhainn.

Is fhearr teicheadh math na droch fhuireach.

Is fhurasda ceann carrach a chiùrradh.

Is fial gach nì 's a' ghaoth na laighe.

Is gann an t-earrach a chuntair na faochagan.

Is geal a' chreag air am bi an t-iasg.

Is geal leis an fhitheach isean féin.

Is gearr cuairt aighe na cròice.

Is geur an t-inneal an teangaidh, ge maol i.

Is glice an saighdear a theicheas le 'anam na 'm fear a dh' fhanas.

Is goirt guran air tòin baintighearna.

Is i do shròin fein a bheir pilleadh ort.

Is iad gal agus gàire sàr ghlòir an duine.

Is i a' chearc a's lugha ubh a's mò gogail.

Is i a' bhan-stiùbhaird ghortach a's mò a chosgais do bhrògan.

Is i 'n daol a's airde 'nì sranuraich a's isle a thuiteas 's a' ch-c.

Is i 'n làmh ghlòmhach a nì stòras.

Is i t' fhiacail féin a chuir am pathadh ort.

Is ioma a dh' fhàdaidh teine mu 'cheann nach bàthadh e.

Is iomadh bochdainn a thig an cois na h-aois.

Is iomadh car a dh' fheudas tigh'n air na fearaibh.

Is iomadh car a fhuair mì, thuirt a bhreacag eòrna.

Is ioma cù coimheach rinn tabhan teth 'n Raineach.

Is long bhriste a thàin' gu tìr.

Is iomadh leithsgeul a th' aig an earrach air bhi fuar o nach dual dha bhi blàth.

Is iomadh leithsgeul 'bhios aig an leisgean.

Is iomadh rathad a tha 'n gnothuch.

Is ioma rud a chi am fear a bhios fada beò.

Is ioma rud a chi an laoghan théid fad o 'mhàthair.

Is ioma rud a nì dithis dheònach.

Is làidir cu air a dhùnan féin.

Is làidir an gobhainn ; sgoiltidh e an t-iarunn ; is treasa am bàs na an gobhainn.

Is làidir cù air a shiotag féin.

Is làidir duine 's a' chòir aige.

Is làidir coileach air òtrach féin.—Armst. (The cock is strong on his own dunghill).

Is làidir cù air uchd trebìr.

Is làidir luchag fo cruaidh fheoir.

Is leathan do shùil an cuid do choimhearsnaich.

Is leothaid an salchar saltrachd ann.

Is léir do 'n dall a bheul.

Is leis a' mheirleach na ghoideas e gus an beirear air.

Is lom an ceanach.

Is lom an rud an onair.

Is lom gualann gun bhràthair, is lom fardach gun phiuthar.

Is lom an leac air nach buaineadh esan bairneach (hypercritical).

Is lughaid an Gall an ceann a thoirt deth.

Is mairg a bheir droch mheas air an òige.

Is mairg a chuireadh a chliù 's a chomain a dh' aon rathad.

Is mairg a chuireas e féin a bharr nan alt ag iarraidh ni 's àirde na dh' fhàs e.

Is mairg a dh' adhlaiseadh e gus am faigh e bàs.

Is mairg a dheanadh na dh' fheudadh e.

Is mairg a dheanadh ri leanabh duine eile. (Put another man's bairn in your bosom, and he'll creep out at your sleeve).

Is mairg a ghearainneadh air galar-fulaing.

Is mairg a ni uaill a buarach mnà eile.

Is mairg a ni uaill à gairdean feòla.

Is mairg a ni taigh làimh ri taigh a' mheirlich.

Is mairg a rachadh eadaraibh.

Is mairg a shireadh 's riamh nach d' fhuarar uisge teth fo leacan fuara.

Is mairg a thachras an droch cuideachd.

Is mairg a thaobhadh a' chreag 's a h-eoin féin 'g a tréigsinn.

Is mairg a theireadh a shàr-fhocal.

Is mairg ris an tachair duine lomnochd.

Is math a bhliadhna a nì am madadh ruadh searmoin.

Is math a' chreach a dh' fhàgas leitheach. [See Nic., p. 21].

Is math am baile mòr 's am faighear rud r'a iarraidh.

Is math a ruitheadh tu là spothadh nan cullach.

Is math an *dibhearsain* a lionas brù.

Is math an t-annlann an t-acras.

Is math an leanabh nach toir adhbhar-guil do 'mhàthair uair-eigin.

Is maith an seirbhiseach an teine, ach is olc am maighstir e.

Is math an sògh an t-shàmhchair.

Is math dicheall bòdaich dha féin.

Is math gabhar an déigh creiche.

Is math gach cosnadh ionraic.

Is math le bochd beagan.

Is math na fir ach na chi iad.

Is math na dh' fhòghnas.

Is milis a' chorrage a loisgear.

Is minig gàire gun sùgh a brù gun seadh.

Is minig càinnt gun tùr a brù gun seadh.

Is minig a bha breagha air an fhéill agus mosag 'na taigh féin.

Is minig a bha bò chaol-chasach math gu bainne.

Is minig a bha fear shùilean mòra air droch fhradharc.

Is minig bha 'm pòsadh luath 'na phòsadh truagh, 's am pòsadh mall 'na phòsadh dall.

Is minig a chunnaic an dall ni 'b' fhaide na fear 's a' shùilean aige.

Is minig a dh' fhosgail beul ughach bun cruaidhe do fhear eile.

Is minig a dh' adhbharaich focal beag mòran nàire.

Is minig a dh' fhalbh seang roimh thorrach, is slàn roimh ghalar.

Is minig a dhiùltadh fear gu leas, 's a rinneadh a bheatha gu 'aimhleas.

Is minig a ghoirtich a shùilean duine.

Is minig a fhuair a' chòir a sàruchadh.

Is minig a rinneadh mar olcas ni ri duine a thàinig gu 'mhathas.

Is minig a rinn duine gàire mu 'n ni 'bu duilich leis.

Is minig a thàinig comhairle rìgh an ceann ònaid.

Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a caolas cumhang.

Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a plumanaich.

Is minig a thàinig trod mòr a adhbhar beag.

Is minig a thug teangaidh duine dha greim cruaidh r' a chagnadh.

Is minig a thàinig mithean o mhaithean.

Is minig a thog tàcharan sabaid.

Is miosa miann aon ghiullain lom-luirgnich no dà bhean dheug leth-tromach.

Is miosa *rasetar* na meirleach.

Is mò a dh' fheumainn cuideachadh na dad a thoirt do dhiol-deirceach.

Is mò na beinn lochd duine mu 'n léir dha féin e.

Is modhail fear an eiseamail.

Is mòid gach rath a mheudachadh.

Is mòr a' mharcachd 'tha 'n eèch cosdadh.

Is mòr an eire an t-ainealas.

Is mòr le bean bhaoth a h-abhras.

Is mòr sath mosaig de 'meang féin.

Is mòr ubh a tòin an dreadhain-duinn.

Is olc a' ghoile nach blàthaich ni dhith féin.

Is olc a' mhaoin gun leasachadh.

Is olc an ni bhi falamh. (It is a bad thing to have nothing).

Is olc an fhéill a chuireas duine féin air an aimbeirt.

Is olc an dileab droch ghalar.

Is olc an t-iasad nach fhiach a chur dbachaidh.

Is paidhir dhuinn sin, mar a thubhairt an fheannag ri 'casan.

Is sàitheach duine làimh ri chuid.

Is sleamhuin an greim air an easgann an t-earball.

Is sleamhnaid am buachair saltairt air.

Is soilleir cuid an fhir nach toir an dorus air.

Is soilleir a chuid do 'n fhear a bhios an eiseamail muintir eile.

Is tàireil duine far nach ionmhuin.

Is tiuighe fuil na uisge.

Is toigh le cù a shamhail.

Is toigh leis a' chat a' chniadachadh.

Is treasa cumha na muir.

Is trian obair tòiseachadh.

Is tric a bha rath air luid, is fhuair trudair bean.

Is tric a fhuair "Olc-an-airidh" car. ("Tis-a-pity" has often been crossed.

Is tric leis an earrach a bhi fuar, o nach dual dà bhi blath.

Is tric a rinn a' bhean-tighe chliobach na coin bhradach.

Is trom an t-eallach an leisg.

Is truagh an t-each nach giùlan a dhiallaid.

Is uaisle am breid nan toll.

Is uireasbhuidh air a' phlobaire am beul iochdair a bhith dh' a dhith.

Is fhusa bean fhaotain na leubag.

Itean geala air na h-coin 'tha fad as.

Isean deireadh linn.

Itlhidh na balaich bonnaich, ach 's iad na coin na caileagan.
Itheadh a' choin air a sgeith.

Lagh Chill-mo-Cheallaig.
Latha geal samhraidh. (Bright summer day).
Leam leat.

Leig leis a' mharbh laigh'.
Leig e 'mhaidean leis an t-sruth.
Leig leam is leagaidh mi leat.
Leigear a shalchar fein leis gach rudha.
Leigheas na circe.

Leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.
Leithsgeul is cas-mhaide air. (A lame excuse ; lit., an excuse with a stilt).

Leugh do litir féin mu 'n seall thu an litir do choimhearsnaich.
Lit is bainne biadh na cloinne.

Lit is bainne lòn leinibh,
Lit is leann lòn seann duine.

Lùb am faillean 'nuair a ta e maoth. (Bend the twig while it is young. Between three and thirteen, throw the woodie when it is green).

Ma bhios tu measail ort féin, bidh meas aig muinntir eile ort.
Ma gheibh e cù a dhol eadar e 's a' chroich.
Ma phòsas tu bean pòsaidh tu taigh, 's ma phòsas tu taigh pòsaidh tu dragh.

Ma 's ann ort a tha feum, biodh an t-saothair ort.
Ma 's dubh, no ma 's odhar, is toigh leis a' ghabhar a meann.
Ma 's math leat a bhith buan, deoch gu luath an déigh an uibhe.

Ma 's olc ann ba mhios as e.
Ma 's olc an fhidheal cha 'n fheàrr a comain.
Ma 's toigh leam an t-eun faiceam a bhlàth.
Ma 's toigh leat a' mhuc is toigh leat a h-àl.
Ma tha a' ghaoth air chall, iarr a deas i.
Ma tha e saoibhir, theirear gu bh-'eil a chòir aige.

Mac bantraich aig am bi crodh,
Searrach seann làrach air greigh,
Is madadh muilleir da 'm bi min,
Triuir a's meanmnaiche air bith.—See Nic., p. 308.

Maith an aghaidh an uile.
Mar a dean i 'n taobh-s' e, ni i 'n taobh ud eile e.
Maragan is bantraichean r' an gabhail fhad 's a' bhios iad teth.

Mar a's mò a' chabhag, 's ann a's lugha an t-astar.

Mar a's mian le bru bruichidh bonnach.

Mar a's sine 's ann a's miosa, cosmhuil ri cuileanan a' mhadadh-ruaidh.

Mar astar doill an cabaraich tha teagasg gun eòlas.

Mar a thubhairt muilinn gliogach a' ghlinn bhig, "Théid againn air, théid againn air."

Mar a thubhairt clag Sgàinn, "An rud nach buin duit na bean dà."

Mar an dubhairt an fheannag ri 'dà chois, "Ba dona le chéile iad."

Mar chloich a' ruith le gleann,
Tha 'm feasgar fann fòghair.

Mar chù is maide sgoilte mu 'earball.

Mar gabh fàg, mar thuirt an tunnag ris an ràchd.

Mar ith thu biadh cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mar mhada ag òl eamraich ainmeannan Chlann 'ill-Eathain :
"Eachann, Lachann : Eachann, Lachann."

Mar mhaith ris féin nì 'n cù comhart.

Mar a thubhairt an "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh togaidh mi taigh ;" or, "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh 's fhèarr bhith muigh na bhìgh staigh." [See above].

Ma 's fiach e 'ghabhail is fiach e 'iarraidh.

Math dh' fheudtadh nach e 'n t-atharrachadh a b' fhèarr.

Math an aghaidh an uile.

Math na dona, mur theid an crodh do 'n bhuaile.

Mheall an dùil a' bhaintighearna.

Mìreadh a' mheasain ris a' mhial-chù.

Mnathan a' feadaireachd is cearcan a' glaothaich, dà nì nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Mo thruagh fear gun rud aige, 'nuair thairngeas gach fear 'chuid thuige.

Mol an latha matha air a dheireadh.

Mol an lom-thìr is na ruig i ; di-mhol a' choille 's na tréig i.

Mol an tràigh mar a gheibh.

Mòran toirm is beagan tairbhe.

Mu nì thu maith ri d' dhalta dean ri aois e.

Mur bhiodh na taobhain dh' aomadh na cabair.

Mur dean e spàin millidh e adharc.

Mur feairrd thu e cha mbisd thu e.

Mur toir thu oidhirp cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mur toir thu ùmhlaich do 'n Phàpa, fàg an Ròimh.

Na bi mòr is na bi beag,
An taigh an òil na cosg do chuid ;
Aoidh ghaolaich, na tog trod,
Is na h-ob ma 's éigin duit.

Nàbuidh bhuin na h-ursan, nàmhaid bhuin na h-ursan.

Na caill do charaid bàth r' a theagasg.

Na cuir fearg air fuirbidh fir ; na toir balgam á dian ghoil.

Na dean strith ri duine gun adhbhar.

Na dean uail á t-athair no á do mhàthair, ach dearbhadh do ghiùlan gur duin'-uasal thu.

'Na dhéigh sud thig tuilleadh.

Na ghineas 's a' chnaimh cha toirear as a' chraicinn. (What breeds in the bone cannot be taken out of the flesh).

Na iarr comhrag is na ob i. (Seek not battle, but shun it not).
—Armst.

Nach 'eil e cho olc bàs fhaotainn leis a' ghaol is bàsachadh leis a' chaitheadh ?

Na 'm biodh tu a staigh air a' mhaor, bhiodh tu a staigh air a' bhàillidh.

Na mol neach sam bith tuilleadh 's a' chòir, gus nach bi rùm agad air a chàineadh.

Na 'n robh thu cho math 's a tha thu cho bòidheach !

Nasg coille ort !

Nasg is bràighdean ort !

Nasg is bréid ort !

Na 'n toireadh an diu dhachaidh an dé.

Na ob is na iarr onair. (Seek not honour nor refuse it).

Na rach eadar fear ruadh agus creag [muir].

Na sùilean a bh' agam an uiridh, cha 'n iad a th' agam am bliadhna.

Na sùilean a th' aig duine am bliadhna, cha 'n iad a bhios an ath-bhliadhna aige.

Na tri radhchan is grinne 'sa' Ghàidhlig—

Mo chuid fhéin ;

Mo bhean fhéin ;

Theid sinn dachaidh.—See Nic., p. 318.

Nead an dreadhain duinn an sùil an fhithich.

Ni airc innleachd.

Neasgaid air tòin baintighearna. See "Is goirt guran, &c. (Said about complaining of a small evil).

Ni am bodach an gàradh an déigh an t-arbhar itheadh.

Ni a' mhoch-éirigh latha fada. (Early rising makes a long day).

Ni cearc an dà eun uiread do sgrobail [fhoghoil] ri cearc an dà eun deug.

Ni cuir thana buan thana. (Saw thin, maw thin).

Ni duine bùth air sgàth na h-aon oidhche.

Ni mathair iasgaidh nighean leisg. (A light-heeled mother makes a leaden-heeled daughter. An olite mither maks a swear dochter).

Ni 'n Nollaig dhubh cladh maith.

Nithear dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha deanar dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.

Ochain an aois, is fhaid' i na 'm bàs !

Oidhche Choluinn Chaluinn chruaidh,

Thainig mis' le m' uan 'g a reic ;

Thuirt am bodach 's e fo ghruaim,

Buailidh mis do chluais ri creig :

Thuirt a' chailleach b' fhearr na 'n t-òr,

Gu 'm badh chòir mo leigeil staigh,

Is dileag chrìon chrìon chur sìos,

Is crioman crìon crìon leis.

Olar am meang beag 'n dhrìdeagan, is lionar an long mhòr a leadagain.

Olc air mhath leat e. (Whether you take it well or ill).

Poit bheag is bean mhath thaighe.

Pòs nighean na deagh mhàthar cò air bith a 's athair di.

Riaghal thusa a' phailteas, is riaghlaidh an airc i féin.

Ruigidh each mall am muileann 's cha ruig each a bhrìsteas a chnàmh.

Ruithidh cailleach le bruthaich.

Saoilidh am fear a bhios gun mhodh gur modh am mi-mhodh.

Seachainn Ceolag is Ciunedag is eòlach an coill.

Seachain mo cheann is glac m' earrbail.

Seachnaidh duine a bhràthair, ach cha seachain e 'choimhearsnach.

Seachd sgèith. (Seven times tired).

Seachd * sgadain sàth bradain,

Seachd bradain sàth ròin,

Seachd ròin sàth muice-mara,

Seachd mucan-mara sàth mial-mhòir (a' chuain).†

Sealgair theab. [See below].

*Al. Dà. † "Cean-chrò" (?) or "an fhir nach còir."

Seo mar a chuireas an saoghal car dheth.

Sgeulaiche math neach a 's breugaiche air bith.

Sgoiltidh am farmad na clachan.

Sgrìobadh na craoibhe an deigh dhi snothadh. (Doing a thing out of season).

Sgrìob mhòr a' bhonnaich mhòir.

Sguir 's bi rium. (A flyer wad aye hae a follower).

Shaoileadh nach leaghadh an t-ìm 'na bheul.

Shaoil leat gu 'n robh e agad, ach 's ann a bha e fada uait.

Sir 's na seachain bean odhar, chìar, air dhath na luchaidh.

Slat a coille is eun a doire, is breac a linne, meirle de nach leig duine leas nàire ghabhail.

Slacan 'g a thoirt an làimh onaid.

Sona gach cuid a comaidh, 's mairg a loinnear 'na ònar.

Sonas an déigh an dòrtaidh is pòsadh an déigh an losgaidh.

Suidh corrach san taigh-òsda.

Sùil a ghleidheas seilbh.

Sùilean gaibhre an ceann bhan gu tagha fhear.

Sùil a' mhairt a bhios anns a' pholl aig an fhìtheach a 's luaithe 'dh' éireas.

Sùil cait air sìoman. (Desiring the fish on the "Sìoman").

Suirghe fad a làimh is pòsadh bun na h-ursann.

Suirghe fad air falbh, is pòsadh aig a' bhaile. (Better marry ower the midden than ower the muir).

Tachraidh na daoine mu 'n tachair na cnuic.

Tachraidh a h-uile ni ris a' chois ghoirt.

Tachdaidh an gionach na coin.

Tagh t-eun a nead glan.

Taghadh gach ceirde an t-àireachas.

Tagh do chompanach mu 'n téid thu do 'n taigh-òsda.

Taghaidh na peighinnean a chéile.

Tàillear, figheadair, is broc, truir is miosa fàile 'bhios air enoc.

Tarruing tharam ge b'e 'ghleidheas an t-each ni e'n t-aran teach?

Tatadh seangain fo chrìos leinibh mnà eile.

Teagasg 'g a thoirt do mhnaoi bhuirb mar bhuille uird air iarunu fuar.

Teangadh leam teangadh, Teangadh leathan anns a' ch-c.

Teangadh cho luath ri claban muillionn.

Teirgidh cuid an fhir a chaoimhneas i.

Teirgidh uisge nam beann mur téid tuilleadh a chur 'n a cheann.

Tha 'n t-aran air a làimh. (His bread is baked).

Tha beagan tròcair aig an fhairge, ach cha'n eil tròcair idir aig na creagaibh.

"Tha biadh is ceòl an so," mar a thubhairt am madadh ruadh 'n uair a bha e 'g itheadh na pioba-chiùil.

Tha bhuil dha 's tha bhlàth air.

Tha blas nam breug air sin.

Tha breith uasal, togail mhuirneach, is deagh fhòghlum taitneach, ach is fearr an cliù a chosnas duine dha féin.

Tha 'chridhe mireadh ris.

Tha e 'cur iarunn na theallach fhéin.

Tha dà thaobh air a' mhaoile.

Tha do chuid 's do thàinig agad.

Tha droch gean ni 's fhaigse duit na baile-fearainn.

Tha fear eile 's a' chogar sin.

Tha feum aig a shròin air fuarachadh.

Tha 'fhios aig a chlamhan car son a ni e fead.

Tha fios aig a h-uile fear c'ait am beil a bhròg fhéin 'ga chiùrradh.

Tha gu leòr do dhuine dona a dhìchioll.

Tha 'h-uile nighean gu math, ach c'ait as bh-eil na droch mhnathan a' teachd?

Tha h-uile fear na cheard aig a cheaird fhéin.

Tha iasg cho math anns an fhainge 's a thàinig riamh aisde.

Tha iasg anns a' chuan cho math a's a thàinig riamh as.

Tha iomadh doigh air cù 'mharbhadh gun a thachdadh le ìm.

Tha 'm fortan air dol fìar orm.

Tha 'n gunna cosmhail ris an urchair.

Tha mise an deireadh mo mhaitheis.

Tha modh an rathaid mhòir aig gach duine.

Tha 'n ciall a muigh 'n uair 'tha 'n deoch a staigh. (When drink's in wit's out).

Tha niall a' chuid air.

Tha 'n leanabh sin coltach ri isean a' gheoidh—an toll air an tig e mach 'sa' mhadainn cha teid e stigh am oidhche.

Tha 'n sìoman cho feumail ris an tugh.

Tha orts a cualach a' ghille leisg.

Tha slat 's a' choill' cho dìreach 's a thàinig aiste.

Tha 'theangadh thar a ghualainn.

Tha thu cho ole 's ged 'thigeadh tu a Bàideanach. [A common saying in Caithness].

Tha thusa mar a bha thu riamh.

Tha uair aig an achmhasan is àm aig a' chéilidh.

Thàinig gille gu mac-leisg.

Theab 's cha d' rinn, an sealgair 's miosa 'chaidh riamh do 'n bheinn.

Théid am mianan o dhuine gu duine, mar theid an t-eunlann o dhoire gu doire.

Théid a' chaora eug a' frithealadh ris a' ghlaiseir.

Théid an t-ole ri dùchas.

Théid an rogha eiridinn roimh 'n rogha anshocair.

Théid dìchioll thar neart.

Théid feòil ri fine.

Thig an fhalaireachd 's na h-eich mhòra leatha féin.

Thig an t-ana-caitheamh gu bochdainn

Thig beagag r' a h-éigheach.

Thig dàil gu teach, is ruigidh each mall am muilinn.

Thig dàil gu dorus.

Thig fuaim mhòr a tosgaid fhalaimeh.

Thig mac o dhroch altrum, ach cha tig e o 'n eug.

Thig sin a do shròin fathast, 's théid an cabhadh innte.

Thig math is olc a faighidin.

Thig smal air an òir.

Thig traoghadh air muir làn.

Thigear a dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha tigear a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.

Thig daoine dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha tig iad a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnaich.

Tha suil gabhair an ceann nam fear thaobh [thaghadh?] nam ban : tha suil seobhaig an ceann nam ban thaobh nam fear.

Thig, thig, là math a dheanamh nid.

Thilg thu sin mar gu 'n tilgeadh bó buachar.

Thoir do chuid do dhuine falamh, is gheibh thu air ais dùbailt' i.

Thoir an tarbh do 'n taigh mhòr, is iarraidh e do 'n bhàthaich.

Thoir mìr do 'n leanabh an diu, is thig e a m-bàrach.

Thoir urram dhomh is bheir mi pòg dhuit.

Thug e car mu thom air.

Tigh gun teine gun tuar.

Togaidh sin ceann fathasd.

Toiseach suirghe samhlauchadh.

Treabh an t-imir a tha romhad.

Treabhaidh na daoibh, 's cha dean na saoi tuilleadh.

Tri nithe 'thig gun iarraidh, eagal, iadach, is gaol.—Nic., p. 327.

Trian na caillich, an t-aon mhac.

Truisidh cnàimh feòil am fad 's is beò an smior.

Tùs ratha taghadh dealbha.

Beul sìoda agus cridhe cainbe.

Ubh gun ìm, gun luath, gun salann.

Cha 'n fhaiceadh duine air muin eich agus e teicheadh le bheatha e.

Chuir e an car-geal dheth (*i.e.*, died, like a fish).

Cha robh naigheachd mhor riamh gun chall do chuideigin.

Cho fada 'sa' cheann 's bha Fionn 's na casan.

Cha do bhris Fionn riamh barr-éill a bhròige.

Is beag orm fear-fuadain 's e luath a' labhairt.

TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH HYMNS AND POEMS.

THE following translations appeared in the *Gael* and in *Bratach na Firinn* during the years 1871 to 1873 :—

AN IERUSALEM NUADH.¹

O mhàthair chaomh, Ierusalem !
A d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?
O cuin a chrìochnaichear mo bhròn ?
Is t' aoibhneas cuin a chì ?
O thìr 'tha taitneach sòlasach !
O chala ait nan saoi !
Cha 'n fhaighear bròn am feasd a' d' choir,
No cùram, saoth'r, no caoidh.

Cha 'n fhaighear tinneas annad féin,
No creuchd air bith no leòn ;
'S cha 'n faighear bàs no sealladh grànd' ;
Ach beatha ghnàth a' d' choir.
Neul dorch cha chuir ort sgàil' a chaoidh,
Is oidhch' cha bhi nì 's mò ;
Ach dealraichidh gach neach mar ghréin,
An solus Dhé na glòir'.

Cha 'n 'eil innt' sannt no ana-miann,
No farmad fòs, no strì ;
Cha 'n 'eil innt' ocras, tart, no teas,
Ach taitneasan gun dìth.
Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
Mo mhiann bhi annad shuas ?
O b' fheàrr gu 'n crìochnaiceadh mo bhròn,
'S gu 'm faicinn t' aoibhneas buan !

Cha 'n 'eil innt' guin no cradh, no pian,
No fiamh, no deòiridh truagh ;
'S cha chluinnear osna innt', no éigh,
Is teinn cha léir a sluagh.

¹ This is the old hymn entitled *The New Jerusalem, or the soul's breathing after her heavenly country*. The first line is, "O mother, dear Jerusalem."

'N Ierusalem, am baile naomh,
Tha Dia, ar Rìgh, a' tàmh ;
'S tha 'n t-Uan e féin, mar sholus di,
'N a chaithir-rìgh a ghnàth.

O Dhé ! mo mhiann Ierusalem
Gun dàil gu 'm faicinn féin !
Oir tha i làn do shòlasaibh
Nach eòl domh chur an céill.
'S ro-shoilleir 'tùir 's a binnein àrd',
Le deàrsadh mhòran leug,
Le Iasper, crisolit, 's gach clach,
A 's taitniche na chéil'.

Do thighean tha do ìbhori,
'S gach uinneag 's gloine ghrinn,
Do shràidean 's òr ro-fhìnealta—
'S ta ainglean annt' a' seinn.
Tha d' bhallachan do chlachaidh taght',
Do dhaingnich 's daoimean geàrrt',
Do gheatachan is neamhnuidean—
Mo mhiann bhi 'n sud gu h-àrd !

Ni neoghlan grànd' cha tig gu bràth
A steach troimh d' gheataibh féin ;
Lìn dhamhan-allaidh cha bhi ann,
No smal, no salchar breun.
Iehobhah Dhé, thig 's crìochuaich féin
Mo bhròn gu léir, 's mo chaoidh ;
Thoir leat mi do Ierusalem,
Gu bhi gu bràth le d' naoimh,

'Tha crùint' an sud le glòir ro-mhòir,
A' faicinn aghaidh Dhé ;
Ri caithream àrd is aoibhneas sìor—
'S ro-shona iad gu léir.
Ach sinne, 'tha 'n ar fògaraich,
Tha 'n còmhnuidh brònach truagh ;
Ag osnaich, caoidh, 's a' sìleadh dheur,
'S a ghnàth ri gearan cruaidh.

Ar milseachd measgaicht' tha le seirbh',
Ar taitneis ciod ach pian ?
Is fada buan ar làithean bròin,
'S ar n-aoibhneas 's beag a 's fiach.
Ach tha 'n toil-inntinn shuas cho mòr,
'S an sòlasan gach ré,

'S nach measar leo-san mìle bliadhn',
Ach mar an là an dé.

Mo dhachaidh chaomh, Ierusalem !
Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
'S do Rìgh 'n a shuidh' 'n a chaithir shuas,
Do shonas buan, 's do ghloir ?
Do liosan-ubhal 's d' fhìon-liosan,
A 's iongantaiche cliù,
Tha làn do thoradh do gach gnè,
A 's taitniche do 'n t-sùil.

Do ghàraidhean le 'n ròidibh réidh',
Tha ùrar uain' a ghnàth ;
'S tha luibhean taitneach cùbhraidh annt',
'Tha fàs an sud a mhàin.
Tha canal agus siùcar fàs,
Is ioma ìocshlaint' annt' ;
Gach àdh 'tha 'n sud cha smuainich crì,
'S cha chuir an teangaidh 'n càinnt.

Tha 'n deoch 's am biadh a 's mìls' an sud—
Tha 'n ceòl ann binn a ghnàth ;
'S tha ioma ni 'tha dreachmhor grinn
Fo 'n cosaibh air an làr.
Le fuaim ro-chaoin tha 'n amhainn bheò
A' sruthadh feadh gach sràid ;
'S mu 'bruachaibh glasa air gach taobh,
Tha craobhan beatha fàs.

Na craobhan-s' toradh bheir gach mìos,
Is fàsaidh iad gach ré ;
'S bheir uile shlòigh an domhain mhòir,
Dhuit féin an glòir gu léir.
Ierusalem, àit-comhnuidh Dhé,
Gu 'm faicinn 's e na mhiann :
O b' fhearr gu'n crìochnaiceadh mo chradh,
'S gu 'n tàmhainn innt' gu sìor !

Tha Daibhidh 'n sud le 'chruit 'n a làimh,
Air ceann na coisir-chiùil ;
'S bu shona neach le 'n cluinnt' a cheòl,
'S e 'n còmhnuidh seinn le lùth.
Tha Màiri ann seinn moladh Dhé,
Le fuinn a tha ro-bhinn ;
'S na h-oighean eile an co-ghleus,
'N a cois gu léir a' seinn.

Laoidh-mholaidh Dhé tha Ambros seinn,
 Is Austin naomh le chéil' ;
 Tha Sachariah 's Simeon aosd',
 A' seinn le bilibh gleust'.
 Dh' fhàg Magdalen a caoidh 'n a déigh,
 'S i seinn le iolach àrd,
 Am measg nan naomh, is fuaim an ciùil,
 A' seirm air feadh gach sràid.

Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
 Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
 Gun dàil, a Dhé, thoir dachaidh mi,
 Is crìochnaich m' uile bhròn.
 A' m' eudainn, Dhé, O sgrìobh-sa t' ainm,
 'S thoir mi á so gu luath,
 Chum tàmh leat féin an sonas àrd,
 A' seinn do chliù gu buan.

Ierusalem, 's i dachaidh 'n àidh—
 Rìgh-chaithir àrd ar Dé !
 O bhaile naoimh, a bhan-rìgh mhòr,
 A chéile Chrìosd gach ré !
 A bhan-rìgh mhaiseach, còmhdaichte
 Le urram, inbhe 's glòir,
 'S ro-àillidh thu, 's ro-loineil geal,
 Gun smal air bith a' d' chòir.

O cuin a chi 'm Ierusalem—
 Ar comhfhurtachd gu léir ?
 Oir tha thu àillidh dreachmhòr glan,
 Gun chron air bith no beud.
 'N Ierusalem cha 'n fhaighear oidhch',
 A chaoidh no sgàile chial,
 No duibhre dorch, no geamhradh fuar,
 'S cha mhùth innt' ùin' gu sìor.

Air coinneil no air gealaich innt',
 No reultaibh cha 'n 'eil feum ;
 Oir Crìosd, Ard-rìgh na fireantachd,
 Sìor-dhealraidh innt' mar ghréin ;
 An t-Uan gun smal, 's e soilleir geal,
 Bheir solus doibh gun dìth,
 Oir bidh a' ghloir a ghnàth cho mòr,
 A chithear leò 'n an Rìgh.

Is Esan chaoidh Ard-rìgh nan dùl,
 An sealladh sùl' a shluaigh ;

'S tha iads', a theaghlach sona féin,
 Ri seirbhis da gach uair.
 Tha buidheann ainglean innt' a' seinn ;
 'S tha 'mhuinntir nèamhaidh chaomh,
 A ràinig shuas troimh àmhghar cruaidh,
 Gu buan ri sùgradh naomh.

Na fàidhean naomh' tha uile 'n sud,
 'S na h-Abstoil—dà fhear dheug—
 'S na fianuisean a ròghnaich bàs
 Mu 'n géilleadh iad do 'n bhréig.
 Bidh 'n sud gu léir na firein choir',
 'S na slòigh do Ios' 'thug gaol,
 Na h-òganaich 's na h-òighean 'dhiùlt
 An taitneasan 's an t-saogh'l.

Na h-uain 's na caoraich 'thug tre ghràs,
 Air bàs 's air ifrinn buaidh,
 Bidh shuas ri caithream ait gach ré,
 Nach urrainn beul a luaidh ;
 Is ged nach ionann meud an glòir',
 Tha 'n sòlas do 'n aon ghnè,
 'S tha sonas iomlan aig gach aon
 Do 'n mhuinntir shaoirt' air néamh.

Tha gràdh an sud a' righeachadh ;
 'S e Criosd an uile mhiann ;
 Is chithear leo le sealladh sùl',
 A ghnùis an aoibhneas slor.
 A' tabhairt gràidh is cliù—'s a' seinn
 " Is naomh, is naomh " gun tàmh,
 Cha 'n fhannaich iad 's cha 'n fhàs iad sgìth,
 A' moladh 'n Rìgh gu bràth.

Bu shona 'bhithinns' mìle cuairt
 An déigh mo làithean bròin,
 Nam feudainn féin, le cluasaibh geur',
 Bhi 'g éisdeachd ris a' cheòl,
 Do 'n Rìgh 'tha sìorruidh 'sheinnear shuas,
 Air nèamh le sluagh an àidh—
 Le an'maibh saoirt' 's le ainglibh naomh',
 Thug gaol do Dhia a' ghràidh.

Bu shona sona 'bhiodh mo staid,
 Nam faighteadh fiùghail mi
 Air cliù a sheinn air feadh gach linn,
 Aig cosaibh Dhé mo Rìgh ;

'S air comunn Chrìosd a mhealtainn shuas,
 A ghràdh 's a ghràs gach uair,
 A réir nan gealladh 'dh' fhàg e sgrìobht',
 'S a bhios mi nis a' luaidh :—

“ Biodh iad-san,” deir e, “ Athair chaoimh,
 A thug thu dhomhs' le còir,
 'N an tàmh a' m' fhianuis féin a chaoidh,
 A' dearcadh air mo ghlòir—
 A' ghlòir a bh' agam maille riut,
 Mu 'n robh an saoghal ann,
 'S a bhitheas shuas mar thobar mòr,
 O 'n éirich glòir gun cheann.”

'S a ris, “ Ma nì neach seirbhis domh,
 Dìù-leanadh esan mi ;
 Oir 's àill leam far am bheil mi féin,
 Mo sheirbhiseach gu 'm bi.”
 'S a ris, “ Ma ghràdhaicheas neach mis',
 Bheir m' Athair dha-san spéis ;
 'S do 'n neach sin ann an glòir 's an gràdh,
 Làn-fhoillsichims' mi féin.”

O m' thruaighibh saor mi, Dhé, gun dàil,
 A chum le dànachd mhòir,
 A' m' chòmhnuidh leat 'n Ierusalem,
 Gun deare mi air do ghlòir :
 'S gu 'm faic mi 'n Sion gnùis an Rìgh,
 Mo Dhia, mo ghràdh, 's mo rùn,
 A chì mi nis tre ghloine dhuirch,
 Ach shuas le sealladh sùl'.

O 's beannaicht iads' 'tha glan 'n an crì,
 Oir gnùis an Rìgh dhoibh 's léir :
 O sibhs' a mhuinntir shona naomh,
 A ta do theaghlach Dhé !
 O Dhé, gun dàil mo chuibhreach sgaoil,
 Mo lìn, 's mo gheimhlean cruaidh',
 Oir tha mi tuilleadh 's fad' a' m' thàmh,
 Am bùthaibh Chédair thruaigh !

Ach rannsach mi, is faigh mi mach,
 'S thoir mi do d' chrò, a Dhé ;
 'S nì t' ainglean uile aoibhneas 'n uair
 A nì'm do thoil gu léir.
 O mhàthair chaomh, Ierusalem !
 A d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?

O cuin a chrìochnaichear mo bhròn ?
 'S do shòlas cuin a chi ?

Ach fathast guidheam ort, a Dhé,
 Mo shaoradh o gach strì,
 A chum gu 'n còmhnuich mi gu bràth,
 A' d' thulaich àrd an sìth,
 Le Cherubim is Seraphim,
 Is an'maibh naomh ; gun sgìos
 A' seinn do chliù, O Dhé nan sluagh,
 Gu buan :—gu 'm h-amhluidh 'bhios.
A' chrìoch.

TEACHD GU CRÌOSD.¹

Ceart mar a tàim—gun ni a' m' làimh,
 Ach toilltinneas do bhàis a mhàin,
 Air cuireadh fialaidh saor do ghràis—
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s gun fhuireach seal
 Gu m' ionnlad féin o lochd no smal,
 Oir glanaidh t' fhuil mi o gach sal—
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—gun tàimh iomluaistg'
 Le iomadh còmhrag 's imcheist thruaigh,
 Le eagal stigh, muigh cogadh cruaidh—
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—bochd, dall, is truagh,
 Chum sealladh, saoihbreas, 's leigheas buan,
 Seadh chum gach beannachd fhaotainn uat—
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s cha diùltar mi,
 Ach fàilte' is saorsa gheibh gun dìth ;
 Do bhrìgh gu 'n d' ehreid mi t' fhocal fìor,
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—oir bhris do ghràdh
 Gach bacadh sìos, is dh' ullaich slàint' ;
 Nis gu bhi leat, seadh, leats' a mhàin—
 Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

¹ A translation of the well-known hymn beginning : "Just as I am, without one plea." See Hymnals.

SOLUS A' DEALRADH MACH A DORCHADAS.¹

An dòighibh dìomhair gluaisidh Dia,
 Thoir 'iongantais mu 'n cuairt ;
 Mar charbad dha tha 'n doinionn dhian,
 'S tha lorg a' chois' 's a' chuan.

An doimhneachdan do ghliocas sìor
 Tha 'rùintean taisgte suas ;
 Is cuirear leis a thoil an gnìomh,
 Mar 's miann leis féin gach uair.

Ur-mhisneach glacaibh, naoimh gun treòir,
 Na nèil a's duirch' tha làn
 Do thròcair chaoimh, is dòirtear leò
 Oirbh maitheas mòr gun dàil.

Na measaibh Dia tre shealladh mhàin,
 'N a ghràs cuiribh 'ur dùil ;
 Air cùl an fhreasdail dhuirch tha gràdh
 A' lasadh ghnàth 'n a ghnùis.

A rùintean abaichidh gu luath,
 'S iad fosgladh suas gun tàmh ;
 'S ged robh a' ghucag searbh 's an uair,
 Bidh mills' is buaidh 's a' bhlàth.

As-creidimh dall théid cli 's gach ceum,
 Gnìomh Dhé a chaoidh cha sgrùd ;
 'S e Dia 's fear-mìneachaidh dha féin,
 'S ni soilleir réidh gach cuis.

IEHOBHAI SEDCENU²

(*Iehòbhah ar Fìreantachd*).

Bu choigreach mi aon uair do Dhia is do ghràs,
 Gun aithn' air mo chionta, gun eagal roimh 'n bhàs ;
 Ged àrd-mhol mo chàirdean domh Criosd air a' chraun
 Iehòbhah Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Le nigheanaibh Shìoin bu deurach mo shùil,
 'S na tuiltean dol thairis air 'anam gu dlù—

¹ Cowper's "Light shining out of darkness." See any Hymnal, the first line being, "God moves in a mysterious way."

² From the *Songs of Zion* of the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne. See Bonar's *Memoir and Remains* of Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne.

Gun smuain gu'm b'e m' aing'dheachds' a thàirng ris a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Bu tric mi a' leughadh, le éibhneas is deòin,
Dàn buadhach Isaiah is càinnt shimplidh Eoin ;
Ach eadhon 'n uair 'sgriobh iad mu Chriosd air a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Ach 'n uair 'dhùisg saor-ghràs mi le solus o 'n àird',
Rinn eagal mo luasgadh is b' uamhas dhomh m' bàs ;
Dhomh fasgadh no furtachd cha robh annam féin,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu b' fhear-saoraidh dhomh 'm fheum.

Roimh 'n ainm ud 'tha milis chaidh m' uamhas air chùl,
Chaidh m' eagalan fhuadach, is tharruing mi dlù
Gu tobar a' bheò-uisge dh'òl as gu saor—
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, mo Shlànuighear caomh.

Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, m' uil' ionmhas is m' uail ;
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu bheir saors' dhomh o thruaigh' ;
Air tìr is air cuan bheirear buaidh leam tre m' Thriath—
Mo chàball is m' acair, m' uchd-éideadh 's mo sgiath.

'N uair 'shiùbhlam troimh ghleann agus sgàile a' bhàis,
An t-ainm so 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh 's a' chàs ;
'S o fhiabhhus an t-saoghails' 'n uair 'shaorar mi chaidh,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu àrd-luaidheam a' m' laoidh.

SALM NA BEATHA.

LE LONGFELLOW.¹

Na can rium am briathraibh dubhach,
Beatha 'n duine 's bruadar faoin ;
Is tha 'n t-anam marbh a choidleas,
'S cha 'n 'eil ni réir barail dhaoin'.

Beatha 'n duine 's fìor ni luachmhor !
'S cha 'n i 'n uaigh dhorch ceann a réis ;
Ris an anam riamh cha dubhradh,
“ 'S duslach thu 's gu duslach théid.”

Cha 'n e sòlas 's cha 'n e àmhghar
'Tha mar ard-chrich dhuinn fo 'n ghréin,
Ach bhi gnìomhach chum bhi fàgail
Astair ùir gach là 'n ar déigh.

¹ Longfellow's “ Psalm of Life.”

Ealdhain 's mall 's tha ùin' ruith seachad,
 'S tha ar crì, ge calm' is treun,
 Ghnàth mar dhruma 'bhròin a' bualadh
 Caismeachd thiamhaidh thruaigh an éig.

Ann an àrfhaich mhòir an t-saoghail,
 'N camp na Beatha so na bi
 Mar an t-ainmhidh balbh a ghreasar !
 Bi mar ghaisgeach anns an strì !

Earbs' na cuir 's an latha màireach !
 'N ùin' 'chaidh seach fàg air do chùl !
 Saothraich anns an àm 'tha làthair,
 Treun an cridhe 's Dia a' d' shùil !

Nochdaidh eachdraidh laoch gu 'm faod sinn
 Ar beath' dheanamh buadhach àrd,
 'S luirg air cos 's an t-saoghal fhàgail
 As ar déigh 'n uair 'thig am bàs.

Luirg 'n uair theagamh 'chi neach eile,
 'S e air cuan na Beath' gun iùl,
 Bràthair faondrach 'rinn long-bhriseadh,
 Glacaidh thuige misneach ùr.

Eireamaid nis 's biomaid gnìomhach,
 Le treun chrì 'bheir buaidh 's gach càs ;
 'S fòghlumaid, tre chosnadh 's leanmhuinn,
 Dichìoll 's foighidin gach là.

SEALLTUINN RIS A' CHRANN-CHEUSAIDH.¹

Ri peacadh b' fhada lean mi dlù,
 Gun nàire orm no fiamh,
 Ach choinnich cuspair ùr mo shùil,
 'Phill mi o m' chùrsa dian.

Do chunncas aon leam crocht' air crann,
 An spàirn 's an éigin chruaidh,
 A shuidhich orm a shealladh fann,
 'S mi faisg do 'n chrann 's an uair.

An sealladh sud gu dearbh cha téid,
 A m' chuimhne féin gu bràth ;

¹ See No. 69 of "Tonic Sol-fa Melodies," by C. H. Bateman and R. Inglis.

Chuir e, ar leam, gun fhosgladh béil,
Gu sèimh á m' leth's a bhàs.

Mo choguis dhùisg fo dhìteadh geur,
Ghlac éigin mi gu teann ;
Oir chunnaic mi mo pheacadh féin,
'G a cheusadh's air a' chrann.

Mo thruaigh' ! cha b' aithne dhomh mo ghnìomh :
Ach 's dìomhain nis mo dheòir ;
Do m' anam c' àit' am faigh mi dìon ?
Oir cheus mi Triath na glóir'.

Ach sheall e ris is thuirt le gràdh,
" Làn-mhaitheam t' eucoir mhòr ;
Chaidh m' fhuil-sa dhòrtadh ann ad àit',
'S tre m' bhàs bidh tusa beò."

Mar so mo pheacadh féin 'n a bhàs,
Chi mi ro-ghràineil breun ;
Gidheadh chum cliù rùin-dìomhair gràis,
'S e 'bhas mo shlàint' gu leir.

Le sòlas dubhach 's le caoin bhròn,
Mo chrì tha 'n còmhnuidh làn,
Do bhrìgh gu 'n d' cheus mi Triath na glòir',
Ach 's beò dhomh troimh a bhàs.

GEALLAIDHEAN LUACHMHOR.¹

O sibhse a shaoradh, nach daingean an stéidh,
'Chaidh leagadh do 'r creidimh an gealladh 'ur Dé !
Ciod 'b' urrainn da labhairt nach dubhairt gu fìor,
Chum misneachd dhuibh 'theich air son fasgaidh gu Crìosd

'S gach cor anns am bi thu, ma 's tinn no ma 's slàn,
Dol fodha am bochdainn, no 'm pailteas a' snàmh,
Aig bail' is o 'n dachaidh, air tìr is air cuan,
Mar dh' fheumas do latha, do neart bidh gu buan.

¹ This hymn, by one Keen, appeared in Rippon's Collection in 1787. The first verse is—

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word !
What more can He say than to you He hath said,
You who unto Jesus for refuge have fled ?

Garbh-thonnan an uamhais mu 'n cuairt duit geal iadh,
 Na cuireadh sin geilt ort, oir 's mise do Dhia ;
 Is bheir mi dhuit cabhair is neart anns gach càs,
 'S tu 'n crochadh ri deas-làimh mo chumhachd a ghnàth

'N uair 's éigin duit imeachd troimh uisgeachan mòr',
 Cha chòmhdaichear tur thu le tuiltean a' bhròin,
 Oir bithidh mi faisg dhuit le furtachd a' d' fheum,
 'S a naomhachadh cràidh dhuit is àmhgharan geur'.

Troimh dheuchainnean teimnteach 'n uair 's éigin duit triall,
 Mo ghràs-sa 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh gu fial ;
 An lasair cha chiùrr thu, 's e m' rùn-sa do d' thaobh,
 An àmhainn an àmhghair do ghlanadh gu caomh.

Is eadhon gu 'n sean-aois bidh aithn' aig mo shluagh,
 Nach caochail mo ghràdh-sa 'tha rìoghail is buan ;
 'S gu liathadh an ciabhan is deireadh an là,
 Mar uain ann am uchd nì mi 'n giùlan a ghnàth.

An t-anam a theich air son fasgaidh gu Crìosd,
 O làmhan a nàimhdean nì mise a dhìon ;
 'S a dh' aindeoin gach oidhirp 'bheir ifrinn gu 'chlaoidh,
 Cha 'n fhàg, O cha 'n fhàg, is cha tréig mi e chaoidh !

CIOD A DH' IOCAS MI ? ¹

Air son ro mheud nan gràsan saor'
 'Tha teachd gach là as ùr
 O làmhan Chrìosd, t' Fhear-saoraidh caomh,
 Ciod, anam, 'dh' iocas tu ?

Mo thruaigh', o chrì mar th' agam fein
 Ciod 'dh' éireas 'bheir dha cliù ?
 Mo nithe 's feàrr tha salach, breun,
 'S mo chuids' gu léir cha 'n fhiù.

Gidheadh, so locaidh mise dha
 Air son a ghràsan fial'—
 Dlù-ghlacam cupan naomh na slàint',
 Is gairmeam air mo Dhia.

Se 'n t-ìocadh 's feàrr o neach mar tàims',
 Cho gràineil is cho truagh,

Cowper, in Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise" (Macmillan) ; first line,
 "For mercies countless as the sands."

Do bhrìgh mòr fhialaidheachd a ghràis
Bhi ghnàth ag iarraidh uaith.

An ùmhlachd chubhaidh thoirt cha tàir
'S is aobhar cràidh mo bheus ;
Gidheadh, 's e m' uaill gu léir is m' àdh,
Gu bràth bhi 'n comain Dhé.

EIGH O CHREIG-EILEACHAIDH.¹

Thir nam Beann, nan Gleann, 's nan Coire,
Nan sruth cas, 's nan tuiltean mòr',
Leinn cha d' shaoil gu 'm faict' an càramhs'
Air do fhrìdhean àrd' r'ar beò.

Feuch a nis tha feachd a's tréine
Na feachd *Chromueill* nan geur-lann—
'S colgarra na feachd Dhiùc Uilleim
'Teachd mar thuil air 'Tir nam Beann !

'Trasdadh ² Thatha, 'csgadh Theamhuill,
'Snaidheadh sìos le buillean dian
Glacan beithe Coille-Chragaidh,
'Magadh air an cliù o chian !

Ainmean caomh' ! Ach dh' fhalbh an druidheachd !
Cluinn 'g an éigheach gill' an Ròid,
Blàr-an-Adholl ! Dail-an-Spideil !
Feuch Dail-Chuinnidh !³ Agaidh-mhòr !

Gairidh druidt' le tòrr is daingnich,
Steud sinn suas 'n ar deann r'a taobh,
Fuadachadh a chaoidh o 'lochan
Codal tosdach nan linn aosd'.

Bàideanach nan gaillinn fiadhaich,
Anns an lionmhor liath-chlach mhòr,
'S carragh-cuimbhne bhlàran fuilteach—
Uaigneach cha bhi 'cnuic ni 's mò.

¹ English by Principal Shairp, St Andrews. The poem (English) appeared in the *Scotsman* in 1864, the year after the opening of the Highland Railway, when Principal Shairp first went by that line. See Shairp's *Poems*, edited by Mr Palgrave, p. 144.

² 'Cragadh, in another edition ; "spanning."

³ Dail-choinneimh (?)

Ghluais sinn tosd chian nan àrd-bheann,
 'Steudadh sìos an gleachdnn le gaoir,
 Air Srath-Spé is Ratanhurchuis—
 Fridhean àrd' nan giuthas aosd'.

'Mhuc 's an Torc¹ theich as 'n an deann-ruith !
 Beinn ri beinn gu teann a' stri !
 Sgòrr, 'us creag, is sliabh a' ruidhleadh—
 'S gann a "Sheas Creag-Eileachaidh !" "²

'S a' Ghleann-mhòr, 'n Gleann-Feisidh uaigneach,
 Suas air fad an cluaintean glas',
 Cluinnear sgàl an fheadain bhuaireant',
 'S àirde fuaim na 'n easan cas'.

Carbaid iaruin ged is neònach,
 'S neònaiche an luchd do shluagh—
 Sràidean Lunnuinn air an taomadh
 Mach air raointean an Taoibh-Tuath !

Sas'naich, Frangaich, spailp, 's luchd-turuis,
 Ann an uidheam do gach lì !
 Brigis fharsuinn, pòcan leathrach,
 Brògan lainn'reach, 's osain shìod' !

'S anns 's gach uinneig carbaid, maighdean
 'G ràdh, 's i 'sealltuinn suas gu dian :
 "'S ainmean neònach Carn-an-t-sabhail,
 Beinn-mac-duibhe,³ 's a' Bhràigh'-ria'ch !"

'S beag an sgoinns' do'n bholtrach chubhraidh
 'Dh' éireas ùr o lus 's o chrann,
 'S uillt a' ruith feadh ghleann gu fuaimneach,
 'S tosdachd saòluimt' bhuan nam beann !

'S coma leò-san Loch-an-eilein,
 Loch-nan-doirb, 's a dhaingneach liath,
 'N Cuimeanach is 'euchdan gabhaidh,
 'S Faol-chu Bhàideanaich o chian.

O Chùirn-ghuirm ! is thus', Bhràigh-riabhaich !
 Tilgibh sìos mu 'r creagan neòil,
 Chum nach dean na daormuinn 'thruagha
 Tarcuis air 'ur cruachan mòr'.

¹ Sow of Atholl and Boar of Badenech, two contiguous mountains, the one on the Atholl side, and the other on the Badenech side of the hill of Druim-uachdair.

² "Stand fast Craigellachie" is the war-cry of the Clan Grant.

³ Beinn-mac-duibhe (the mountain of the black sow).

'Dian-ruith¹ seach! Cluinneadh Cuil-fhodair,
 'N àit' gairm-chogaidh Threubh, an fhuaim's ;
 Criothnaicheadh gach coill' mu 'n Mhan'chuinn—
 Dhruim, mu 'n iadh gach àille, gluais-s' !

'Sior-dhol tuath, a chaoidh cha srianar
 Na h-eich iaruin' 'n an steud dheirg,
 Gus an bòdbrar le an srannail
 Creagan geala Rudh'-na-Feirg'.

N fheudar buileach do na Gaidheil
 Triall o 'n àrois 'measg nan gleann ?
 'Chuid 's a chuid an saltair Sas'naich
 Tur fo 'n casan Tìr nam Beann ?

Fineachan a chean' air dìbreadh,
 Ceòl na pìob' 'dol as gu luath ;
 'M bàsaich tur á Tìr nan àrd-bheann
 Gàidhlig àdhmhor aosd' nam buadh

"'S coma," 'deir thu, "ged a rachadh
 Na seann chleachdaidhean air chùl,
 Bheir an Triath gu buil tre 'n sgrios-san
 Crichean ris nach 'eil do dhùil !"

Feudaidd sin 'bhi ; ach 'n toir Innleachd,
 Le a h-caldhain mhin 's a snas,
 Treun-laoich cholgarran nan ard-bheann,
 No 'n seann chairdeas ris air ais !

Ni h-eadh ; ach ge mor² am buannachd
 Far an tig an cruaidh-ghaoir ghraund',
 Dh' fhalbh gu tur a' bhuaidd 's an druidheachd,
 'S cha bhi 'Ghàidh'ltachd chaoidh mar bha ?

Ach tha fathast glacan bruachach
 'Dhùisgeas annam smuaintean àrd',
 'S glinn gun àireamh nach do thruailleadh,
 'S iomadh dìthreabh uamhalt, fhàs ;

Iomadh allt an coirean uaigneach,
 O sheann fhuarain 'g éiridh suas,
 'Taomadh 'n linnean dorch' an uisge,
 'S caorann ruiteach air gach bruaich ;

¹ *Al.* 'Steudadh.

² *Al.*, ach dh' aindeoin. Also in next line, read for *ghraund'*, *brenn* ; and for *mar bha*, in the fourth, read *i féin*.

Iomadh loch, le creagan cuairticht',
 'Tàmh gun bhruaillean 'measg nam beann,
 Air nach d' thainig slighe duine,
 No fear-turuis fathast teamn ;

Iomadh sgòrr, mar iolair mhara,¹
 Suas fa chomhair laighe gréin',
 Geal-cheannach le stùchdan cruachach,
 'Beachdach' 'chuain 's nan Eilean céin.

Fàilnicheadh iad sin, is théid mi
 Gu creig éigin 'measg nan stuadh,
 'Mhealtuinn saorsa, gus an crochar
 Drochaidean os-cionn a' chuain !

¹ *Al.*, cuaine.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

I.

OLDEST PRINTED GAELIC BOOKS.¹

I PROPOSE, gentlemen, in the following address, to give you some account of the earliest printed Gaelic works. We cannot, unfortunately, boast of the extent of our literature; but, notwithstanding, that literature contains some works which will be read and studied even after the language in which they are written will cease to be spoken. The poetry of Ossian is not unworthy of a place beside the poetry of Homer and Virgil. The songs of Macdonald, Macintyre, and Ross contain genuine poetry, and will always be read by Highlanders with delight. It, therefore, we cannot boast of the quantity of our literature, we have no reason to be ashamed of the quality of much of it. And let us hope that, now that more interest is being manifested in Gaelic studies than has ever been, additions will be made to our literature of such a kind as will not be unworthy of our native language. I am very hopeful, gentlemen, that some of your own number will enter with eagerness upon the very inviting field of study which your native language and its kindred dialects present to you. It is not greatly to our credit that Celtic philology should at the present moment be more eagerly studied in Germany than in Scotland, and by persons who are obliged to spend much time in obtaining possession of the key to those studies—a knowledge of the Gaelic language—than by us, who possess that key from our infancy. This reproach, I do earnestly hope, will ere long be wiped away from us.

Although our language is confessedly very ancient, we have no account of any book having ever been printed in it previous to the year 1567, when Knox's Liturgy, translated by Bishop Carswell, was published. This work is now extremely rare, only one perfect copy of it being known to exist. That copy is in the

¹ Delivered about 1868 to his Gaelic Class for Glasgow students. It has to be remembered that this lecture dates twenty years before his death; and the Doctor's views on "Ossian" considerably altered, while he himself collected a library of Gaelic works, an account of which from his own pen, in his later years, would be simply invaluable to Gaelic bibliography.

library of the Duke of Argyll at Inveraray. It is supposed that there is another copy in some library on the Continent, from the fact that Adelung refers to it in his "Mithridates." An imperfect copy was discovered a few years ago in some shepherd's house in Stratherrick, near Inverness. It has since been purchased by the British Museum (for, I believe, £15), and has been completed in *fac simile* from the Duke of Argyll's copy. It is not improbable but some stray copies of this book may still be existing in the Highlands.

It is not known that any other book was printed in Gaelic until the year 1631, when Calvin's Catechism was published at Edinburgh. This book also is extremely rare, only one or two copies of it being known to exist. It is a translation of Calvin's Catechism, preceded by some Gaelic Hymns, which Reid has re-printed at the end of his "Bibliotheca-Scoto-Celtica."

The next work published in Gaelic was the Synod of Argyll's metrical translation of the first fifty Psalms, and which appeared in 1559. The Gaelic title is "An Ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhidh." This book also is very scarce, but copies of it are known to exist. I have seen only one copy, which belonged, I believe, to Mr David Laing, of Edinburgh.

Kirke's Psalter appears to be the fourth book published in Gaelic. It appeared in 1684. This book also is very rare, although some copies of it are known to exist.¹ I have been fortunate enough to secure one of them. You can easily see that it formed the foundation of our present metrical Psalms.

Robert Kirke was minister of the parish of Balquidder at the time of the Revolution, and laboured much in his day for the spiritual instruction of his countrymen; for besides his Psalter he published also an edition of the Irish Scriptures in the Roman character for circulation among the Highlanders of Scotland.

In 1694 the Synod of Argyll finished their metrical version of the Psalms, but that edition I have never seen.

These are all the books known to have been published in Gaelic until Kirke's Bible was published in 1690.

The New Testament was translated into Irish Gaelic in 1603. It was the first time, in all probability, that any portion of the Scriptures was translated into any of the Celtic dialects. A second edition was published in 1681, and four years afterwards, in 1685, the Old Testament was published by Bishop Bedell. Two hundred copies of the Old Testament were sent over to Scotland for the benefit of the Scotch Highlanders. A number of copies were

¹ Reid says:—Kirke's Psalm Book has now become extremely rare, and the only copy we have is one in the Glasgow College Library. I know, however, of at least six copies besides my own.

circulated, generally one copy in a parish, and some of the copies have not been circulated, I believe, to this day. How could our countrymen but be ignorant when this was all the provision which, so far as Bible circulation was concerned, was made to meet their spiritual wants? In those days few of our countrymen could themselves read, and the minister, on the Sabbath day, translated the Scriptures from English into Gaelic, a custom which still continues in some parts of the country (Caithness).

Bedell's Bible was printed in the Irish character; but in 1690, as I have already observed, Kirke published an edition of the Old and New Testament in the Roman character, for circulation among the Scotch Highlanders. This edition consisted of 2000 copies—a small provision for the thousands of Highlanders who inhabited in those days the whole Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Old Testament in this edition was Bedell's, and the New Testament O'Donell's, as may be readily seen by comparing them. This supply, however, although scanty, was doubtless a great boon to the Highlands, and Kirke of Balquidder deserves to be remembered as one of the greatest benefactors of his Highland countrymen. He certainly deserved a better fate than that which tradition says he met with, for the worthy people of Balquidder believed that their minister was carried away by the fairies.

In 1688 a small catechism was printed in London by Robert Everingham, the printer of Kirke's Bible, which leads me to suppose that it must have been prepared by Kirke. Reid places it among the Gaelic original prose works, but I cannot say whether it is an original work or a translation. I have never seen a copy except one which I happen myself to possess. It once belonged to a very indefatigable collector, the late Principal Lee.

These are all the books which are known to have been printed in Gaelic before the beginning of the last century, and none of them was written in Scotch Gaelic. They were all written in Irish, which continued to be the written language for several years thereafter.

But although there were few printed books in those days, it must not be supposed that the Highlanders had no literature, for their literature was oral, not written, and consisted almost exclusively of genealogy. When people learn to read and write they cease, in great measure, to take the trouble of committing to memory, and that is the reason why so many of the last generation could repeat accurately from memory long genealogies and numberless poems and tales which have now been entirely forgotten. We have no reason to regret that so many of our countrymen can now read and write, and are, therefore, no longer dependent upon oral tradition for their literature, but there is

great cause to regret that the rich stores of poetry and of genealogical and historical information which our ancestors possessed have not been carefully preserved.

From the publication of Kirke's Bible in 1690 until the publication of the Confession of Faith in 1725 no Gaelic books were published except a few editions of the Synod of Argyll's Psalter, and also of the Shorter Catechism, if we except a small vocabulary, extending only to a few pages, published in Nicolson's Historical Library in 1702. The first edition of the Confession of Faith was published in 1725. It is stated on the title page that it was translated by the Synod of Argyll. A second edition was published in 1727, and a third in 1756. There have been three other editions since, the last of which was published in 1838. It is a great pity that the Confession of Faith is not more extensively circulated among the people of the Highlands.

I do not know of any other books that were published in Gaelic until near the middle of last century, but during the latter half of that century and the first half of this century several works appeared, the most important of which I shall now notice. They may be divided into original works and translations.

I. ORIGINAL WORKS.

Under the head of original works I may notice—

I. Vocabularies and Dictionaries.

The first Gaelic vocabulary was prepared by Alexander Macdonald, the poet. It was published in 1741, and is now more curious than useful. Before Mr Macdonald's Vocabulary was published a very small vocabulary, or rather glossary, of 6 pages was presented at the end of Kirke's New Testament. Another vocabulary of a few pages was printed, as I have already stated, in Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library in 1702, and another of a few pages, or rather a specimen of one, was published among Macome of Duddeyston's Celtic Tracts in 1732; but the first attempt of any importance to write a Gaelic vocabulary was Macdonald's, to which I have just referred.

In 1780 an important addition was made to Gaelic literature by the publication of Shaw's Dictionary in 2 vols. 4to. As a Lexicon of the Gaelic language Shaw's work is very poor indeed, but still it is valuable. It was founded upon the Irish Lexicons previously published, and contains a large number of Irish words, for which it is now chiefly valuable.

In 1795 Robert Macfarlane's Vocabulary was published, and in 1815 a vocabulary by Patrick Macfarlane, who translated so many Gaelic works, appeared in two parts. These two vocabularies are very meagre, but they may have been useful in their day.

It was not until the publication of Armstrong's Dictionary in 1825 that there was anything in Gaelic really worthy of the name of a Lexicon, but the importance of that work and also of the Highland Society's Dictionary, published in 1828, it is impossible to overestimate. But, valuable as they are, they are imperfect, and in this important department of Gaelic study very much yet remains to be done. There are genuine Gaelic words without number existing in the Highlands which have yet found no place in any Gaelic Lexicon, and he who helps to collect them will be conferring an unspeakable benefit upon Gaelic literature.

Since the publication of the Highland Society's Dictionary other three dictionaries have appeared. Macleod and Dewar's Dictionary, which is but an abridgment of the Highland Society's Dictionary, with some additional words, was published in 1831; Mac Alpine's Dictionary, the first and only attempt to produce a pronouncing dictionary, was completed in 1832; and a small pocket dictionary was published in 1862 by a Roman Catholic clergyman of the name of Ewen Mackechnie.

2. Grammar.

No Gaelic Grammar of any value appeared before O'Molloy's Irish Grammar, which was published in Latin at Rome in 1677. There were several previous attempts, but none of them of any great importance. The next important contribution to Gaelic grammar was Mr M'Cuirtin's Elements of the Irish Language, which was published in 1728. Since Mr M'Cuirtin's several Irish grammars have appeared, the most important by far being O'Donovan's, published in 1845. The Irish and Scotch Gaelic are so similar in structure that an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the one language may be regarded as also an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the other, and, therefore, in a notice of Gaelic grammars I could not have avoided referring to the Irish grammars which I have mentioned.

Shaw's Analysis, published both in 4to and 8vo in 1778, was the first attempt, professedly, to write a grammar of the Scottish Gaelic. This work, which is now more curious than useful, was superseded (although I believe it was never much studied, and can, therefore, scarcely be said to be superseded), by Stewart's Grammar, of which the first edition was published in 1801. Of the value of this work it is unnecessary to speak. The second edition, collected and considerably enlarged, was published in 1812, and a very good abridgment of it was prefixed to the Highland Society's Dictionary. The grammar prefixed to Armstrong's Dictionary, although not very copious, is useful.

It chiefly follows Stewart. There is also a grammar prefixed to M'Alpine's Dictionary, which may be consulted.

In 1828 a grammar was published by Archibald Currie, who was a teacher at Rothesay, and since a valuable grammar, with which you are acquainted, by Mr James Munro. The first edition appeared in 1835, and the second edition, very much enlarged, in 1843. If I except Dr Mackay, I do not know that any one now living has done so much as Mr Munro to advance Gaelic literature, and his services deserve an acknowledgment from his countrymen which they have not yet received. It often fills me with indignation when I hear ignorant men who cannot write two consecutive sentences of correct Gaelic applauded as great Gaelic scholars, forsooth, and genuine scholars such as Mr Munro virtually neglected.

Two grammars have appeared since Mr Munro's, one by the late Established Church minister of Sleat, and another, a small tractate, by the late Dr Macgillivray, who was himself well acquainted with Gaelic.

3. I come now to glance at *Gaelic Periodicals*. Several attempts have been made to publish a Gaelic periodical, but after a time all of them proved a failure. This I regard as a great pity, for it indicates a want of interest in Gaelic reading.

The first known attempt to issue a Gaelic periodical was in 1803, when in July of that year the first number of the "Rosroine" was published in Glasgow. It reached the fourth number and died.

The next effort was much more successful. It was the "Gaelic Messenger"—the famous "Teachdaire Gaelach"—the first number of which appeared in May, 1819. It was edited, as is well known, by the late Dr Macleod, and after an apparently prosperous career of two years, it died.

In May, 1835, the "New Gaelic Messenger" was commenced, and after reaching its ninth number it also came to an end.

In May, 1840, the first number of "Cuairtear nan Gleann" was issued. It was more fortunate than its predecessors, for it reached its fortieth number; but a dialogue on the Church question brought it at last to an end about the time of the Disruption. It also was edited, it is understood, by the late Dr Macleod.

"Caraid nan Gàidheal" was commenced in April, 1844, but it only reached its fifth number.

In January, 1845, the "Gaelic Witness," edited by Dr Mackay, was commenced. Thirty-six numbers were published, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1848, "Fear Tathaich nam Beann," a periodical in

connection with the Established Church, and edited by Mr Clark of Kilmallie, was commenced. It existed for two years. The twenty-fifth number was printed, but never published.

In 1853 a periodical was attempted in Inverness. One number was published, but so far as I remember, the second never made its appearance.

These are all the attempts that have been made in this country to publish a Gaelic periodical, and none of them was successful. Whether a new attempt would succeed better I cannot tell. It is much to be regretted, however, that we have not one single periodical in the Gaelic language. There has been an attempt both in Australia and America to issue Gaelic periodicals, but I cannot speak of the result.

4. I come now to speak of *Gaelic Prose Works* other than periodicals, and these, I am sorry to say, are not only few, but also unimportant.

Reid notices only thirteen original prose works which were published before 1832, and none of the thirteen is really of much value. One of them is the small Catechism which was published in 1688. Two of them are only different editions of one sermon, and that sermon is a mere translation. The most important of them—McDermid's Sermons—is supposed to be a translation of some of Walker's sermons. Two of them are small works—one of them very small—on baptism, by Dr Beith of Stirling. Two of them are small Episcopalian Catechisms. One of them is a very short account, very much in the form of a tract, of Dr Love's life. The rest are sermons.

Since 1832 very few original prose works have been added to our literature, for, except a few Gaelic sermons, the following are the only ones that I remember:—A History of Prince Charles, by Mr Mackenzie, editor of Beauties of Gaelic Poetry; a volume of sermons by the late Mr Macmillan of Arran; a small Treatise on Gaelic Astronomy, by Mr Connel, Fortingall; Campbell's Highland Tales; and Mr Mackenzie's Gaelic History of Scotland.

So far, therefore, as Gaelic original prose works are concerned, our literature is very barren.

5. I come now, but only to pass from it until another opportunity, to the department in which our literature is richest. I mean *Original Poetry*. Indeed, this is almost the only literature we possess, and portions of it are not only of real, but also of permanent value. Some of the finest songs ever written have been written in Gaelic, and Ossian's Poems, though a translation, which is itself unquestionably a work of genius, although much inferior to the Gaelic, exercised an influence upon the literature of Europe. There is much genuine poetry still among the people which has

never found its way into print, and any one who would help to collect it before it perishes altogether would be rendering signal service to the literature of his country. Let me, therefore, earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, when you come across a good song, more especially if it be an old song, to be careful to take it down, and ways and means can be found for putting it into print. I hope none of you, gentlemen, would wish our native language to be extinguished, and if it is to be preserved, it can only be by means of a native literature, and, therefore, it becomes the duty of all the lovers of that language eagerly to seize hold of every floating fragment of genuine poetry with the view of putting it into a form in which it may become a portion of our permanent literature.

Let me now address to you a few words in regard to the importance of studying Gaelic. Need I say, gentlemen, that those who are to be engaged, as you expect to be engaged, in teaching others should be well acquainted with the medium through which their instruction is to be conveyed? The clearness, force, and point of preaching greatly depends upon an accurate knowledge of the language in which you preach. You know how true this remark is in regard to English, let me assure you that it is equally true in regard to Gaelic. If you wish to be effective Gaelic preachers you must possess an accurate knowledge of the Gaelic language. It is no answer to this statement that many have been very effective preachers who never studied Gaelic grammar, and who even could not speak the language accurately, for how much more effective would they be if they possessed an accurate knowledge of the language in which they spoke, when they were so effective notwithstanding that disadvantage?

Many who cannot distinguish a grammatical from an ungrammatical sentence in Gaelic think that they know that language sufficiently well, and need not be at any pains to know it better. Now it is remarkable that those who know it best are the very persons who feel most keenly that they have need of knowing it better. A little knowledge is necessary here, as in other things, to make us sensible of our ignorance. Very few, indeed, know Gaelic so well as not to need to know it better. At all events, I am not one of them, for there are few days of my life that I do not learn something about Gaelic which I did not know before.

Some, again, think that no one can speak Gaelic ungrammatically, and I have heard it said that there is no such thing as Gaelic grammar. Now it is quite true that some speak Gaelic grammatically who never learned Gaelic grammar, as there are many who speak English grammatically who never think about

the rules of English grammar, and some who never even acquired a knowledge of them, and as there are many who reason accurately who have never heard of the rules of reasoning. But as we do not argue that on that account, English grammar and logic need not be studied, neither should we argue that Gaelic grammar needs not be studied because some persons speak Gaelic grammatically who have never studied Gaelic grammar. As for those who think that there is no such thing as Gaelic grammar I shall leave them in undisturbed possession of their opinion. Let me, however, tell you, gentlemen, what some of you already know, that you will find the study of Gaelic, the study of the structure and affinities of that language, to be a source of mental discipline not inferior to the study of the ancient classics, while it leads you, at the same time, into new and attractive fields of study. There is no more interesting study than comparative Celtic philology, and for its successful prosecution a knowledge of Gaelic is, of course, indispensable. On this account alone our language is being at present eagerly studied by Continental scholars. Why should Highlanders allow all the laurels in this field, into which they have so much right to enter, to be plucked by the hands of strangers?

But apart from these higher considerations, the lower one of mere money advantage should at present stimulate students to the study of Gaelic, as some gentlemen who take a deep interest in this matter are offering valuable bursaries for competition among Gaelic-speaking students. It is worth while to pay some attention to the study of Gaelic even for the sake of winning a bursary of £20, £15, or even £10. Besides, by the generosity of the same parties, I have reason to believe that a certain sum will be distributed this year, as there was last year, as prizes among the students attending in this place. Allow me, then, gentlemen, to express the hope that the classes which we are now about to commence will prove at least as successful as the class which was taught here last year. The principal condition of success is regular attendance, for the preparation of the prescribed exercises will not entail upon you a very great sacrifice of time.

II.

GAELIC—ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE.¹

Tha mi a' rùnachadh aig an àm so labhairt ruibh mu 'n Ghàidhlig—ar càinnt dhùthchasaich, agus mu chuid do na leabhraicheibh a sgrìobhadh innte.

Faodaidh sinn a bhi ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh aois na Gàidhlig, ach tha sinn uile do 'n aon bheachd do thaobh cliù agus buadhan na càinnt sin a dh' fhoghlaim iomadh againn aig glùn ar màthar, agus a labhair sinn mu 'm b'aithne dhuinn a bheag mu chàinnt air bith eile. Dhuinne, air an aobhar sin, cha 'n 'eil càinnt ann a ta cho blasda no cho buadhach ris an t-sean Ghàidhlig, ged nach urrainn duinn a ràdh mu déighinn, mar thubhairt am bard—

“S i 'labhair Adhamh, ann am Pàrras féin,
'S bu shiùbhlach Gàidhlig o bheul àlainn Eubh.”

Ach cha ruigear leas cron fhaotainn do 'n Ghàidheal air son a bhi a' meas nach 'eil càinnt air bith cosmhuil ris a' chàinnt a's faisge a thig air a chridhe féin, agus le 'n dùisgear smuaintean ann nach dùisgear le aon chàinnt eile. Tha e nàdarra, uime sin, dha-san a bhi do 'n bheachd

“Gur h-i a's crìoch àraid
Do gach càinnt fo 'n ghréin,
Gu 'r smuaintidh fhàsmhor
A phàirteachadh ri 'chéil';
Ar n-inntinnean a rùsgadh
Agus rùn ar crìdh',
(Le 'r gnìomh 's le 'r giùlan)
Sùrd chur air ar dì;
'S gu laoidh ar beòil
Dh' iobradh do Dhia nan dùl,
'S i 'h-àrd chrìoch mhòr
Gu bhi toirt dha-san cliù.”

Ged bhitheas e draghail a dheanamh a mach gu 'n

“Robh a' Ghàidhlig ullamh,
'N a glòir fìor-ghuineach cruaidh
Air feadh na cruinne
Mu 'n d' thuilich an Tuil-ruadh,”

¹ This lecture belongs to the same period as the first one.

aontaichidh sinne, mar Ghàidheil, ri beachd a bhàird cheudna, an uair a thubhairt e :—

“Ge h-ìomadh cànan
O linn Bhàbeil fhuaire
Sliochd sin Adhaimh,
'S i a' Ghàidhlig a thug buaidh
Do 'n labhradh dhàicheil
An urram ard gun tuairms',
Gun mheang, gun fhàillinn,
Is urraim càch a luaidh,”

agus cha mbeas sinn gu 'n robh e fada cli an uair a thubhairt e,

“'S i an aon chànan
Am beul nam bàrd 's nan éisg,
'S i a's feàrr gu càineadh
O linn Bhàbeil féin,
'S i a's feàrr gu moladh,
'S is torrunnaiche gleus
Gu rann no laoidh
A tharruing gaoth troimh bheul ;
'S i a's feàrr gu comhairl'
'S gu gnothuch a chur gu feum
Na aon teang' Eorpach
A dh' aindheoin bòsd nan Greug ;
'S i a's feàrr gu rosg
'S air chosaibh a chur duain,
'S ri cruaidh uchd cosgair
A bhrosnachadh an t-sluaigh.”

Nì mò a mheasas sinn gu 'n dubhairt Duncha Bàn tuilleadh 's a' chòir mu 'n Ghàidhlig 'n uair a labhair e na briathra snasmhor a leanas :—

'S i a's feàrr gu togail inntinn
Le binn-ghuth còmhraidh thlàth,
'S i a's sgaitiche gu mì-mholadh
'S a's mìne 'nochdas gràdh ;
'N àm cruinneachadh nam mìltean
Le pìob gu ìomairt lann,
'S i a dhùisgeadh colg air òigridh,
'N uair 'thogtadh sròl ri crann.”

Tha mi an dùil nach 'eil Gaidheal 's an tigh so an nochd nach aidich, an nuair a bheachdaicheas e air cliù agus air buadhaibh na Gàidhlig,

“Gu 'm bu mhòr am beud gu 'm bàsaicheadh
A' chànan a's feàrr buaidh ;”

agus gur h-e dleasdanas nan Gàidheal do 'n d' fhàg an aithrichean i mar oighreachd gach oidhirp a thabhairt a chum a cumail suas. Tha cuid, gun teagamh, leis an nàir a bhi ag aideachadh gur urrainn doibh a' Ghàidhlig a labhairt, ged nach urrainn doibh làn am beòil do 'n Bheurla a labhairt gu cuimhir, ach tha mi an dùil nach 'eil an àireamh ach tearc. Is mi-chiatach an nì bhi a' cluinntinn duine, ann an droch Bheurla, a deanamh uaille as gu'm bheil e air a' Ghàidhlig a dhì-chuimhneachadh.

Is e an ceud nì mu 'm bheil mi gu labhairt ruibh aig an àm so Dàimh na Gàidhlig ri càinntibh aig am bheil càirdeas rithe, nì o 'm faod sinn 'fhaicinn ciod e a h-àite am measg chainntean eile an domhain.

O na thubhairt mi cheana, tha sibh air 'fhaicinn nach 'eil mi de 'n bheachd gu 'm bi a' Ghàidhlig

“An labhairt 'bha 's a' ghàradh
'Dh' fhàg Adhamh aig an t-sluagh ;”

Ach ged nach gabh i lorgachadh air ais cho fada 's bu mhatth le cuid a bhi 'ga lorgachadh, cha 'n eil teagamh air bith nach 'eil i glè aosda. Tha iomadh do luchd fòghluim, a ta mion-rannsachadh na cùise so, a' cumail a mach gu 'm bheil i, co dhiubh, cho sean ris a chàin Eabhradhich, anns an deachaidh a' chuid a's mò do 'n t-Seann Tiomnadh a sgrìobhadh, ach nach 'eil nì 's faide air a labhairt. Tha e air a dheanamh a mach, mar an ceudna, gu soilleir, gu 'm bheil dàimh fhaig aig a' Ghàidhlig ri càinntibh eile, dhe 'm bheil cuid fathast beò, agus air an labhairt le àireamh mhòr do shluagh an t-saoghail.

Tha cainntean a' chinne-dhaoine air an roinn 'n an teaghlachibh, a réir agus mar tha na freumh-fhocail o 'm bheil iad a' teachd a mach a' comh-chòrdadh r' a chéile. 'N uair a ghabhas sinn cainnt mar a ta a' Ghàidhlig, a' Bheurla, no an Laidinn, chi sinn gu'm bheil na focail air an deanamh suas do dhà chuibhrinn—na freumh fhocail agus na litrichean a ta air an cur ri na freumh fhocail a chum bhi a' nochdadh mach dàimhean sònruichte agus eadar-dhealaichte anns am feudar beachdachadh air an smuain a ta am freumh-fhocal a' comharrachadh. Ma sheallas sinn ris an fhocal *gabhadh*, airson eiseimpleir, chi sinn gu 'm bheil e air a dheanamh suas do dhà carrann—*gabh* agus *idh*—*gabhadh*. 'S e *gabh* an fhreumh, agus tha *idh* a' cumail a mach an tìm a ta ri teachd mar eadar-dhealaichte araon o 'n tìm a bha ann, agus o 'n tìm a ta nis ann. Ach o 'n fhreimh cheudna tha focail eile a fàs a ta eadar-dhealaichte o chéile ann am brìgh, ach aig am bheil dlù-chàirdeas r'a chéile, mar a ta *ghabh*, *gabhadh*, *gabhail*, *ghabhainn*. A nis an uair a lomas sinn na focail sinn de na litrichean a ta toirt brìgh fa leth do gach aon diubh tha sinn a' faotainn na

frèimhe o 'm bheil iad uile a' fàs, eadhon *gabh* ; agus ma théid sinn gu seann sgrìobhaidhibh gheibh sinn a mach gu 'm bheil *gabh* féin a' teachd o fhreimh ni 's sine—eadhon, *gab*. 'N uair a ruisgeas sinn, air an dòigh cheudna, focail eile na cainnte nach 'eil iad féin 'n am freumh-fhocail, ruigidh sinn na ceud fhocail air am bheil a' chàinnt a ta sinn a' labhairt air a stéidheachadh. Agus an uair a bhuinear air an t-seòl cheudna ri cainntibh eile, agus a nithear am freumh-fhocail a choimhmeas r'a chéile, chithear ciod iad na cainntean aig am bheil am freumhan a comh-chordadh ri 'chéile. Agus mar sin tha cainntean air an roinn 'nan teaghlachibh a réir agus mar a ta am freumhan a' nochdadh gu 'n d' thàinig iad a mach o 'n aon bhonn. Air an dòigh so tha 'n Eabhra, a' chàinnt Shirianach, agus a' chàinnt Chaldéach do 'n aon teaghlach, ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla an *Semetic* do bhrìgh gu 'n robh iad air an labhairt le sliochd Sheim ; tha 'n Sanskrit, a' Ghreigis, an Laidinn, agus cainntean eile a tha càirdeach dhoibh, do theaghlach ris an abrar an t-*Indo-European*, do bhrìgh gu'n robh iad air an labhairt araon ann an Innsean na h-àirde-an-ear, agus anns an Roinn-Eorpa ; agus tha cainntean eile air an roinn, air an dòigh cheudna, 'nan teaghlachibh eile mu 'n nach ruig mi leas labhairt aig an àm.

A nis ciod an teaghlach do 'm buin a' Ghàidhlig ? Bha daoine fòghluimte a' meas, ré ùine fhada, gu 'm buineadh a' Ghàidhlig do 'n aon teaghlach ris an Eabhra. Agus gu 'n teagamh air bith tha 'n dà chàinnt a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile ann an tuilleadh agus aon ni. Tha àireamh ìonmhor de 'm freumh-fhocail glé chosmhuil r'a chéile, mar thug ar ceann-suidhe urramach fainear anns an òraid ris an d'éisd sinn o cheann ghoirid le 'leithid do thoil-inntinn. Tha nithe eile, mar an ceudna, anns am bheil comh-chòrdadh iongantach eadar an dà chàinnt. Ach ged tha sin mar sin, tha e nis air a dheanamh a mach cho soilleir agus a ghabhas ni air bith deanamh a mach nach ann de 'n teaghlach do 'm buin an *Eabhra* a bhuineas a' Ghàidhlig, ach do 'n teaghlach eile a dh' ainmich mi—an t-*Indo-Europeanach*. Do 'n teaghlach so buinidh na cainntean a leanas:—Sanskrit, Zend no seann chàinnt Phersia, Gréigis, Laidinn, na cainntean Ceilteach, na cainnteann Gearmailteach (Beurla, &c.), Lituanach, agus Slabh-onach (Ruisianach, &c.)

Tha daoine fòghluimte a ta ri mion-rannsachadh air comh-chòrdadh nan cainntean Indo-Europeanach r' a chéile, ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh an àite a bhuineas do 'n Ghàidhlig anns an teaghlach. Tha cuid a' smuaineachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agns do 'n Ghreigis, ach gu sònruichte do 'n Laidinn, na do na cainntibh Gearmailteach, agus tha cuid eile a' smuaineachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do na

cainntibh Gearmailteach na do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghreigis. Cha 'n 'eil teagamh air bith do thaobh càirdeis na Gàidhlig do na cainntibh sin air fad ach is e mo bheachd, cho fada 's a tha mi air bhi comasach air a' chùis so rannsachadh air mo shon féin, gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghréigis na do chainnt air bith eile. Tuigidh sibh nach 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu'n Ghàidhlig Albannaich mar eadar-dhealaichte o mheuraibh eile na seann Ghàidhlig, ach gu 'm bheil mi a' labhairt mu 'n Ghàidhlig gu coitchionn—mu 'n Ghàidhlig de nach 'eil a' Ghàidhlig Albannach ach a mhàin 'n a meur.

A chum bhi a' nochdadh dlù-chàirdeis na Gàidhlig ris an Laidinn agus a' Ghreigis, ach gu sònraichte an Laidinn, bheir mi air aghaidh cha 'n e a mhàin focail anns am bheil na cainntean so a' combhordadh r' a chéile, ach mar an ceudna, cuid de na laghannaibh no seblaidhibh a réir am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh eadar na cainntean sin—an ni ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla, "The laws of letter-changes."

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn mòran a labhairt mu na rioghailtibh a reir am bheil focail air an atharrachadh eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig, ach o na thubhairt mi chithear nach 'eil cainntean a' fàs suas o'n freumhaibh gun rian, gun riaghailt, ach gu 'm bheil iad a' fàs a réir riaghailtean sònraichte a dh' fhaodar fhaotainn a mach, agus a ta comb-chòrdadh, mar dh' fhaodar leigeil ris, nan robh cothrom air sin a dheanamh, ris an doigh anns am bheil na litrichean gu nàdarra air am fuaimneachadh.

Ach tha 'n dlù-chàirdeas a ta eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig leis a' chomh-chordadh shoilleir araon ann am fuaim agus ann am brìgh a ta eadar iomadh focal anns na cainntibh sin, mar a ta na focail a leanas: *sin-o* agus *sìn*; *cel-o* agus *ceil*; *linguo* agus *leig*; *tenuis* agus *tana*, &c.

Ach tha na focail a ta leigeil ris dlù-chairdeis na Laidinn agus na Gàidhlig cho lionmhor, agus gu'n sgithichinn sibh 'g an aithris.

Tha e soiller, ma ta, gu 'm buin an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig do 'n aon teaghlach. Mur d' thàinig aon diubh a mach o 'n aon eile cha ghabh e àicheadh nach d' thàinig iad le 'chéile o 'n aon fhréimh. Bu mbath leinn gu 'n teagamh, mar Ghaidheil, gu 'm b' urrainn duinn a dhearbhadh gur h-i an t-sean Ghaidhlig chòir màthair nan cainntean eile ris am bheil càirdeas aice, ach ged is mòr ar gràdh do 'r cainnt dhùthchasaich cha 'n fhaod sinn ni a ràdh mu déighinn nach seas ri aghaidh dearbhaidh; agus, air an aobhar sinn, ged tha sgoilear cho foghlumte ri Dr Newman, Fear-teagaisg Laidinn ann an aon do àrd-oil-thighibh Shasuinn ag oidhirpeachadh bhi a' feuchainn gu 'n d' thàinig an Laidinn o 'n Ghàidhlig, 's e a 's tèaruinte dhuinn gu 'n dol ni 's fhaide na

gràdh gu 'm bheil na comharraidhean càirdeis a ta iad a' giùlan cho lionmhor agus cho soilleir, agus nach gabh e àicheadh gu 'm bheil an dà chàinnt o 'n aon fhréimh, agus air an aobhar sin gu 'm buin iad do 'n aon teaghlach. Is call, agus cha bhuanachd, do fhior fhòghlum a bhiodh a' tarruing comhdhùnaidhean o bhunaitibh nach seas ris an dearbhadh a's géire a ghabhas cur orra, leis a' mhuinntir a ta a' mion-sgrùdadh na dàimhe a ta eadar na cainntean sin.

Ach mar faod sinn a bhi a' comh-dhùnadh gur leoir focail a bhi ni-éigin cosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu 'm bheil iad o na h-aon fhreumhaibh, cha 'n fhaod sinn, air an làimh eile, a bhi a' comh-dhùnadh nach faod focail a ta gu tur neo-chosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim a bhi ann an dlù-chàirdeas d' a chéile. Ma ghabhas sinn na focail *eveque* agus *bishop* cha 'n fhaigh sinn anns an aon fhocal aon litir a ta 's an fhocal eile, ach ged nach faigh, tha 'n dà fhocal, mar tha Morair Neaves a' feuchainn duinn a' teachd o 'n fhocal Ghréigis *episcopos*. Cha 'n 'eil na focail *eun*, *ite*, *pen*, *feather*, cosmhuil r' a chéile aon chuid 'n an litreachadh no 'n am fuaimibh, gidheadh tha iad a' teachd, mar tha Ebel a' nochdadh, o 'n aon fhréimh, ach o fhréimh nach 'eil cosmhuil ri aon do na focail a dh' ainmich mi. 'S i an fhreumh o 'm bheil iad uile teachd *pet*. Tha i againn slàn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *petomai*, *itealaich*. O 'n fhréimh *pet*, le bhi a' leigeil sìos *p*, a réir aoin de na riaghailtibh a dh' ainmich mi cheana, gheibh sinn *ite* agus *itealaich*. Tha *pen* a' teachd o 'n fhocal Laidinn *penna*, a ta a ciallachadh *ite* no *iteag*, agus tha *penna* o fhocal Laidinn a ta ni 's sine, *petna*. Tha *feather* a' teachd o 'n fhocal *feder*, agus chithear gu soilleir an dàimh a ta eadar am focal sin agus an fhreumh *pet*. Chithear a ris an dàimh a ta eadar *eun* agus am focal Breatannach *edn*, aig am bheil an aon bhrìgh, agus a ris eadar *edn* agus *ethn*, agus eadar *ethn* agus *pet*, *petna*.

Dh' fheudainn mar an ceudna, fheuchainn duibh gu 'm bheil na focail, gnìomh, gin, gineal, kin, kind, genus, gentile, agus focail eile, nach 'eil gl' chosmhuil ri' chéil ann am fuaim, a' teachd gu léir a mach o 'n aon fhréimh *gen*, a ta againn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *egenomen*. Chithear gu soilleir le còmhnaidh na seann Ghaidhlig, a ta gu mòr eadar-dhealaichte o 'n Ghaidhlig a ta sinn a nis a' labhairt, gu 'm bheil an dà fhocal *gnìomh* agus *gin*¹ o 'n aon fhréimh.

Ged thubhairt am bard :—

“Cha 'n fheum i iasad

'S cha mhò a dh' iarras uath' ;

¹ Dr Stokes now takes the root *gen* of English *know*, *ken*, Greek *gignosko*, &c., as the root of *gnìomh*.—Ed.

O an t-sean mhàthair chiatach,
Làn do chiadaibh buaidh !"

tha e fìor gu 'm bheil àireamh mòr do fhocalaibh iasaid anns a' Ghàidhlig. Cha 'n 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu na focail Bheurla leis am bheil a' Ghàidhlig air a measgachadh agus air a truailleadh anns na ceàrnaibh a tha crìochnadh ris a' Ghalldachd, ach mu na focalaibh a bhuineas do chainntibh eile a ta air faotainn àite anns a' chainnt, air chor a 's gu 'm bheil iad a' deanamh suas cuibhrrinn do 'n chainnt a ta sinne a nise a' labhairt. Tha mòran do na focalaibh iasaid so air an toirt o 'n Laidinn agus o 'n Ghréigis troimh an Laidinn. Bha iomadh dhiubh, mar ta *eaglais*, *sagart*, *creud*, air an toirt a stigh do 'n chainnt leis a' Chreidimh Chrìosdaidh. A nis is fheudar na focail sin, agus mòran eile, ma ta *scriòbh* o *scribo* ; *leugh* o *lego* ; *creud* o 'n fhocal *credo* ; *adoradh* ('s an t-sean Ghaidhlig *adrad*) o *adoratio* ; *ceist* o 'n fhocal *questio* ; *seirbhis* o *servo* ; agus *teistean* o 'n fhocal *testis*, a bhi air an cur a thaobh an uair a tathar a' rannsachadh a mach dàimhe na Laidinn agus na Gàidhlig r' a chéile. Ach an deigh sin a dheanamh, bithidh focail ni 's leoir air am fagail mu nach gabh teagamh a bhi nach fìor fhocail Ghaidhealach iad, gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu soilleir gu 'm buin an da chainnt so do 'n aon teaghlach. Agus eadhon do thaobh nam focal iasaid féin gheibhear freumhan iomadh dhiubh anns a' Ghàidhlig an uair a ni sinn an lorgachadh suas troimh an Laidinn gu 'm fìor fhreumhaibh. Tha m focal *sgriobh*, gun teagamh, a' teachd o 'n fhocal Laidinn *scribo*. Tha 'm focal Laidinn *gravis* agus am focal Gàidhlig *garbh* dlù-chairdeach d' a chéile, ged nach freagair e a ràdh mu dhuine mu 'n can sinn : "He is a grave man," gu 'm bheil e 'n a dhuine *garbh*. Agus tha so a' toirt a ris fo 'm chomhair gu'm bheil am focal, *garbh*, ni 's faisge air an t-seann Sanskrit, *garu*, na 'm focal *gravis*, agus gu 'm faod an ni ceudna bhi air ràdh mu iomadh focal eile a' ta cairdeach r' a chéile anns an Laidinn agus anns a' Ghaidhlig, ni a dh' fheumar a thoirt fainear ann bhi a' coimheas nan cainntean so ri 'chéile a chum bhi a' deanamh a mach cò aca a 's sine.

Cha cheadaich ùine dhomh mòran a labhairt mu dhàimh na Gaidhlig ris a' Ghréigis, no dòighibh anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh eadar an dà chàinnt, agus air an aobhar sin cha dean mi ach àireamh do fhocalaibh a chur fo 'r comhair a ta leigeil ris gu'm bheil dlù-dhàimh eadar an da chàinnt.

Tha 'm focal Greigis *chortos* a ciallachadh àite air a dhùnadh (enclosed place). Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal so tha againn anns an Laidinn *hortus* (lios), agus anns a' Ghaidhlig *gort* no *gart*, focal ris an coinnich sinn gu tric ann an ainmibh àiteachan, agus a ta

againn mar an ceudna anns an fhocal *gortan*, achadh beag. Tha na focail *garden* agus *yard* anns a' Bheurla càirdeach do 'n fhocal so. Tha 'm focal *cheima* a' ciallachadh anns a' Greigis *geamhradh*, *reodhadh*, *fuachd*. Comhchordadh ri na focail sin tha 'm focal Laidinn *hiems*, agus an seann-focal Gaidhlig *geamh* o 'm bheil *geamhradh* a' teachd, mar a ta *samhradh* o 'n t-seann-focal *sàmh*. Tha *chairo* a' ciallachadh bhi deanamh aoibhneas, agus comhchordadh ris tha 'm focal *gairdeachas*. Chomh-chordadh ri *gignomai* o 'n fhreimh *gen*, tha *gigno* anns an Laidinn agus *gin* anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus faodar a thabhairt fainear gu 'm bheil *gin* ni 's faise air an t-seann fhreimh na aon chuid *gignomai* no *gigno*. Tha 'n t-seann fhreimh againn ann *egenomen* anns a' Ghreigis agus ann an *rogensam*, anns an t-seann Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal Ghreigis *tegos*, mar an ceudna *stegos* (còmh-dach air son tighe), tha *tectum* o 'n fhocal *tego* anns an Laidinn, agus *tigh* agus *teach* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis tha *lacryma* anns an Laidinn (*l* air a cur air son *d* cosmhuil ri *lingua* agus *dìngua*, teangadh) agus *deur* anns a' Ghaidhlig, comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis. Comh-chordadh ri *kurios* anns a' Ghreigis tha *curaidh* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *krites* anns a' Ghreigis tha *ceart* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *olena* anns a' Ghreigis, tha *ulna* anns an Laidinn, agus *uileann* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *klino* anns a' Ghreigis tha *clino* anns an Laidinn agus *claon* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *kuon*, *kunos*, tha *canis* anns an Laidinn, agus *cu*, *con*, anns a' Ghaidhlig.

O na focail sin, agus o iomadh focal eile a dh' fhaodainn a chur fo 'r combair, chithear gu 'm bheil dàinib dhlù eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghreigis agus an Laidinn, o 'm bheil e soilleir gu 'm buin iad do 'n aon teaghlach.

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn dol air aghaidh a nis gu bhi a' nochdadh a' chàirdeis a ta eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus cuid eile de na cainntibh a bhuineas do 'n teaghlach Indo-Europeanach, mar a ta na cainntibh Gearmailteach (the Germanic); ach do bhrìgh agus nach ceadaich an ùine sin domh, is ann a labhras mi beagain—ni 's lugha gu mòr na bha mi aon uair a' rùnachadh a bhi labhairt—a nis anns an dara àite, mu na meuraibh anns am bheil an t-seann chainnt Ghaidhealach air a roinn.

Tha sèa cànutean air teachd a mach o fhreimh na seann Ghaidhlig, agus faodar iad sin a roinn 'n an dà theaghlach a tha gu mòr ag eadar-dhealachadh o chéile, ged tha e soilleir gu 'm bheil iad o 'n aon stoc. Do aon de na teaghlachibh sinn buinidh a' chainnt Bhreathanach, no a' chainnt a ta air a labhairt ann an Wales; an Armoric a ta air a labhairt le aireamh mhòr anns an earrann sin de 'n Fhraing ris an abrar Brittany, agus a' chainnt a bha

aon uair air a labhairt ann an Cornwall, ach a ta nise r' a faighinn a mhàin ann an leabhraichibh, agus cha 'n 'eil iad sin lionmhor. Do 'n teaghlach eile buinidh a' Ghaidhlig Albannach, a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach, agus a' Ghaidhlig Mhanainneach. Cha 'n e a mhàin gu 'm bheil na cànintean a' comh-chordadh r' a chéile ann am mòran de 'n cuid fhocal, ach tha iad a' comh-chordadh anns an dòigh no rian anns am bheil am focail a' leantainn a chéile, agus a' riaghladh no atharrachadh a chéile, an uair a ta iad air an cur cuideachd ann an sgrìobhadh, no ann an labhairt ; agus ged a tha iad ag eadar-dhealachadh o chéile ann an dòigh fuaimneachadh nam focal, gidheadh, cadhon anns an ni sin féin tha mòran comh-chordaidh eatorra. 'Nuair a chluinneas tu a' chainnt Bhreatannach air a labhairt no air a leughadh, is gann gu 'n tuig thu focal di, ach an uair a rannsaicheas tu na focail, agus an dòigh anns am bheil iad air an cur an allaibh a cheil, agus anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh an uair a ta na focail air an cur an taic a chéile ann an sgrìobhadh no ann an labhairt, chi thu gu soilleir an dlù-dhàimh a ta eadar a' chainnt sin agus do chainnt féin.

Chi sinn cho faisg agus tha focail na cainnt Bhreatannaich air focail na cainnt againn féin, agus aig an àm cheudna an t-eadar-dhealachadh a ta eatorra, an uair a choimhmeasas sinn r' a chéile na focail a leanas : *Bardd* agus *bard* ; *blynedd* agus *bliadhna* ; *bôn* agus *bun* ; *bywyd* agus *beatha* ; *byd* agus *bith* ; *bychan* agus *beagan* ; *caer* (cadar) agus *cathair* ; *cad* agus *cath* ; *camm* agus *cam* ; *cam* agus *ceum* ; *ci* agus *cu* ; *clàdd* agus *cladh* ; *clock* agus *clog* ; *cogail* agus *cuigeal* ; *côll* agus *call* ; *chwaer* agus *piuthar*, no *siuar* ; *chwerw* agus *searbh* ; *chwant* agus *sannt* (*chw* airson *s*) ; *dall* agus *dall* ; *du* agus *dubh* ; *dwrn* agus *dorn* ; *dwfn* agus *domhain* ; *dant* agus *deud* (*n* air a gleidheadh—*cant*=*ceud*) ; *gwr*, *gwyr*, agus *fear*, *fir* ; *gwyl* agus *féill* ; *gwyr* agus *fiar* ; *gwir* agus *fìor* ; *gwîn* agus *fiôn* ; *halen* agus *salainn* (*h* agus *s*) ; *hanes* agus *sanas* ; *hesp* agus *seasg* ; *hun* agus *suain* ; *llafar* agus *labhar* (loud) ; *llain* agus *lann* ; *llam* agus *leum* ; *llaw* agus *làmh* ; *llawn* agus *làn* ; *llén* agus *leugh* ; *llo* agus *laogh* ; *Mab*, *map*, agus *mac* (*c* agus *p*) ; *pen* agus *ceann* ; *plant* agus *clann* ; *pren* agus *crann* ; *pedwar* agus *ceathair* ; *pimp* agus *cuig* ; *rhann* agus *rann* ; *rhin* agus *rùn* ; *rhyn* agus *ruinn* ; *syllw* agus *sealladh* ; *tant* agus *teud* ; *oen* agus *uan* ; *yddan* agus *iodhlán* ; *ymmyl* agus *iomal* ; *ynys* agus *inis* ; *ystrêl* agus *streath* ; *mawr* agus *mòr* ; *dyn*, *dynwn*, agus *duine*, *daoine*.

O chuid de na focail a dh' ainmich mi faodar 'fhaicinn gu'm bheil a' chainnt Bhreatannach ann an iomadh de 'focail, mar tha *dant*, *cant*, *tant*, ni 's faisge air an Laidinn na a' Ghaidhlig Albannach.

Ach 's e a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Mhan-

ainneach a s faisg gu mòr do 'n Ghaidhlig Albannaich ; agus tha iad sin cho faisg di 's gu 'm faodar a ràdh nach 'eil amta, da rìreadh, ach an aon chàinnt, ged nach 'eil e furasd do'n Albannach an t-Eirannach a thuigsinn a' labhairt na Gaidhlig. Tha nithe, gun teagamh, anns am bheil a' chainnt Albannach agus a' chainnt Eireannach ag eadar-dhealachadh. Tha a' chainnt Eireannach a' cur an ceill ni a tathar a' deanamh anns an àm a ta làthair le aon fhocal, ach tha a' Ghaidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach, co-ionnan ris an Eabhra, gu 'n chomas sin a dheanamh. Anns na cainntibh sin tha am focal a ta nochdadh an ama a ta ri teachd (the future tense) gu tric a' seasamh àite an fhocail a ta nochdadh an ama a ta làthair (present tense). (Illustration—An ti a chreideas). Agus tha na nithe sin, agus nithe eile anns am bheil a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach a' comh-chordadh ris an Eabhra nach 'eil do 'n aon teaghlach ri, a' dol ceum a chum bhi a' dearbhadh na fìrinn a ta air a foillseachadh ann am focal Dé, eadhon, gu'n "d' rinn Dia do aon fhuil uile chinnich dhaoine," agus is taitneach gu ciunteach 'n nair a ta na comh-dhùnaidhean gus am bheil daoine foghluinte, mar a ta Max Müller, troimh bhi a' coimhneas ri 'chéile chainnte a' chinneadh-dhaoine, agus feisteas focail Dé, a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile.

Ach ged tha a' Ghaidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach ag eadar-dhealachadh, mar thug mi fainear, ann an cuid do nithibh, tha iad, da rìreadh, cho faisg air a chéile 'n am focail agus 'n an rianaibh *gramaireal*, 's gu 'm faod neach air bith a leughas agus a thuigeas an aon chàinnt, a' chainnt eile a leughadh agus a thuigsinn mar an ceudna, ged, theagamh, nach téid aige air na focail fhuaimneachadh gu cothromach anns a' chainnt nach do chleachd e bhi labhairt. Leughaidh mi nise dhuibh beagan do'n Ghaidhlig Eireannach, air tùs, cho faisg agus a's urrainn domh air an dòigh anns am bheil i air a leughadh le na Eireannach féin, agus a ris anns ann an dòigh anns an léigh sinn ar cainnt féin, a chum agus gu 'm faic sibh cho faisg agus a ta iad air a chéile, agus, aig an àm chendna, mar a ta iad ag eadar-dhealachadh 'n am fuaimibh.

Cha d' fhàg mi dhomh féin mòran ùine a chum bhi a' labhairt, a nis anns an treas àite mu chuid de na leabhraichibh a chaidh sgrìobhadh ann ar cainnt féin, ach feumaidh mi mu 'n co-dhùn mi beagan a labhairt mu 'n déighinn.

Cluinnear muinntir gu tric ag ràdh nach deachaidh mòran a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus ma tha iad a' ciallachadh nach deachaidh ach beag a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig ann an coimh-meas ris na chaidh sgrìobhadh anns a Bheurla, agus ann an iomadh cainnt eile, aidichidh sinn gu 'm bheil iad ceart ; ach their

sinn aig an àm cheudna, gu 'm bheil sgrìobhaidhean anns a' Ghaidhlig nach leigear air dhù-chuimhne am feadh 's a mhaireas an suogbal, agus tha iad nì 's lìomhòire na tha iomadh am barail, ged nach urrainn domh labhairt aig an àm ann am farsuingeachd mu'n déighinn.

Is e an ceud leabhar a bha riamh air a chur a nach anns a' Ghaidhlig "Foirmna Nurruidheadh," no "Knox's Liturgy," dh' eadar-theangaichteadh leis an Easbuig Carsuel. Bha 'n leabhar so air a chur an clò 's a' bhliadhna 1567, dà cheud bliadhna mu 'n deachaidh an Tiomnadh Nuadh a chur a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Tha 'n leabhar so a nis ro-ainneamh r' a fhaotainn. Tha aon diu ann an leabhar-lann Dioc Earraghaidheil, agus cha 'n 'eil cunntas air aon eile dhiubh air nach 'eil easbhuidh.

B' e Leabhar Cheist Chalbhin, a réir coslais, an dara leabhar a chuireadh a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig. Tha 'n leabhar, mar an ceudna, ro-ainneamh. Bha e air a chlà-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1631. Anns an leabhar so, maille ri Leabhar-Cheist Chalbhin, tha cuig sean laoidhean : Faosaid Iain Steuairt Tighearn na H-Apaimn, agus feadhainn eile.

B' e 'n treas leabhar a chuireadh a mach anns a Ghaidhlig, cho fada a's fiosrach sinn, "An ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhaidh" air an tarruing as an Eabhra, "Am meadar Dhana Gaidhlig, le Seanadh Earraghaidheil." Chuireadh an Leabhar so an clò 's a' bhliadhna 1659. Tha e nis fìor ainneamh, nì air am bheil deadh fhios atg cuid de na Leabhar-reiceadairean.

B' e 'n ceathramh leabhar, a réir coslais, "Salma Dhaibhidh a nmeadrochd, le Mr. Raibeard Kirke, Minisdir Soisgeil Chriosd aig Balbhuidir (Balquhider)." Chlà-bhualadh an leabhar so 's a' bhliadhna 1684, agus tha e mar an ceudna ainneamh r'a fhaotainn, ged is aithne dhomh mu leth-dusan diubh. Tha na Sailm gu leir air an cur am meadrachd anns an leabhar so le Mr Kirke, duine 'bha ro fheumail 'na latha do Ghaidheil na h-Alba leis na leabhraichean a chuir e mach 'n am measg.

Anns a bhliadhna 1688 bha leabhar beag cheist air a chur a mach, a réir mo bharail le Mr Kirke, agus is cosmhail gu 'm b'e sin an cuigeamh leabhar a chlà-bhualadh 's a' Ghaidhlig.

Anns a' bhliadhna 1689, bha 'n Seann Tiomnadh agus an Tiomnadh Nuadh air an cur a mach anns an litir Ròmanaich a chum leas nan Gaidheal Albannach le Mr Kirke. Bha dà mhìle anns a' chlà-bhualadh, agus b' e sin a' cheud uair a bha am Biobull, faodaidh mi a ràdh, air a chraobh-sgaoil-eadh am measg Ghaidheal na h-Alba; ach bha e dlù air ceud bliadhna an déigh sin mu 'n robh earrann air bith dheth air a chur a mach 'n an càinnt péin, oir cha d' rinn Mr Kirke ach am Biobull Eireannach, a bha roimh air a chur a mach an Eirinn anns an litir Eireannaich, a chur anns an litir Ròmanaich.

Bha 'n Tiomnadh Nuadh air a chur a mach air tùs anns a' chainnt Eireannaich 's a' bhliadhna 1603. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an Easbuig O'Donnell, agus b' e sin an ceud uair bha cuibhrionn air bith do na Sgriobtuiribh air a chur a mach ann an aon air bith do na cainntibh Gaidhealach. Cha robh an Seann Tiomnadh air a chur a mach gus a' bhliadhna 1685. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an Easbuig Bedell; agus chaidh dà cheud de na Biobuill so chur gu Alba airson feum nan Gaidheal. Bha 'n Tiomnadh Nuadh air 'ath-chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1681, agus bha 'n Seann Tiomnadh agus an Tiomnadh Nuadh air an cur a mach le Mr Kirke, mar thug mi a cheana fainear, 's an litir Ròmanaich, 's a' bhliadhna 1690.

Bha Tiomnadh Nuadh Mr Kirke air 'ath-chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1725, agus cha d' thugadh oidhirp tuilleadh air focal an Tighearna chraobh-sgaoileadh am measg nan Gaidheal gus an robh an Seann Tiomnadh air 'eadar-theangachadh a chum na Gaidhlig Albannaich, agus air a chur a mach 's a' bhliadhna 1767, agus cha robh an leabhar a ta teagasg eòlais na slainte r' a fhaotainn gu h-iomlan ann ar cainnt dhuthchasaich gu ruig a' bhliadhna 1801, agus tha ministear 's an Eaglais Shaoir an diugh a rugadh mu 'n robh cuibhrionn idir do 'n t-Seann Tiomnadh r' a fhaotainn anns a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Nach iongantach gu 'm bheil ar luchd-duthcha cho fiosrach a 's a ta iad mu theagasgaibh na slainte, oir cha ghabh e ràdh gu 'n d' fhuair iad mòr chothrom air foghlum a thogail anns na linnibh a chaidh seach.

Is fheudar 'aideachadh gur iad na leabhraichean a ta air an eadar-theangachadh o 'n Bheurla a 's liòn-mhoire ann an àireamh na na leabhraichean a bha air tùs air an sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig féin, agus tha a' chuid a 's mò dhiubh ro-fheumail a chum fiosrachadh a thoirt do 'n t-sluagh. B' e "Gairm an Dé Mhoir do 'n t-sluagh neo-iompaichte" aon do na ceud leabhraichibh, cho math ri aon do na leabhraichibh a 's feumaile, a chuireadh a mach anns a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Bha 'n leabhar so air 'eadar-theangachadh le Mr Alasdair Mc Farlain, Ministear Chìl-Mhelpeird, duine a shaothraich gu mòr 'n a latha a chum leas nan Gaidheal. Bha "Turas a' Chrìosdaidh" air a chur a mach air tùs 's a' bhliadhna 1812. Bha e air 'eadar-theangachadh le duine a chuir na Gaidheal fo chomanaibh mòra agus liòn-mhoir—Patric Mc Farlain. Bha iomadh leabhar feumail air 'eadar-theangachadh leis an duine so.

Am measg nan leabhraichean a dh' eadar-theangaicheadh gu Gaelig buinidh àite àrd do leabhraichibh Bhostoin agus Uillison; ach is fheudar dhomh gabhail seachad orra, agus air iomadh leabhar feumail eile a dh' fheadas an Gaidheal a nis a leughadh 'n a chainnt féin, agus thèid mi air aghaidh gu beagan a labhairt

mu na leabhraichibh a chuireadh a mach air tùs anns a' Ghaidhlig féin.

Cha 'n 'eil na h-ùghdairean Gaidhealach a sgrìobh ann an rosg ach ro-thearc ann an àireamh, agus cha ruig mi a leas luaidh a dheanamh aig an àm ach air aon diubh a bha comharraichte do thaobh a' chumbachd agus na buaidhe leis an do sgrìobh e a' Ghaidhlig. Is lionmhor Gaidheal a chuimhnichas le taitneas air an Teachdaire Ghaidhealach agus air Tormod Og. Feudar a radh gu 'm bu bhàrdachd rosg an Olla Leòduich.

Ach is ann tromh bàrdachd a mhaireas a Ghaidhlig, agus a leughar i, an uair, mo thruaighe, nach bi i ni 's faide air a labhairt air Gaidhealtachd no am measg Eileanan na h-Alba. Agus tha a' bhàrdachd sin ni 's pailte, agus ni 's buadhaiche na tha iomad do nach aithne a' Ghaidhlig am barail. Gu 'n labhairt mu Oisean, c'aite am faighear òrain anns am mò am bheil do'n fhìor bhàrdachd no ann am "Màiri Bhàn Og," agus "Cead deireannach nan beann," le Duncha Bàn; ann am "Madainn chiùin chéitein" le Uilleam Ros; ann am "Oran Allt an t-sùgair," agus òran an t-Samhraidh le Mac Mhaighstir Alastair, ann am "Mianm a' Bhaird Aosda" agus iomadh òran buadhach eile a dh' fhaodainn ainmeachadh. Tha uiread do bhlas agus do shnas na fìor bhàrdachd air na briathran a leanas agus a ta air roinn air bith a gheibhear anns a' Bheurla, no ann an cainnt air bith eile:

O càraibh mi, &c.,

agus air a' cheathramh a leanas le Duncha Bàn:

Chaidh mi do 'n choill, &c.

No ma théid sinn gu bàrdachd dhiadhaidh, am faighear ann an cainnt air bith laoidh a 's òirdheire na Laoidh "La a' Bhreitheanais" le Dughall Buchanan, agus ann an Laoidhibh Bean Torra Dhamh, Am Bàideanach, agus ann an iomadh laoidh eile a thig gu deas gu 'r cuimhne gheibhear araon mìlseachd an t-òisgeil agus tòr shnas na bàrdachd. Cha 'n aithne dhomh laoidhean a 's mìlse na laoidhean Bean Torra Dhamh, mar chì sibh o na rann a leanas:

"Tha gach la dhomh mar bhliadhna," &c.

Ann an laoidh eile a ta air a cur siòs ann an Co chruinneachadh an Olla Leòidich mar air a deanamh leis an duine ainmeil sin, an t-Olla Iain Gobh, tha i ag ràdh:

"Nuair bhios fiaradh ann ad chrannchoir."

Agus tha teagasgan an t-soisgeil air an cur siòs ann am briathraibh

snasmhor le Seumas MacGregoir agus le Parra Grannd. Tha Seumas MacGregoir ag ràdh mu 'n t-soisgeil :

“B' e sgeul an àigh e, air beatha 's slainte,” &c.

Agus tha Parra Grannd ag ràdh mu ghlòir an Uain :

“Tha Sion a' seinn cho binn a 's urrainn,” &c.

Nach 'eil an fhiòr bhardachd ann am briathran an Ollaimh Dhomhnallaich a bha 's an Tòisidheachd ?

A nis, an uair a dh' ainmicheas mi gu 'n deachaidh, eadar òrain agus laoidhean, còrr mòr agus cuig fichead leabhar a chur a mach anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus iomadh dhiubh sin 'n an co-chruinnichean mòr agus eireachdal mar ta Leabhar Oisein, Leabhraichean Alastair Mac Mr. Alasdair, Dhuncha Bhain, agus Rob Dhuinn, co-chruinneachadh nan Stiubhardach, agus co-chruinneachadh Mhic Coinnich, chithear nach 'eil ar càinnt gu 'n fhoghlum-sgrìobhta innte, air sgàth am bheil i fiughail air bhi air a fòghlum agus air a cumal suas. Ach ged dh' fhaodadh e bhi feumail fiosrachradh ni 's farsuinge a thoirt mu na sgrìobhaidhean anns am bheil bardachd na Gaedhlig air a cur sìos cha cheadaich uine dhuinn.

III.

PLACE-NAMES OF DUMBARTON.¹

Topography is an important as well as an interesting subject of study. It is closely connected with the study of history, antiquities, and philology. The names of places serve very frequently to inform us of the people who, ages before, inhabited these places, and of their customs and pursuits. The name of a place often tells us of some bloody conflict of which it was once the scene, or of some great exploit or achievement some time performed there, and, therefore, the study of topography is of great interest to the antiquarian and historian. But it is also of great interest and importance to the philologist. The mountains and valleys, the lakes and rivers of our native land, for example, have preserved many of the most ancient forms of language which centuries ago was spoken by our ancestors. Many of these forms have been so changed and corrupted as to be now all but illegible, but the deciphering of them forms a most interesting department of philological study.

The increasing interest which of late years has been manifested in this study is shown by the number of works published on the subject. On the topography of Scotland a very interesting work, and one which contains a great deal of information, was published a few years ago by Col. James Robertson. The object which Col. Robertson had in view in publishing his work was to prove that the language now spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland is identically the same with that spoken many centuries ago by our warlike ancestors the Caledonian Picts, and this he endeavours to do by an appeal to the topography of Scotland, which is, confessedly, to a very great extent, purely Gaelic.

About the same time, a very able and learned work on British topography was published by Mr Flavell Edmunds. The title of this work is "Traces of History in the Names of Places," and it deserves to be read and studied by the student of Scottish topography, although it chiefly deals with the topography of England. Another very important work on this subject was published about eight years ago by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, son of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." The title of this work is "Names and Places," and it contains much valuable information.

¹ This lecture was delivered at Renton in 1872 or 1873, nor was it afterwards revised by the Doctor. Hence some points are a little antiquated.

But by far the ablest work on topography that I have ever seen, a work of which a reviewer in the *Scotsman* said that it should form an era in the study of topography, was published two years ago by Dr Joyce, of Dublin. This work, which deals, as its title indicates, with the Irish names of places, is of the greatest interest to the student of Scottish topography, from the fact that very many of the names of places in Scotland, and especially in Argyllshire and the west of Scotland, are identical with many of the Irish names of places. The ballys, glens, monadhs, knocks, kins, bens, dails, lochs, achadhs, carraigs or crags, allts, lins, and many other words, are common to the topography of both countries. Even our national name of Scotland we have derived from Ireland, which was the ancient Scotia. Argyll is Airer-Ghaidheal, the territory of the Gaidheal, who came across from Ireland. Dublin is Dubh linne, the black linn or loch, and we have our own Duplin. The Lurgans, low ridges projecting into plains, are common in Ireland and in Scotland, and the kills or cels, the Latin cella, an ecclesiastical name generally associated with the name of some saint, are innumerable in both countries.

The topography of Scotland contains three great elements : — (1) Gaelic ; (2) the British or Cymric ; and (3) the Scandinavian or Norse.

The Gaelic element is by far the largest and most important, and is not confined to the Northern or Highland counties, but extends over the whole of Scotland. Gaelic names are very common not only in Aberdeenshire and in the Midland counties of Scotland, but also in Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire.

The British or Cymric element is found in those places which were anciently possessed by the British Celts, now represented by the Celtic inhabitants of Wales. We may, therefore, expect to find many British names in our own neighbourhood, since Dumbarton was the ancient capital of the Strath-Clyde Britons. It is, however, chiefly in the south east of Scotland, where *lans* and *abers* abound, that the British element is chiefly found. Many of our rivers, Tronie, Feshie, Druie, Garry, Eriochty, end in *y* or *i*, like so many Welsh rivers. The Ochil Hills are the high hills, from a British word *uchil*, which signifies high, and *Ochiltree* is the high town, or place of habitation.

The Norse element is chiefly found in the north-east of Scotland. In Caithness it abounds, and also in Islay and the Lews, in the west, territories which were long subject to the rule of the northern sea-kings. The sters, which are so frequent in Caithness, Ulbster, Leibster, Scrabster, Thrumster, Shebster, and also in some of the Western Isles, Flister, for example, correspond to the

Gaelic Bally and the Saxon Ham. The *a*'s in Ailsa, Jura, Rona, &c., are the Norse *ey*, island.

To interpret accurately the old names of places is often no easy task. Many of those names have been handed down to us in a form very different from that in which they originally existed, and many of them no longer exist in the living language of the people. It requires, therefore, much careful study of ancient documents, as well as of existing traditions and of the natural features and characteristics of the places, to make some approximation to an accurate interpretation of their names. To the student of Scottish topography an accurate acquaintance with the Gaelic and Welsh languages, not only as now spoken, but also as they exist in ancient MSS., is absolutely necessary, and not less necessary is the power of resisting the temptation to adopt fanciful interpretations based upon mere resemblance in sound between the names to be interpreted and words still used by the people. It would be easy to give illustrations of the danger of yielding to this temptation. A friend of mine who has devoted many years to the study of topography, has got the length of discovering in the Gaelic language a key to the right interpretation of the topography of three-fourths of the globe. No wonder that he is convinced that Gaelic—the present Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland—was the fountain-head of all languages—that, indeed, in which Adam and Eve conversed in Paradise. My friend does not know that the Gaelic now spoken in the Highlands is very different from that which was spoken in the country a thousand years ago, and of which we have still many monuments, so different, indeed, that I find it much easier to read Greek or Latin than to read the oldest forms of my own language.

If you ask a Highlander what is the meaning of Tilliechewan he will tell you at once that it signifies the knoll or hillock of Ewen. Tillie is the Gaelic word *Tulaich*, and Ewen is plainly Ewen, a man's name. Or, if Ewen be not a man's name, it must be the Gaelic word *uaine*, which signifies green, and Tilliechewen must in that case mean the green knoll or hillock, just as Tilliegorm signifies the same thing, a very beautiful and appropriate name. But when we turn to charters that are not very old, we discover that all this is nonsense. Tillie, no doubt, is *tulaich*. That admits of no mistake. But the last part of the word is neither Ewen nor *uaine*, but Colquhoun, and Tilliechewen is just a corruption of Tillie-Colquhoun—the knoll or hillock of Colquhoun.

The topography of this county is partly British and partly Gaelic—the British element being probably the older. We know

from history that this formed part of the territory of the Strathclyde Britons, that, indeed, Dumbarton was the capital of their kingdom, and, therefore, we would naturally expect to find numerous traces of their occupation in the local names of places. By and bye the British receded as the Scottish or Gaelic advanced, and when the latter came to possess these districts, they too left numerous traces of their occupation on the surrounding mountains, and valleys, and lakes, and rivers. By far the largest number of the names of places in this and the surrounding districts are Gaelic. In the remainder of this lecture I shall give you examples of the interpretation of these names. In doing so I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. When I shall have occasion to refer to names about the interpretation of which I do not feel satisfied, I shall not conceal it from you.

As Dumbarton is situated on the Clyde, which is now the chief cause of its prosperity, it is but right that we should begin with it, although it does not promise well that I should begin with a name about the meaning of which I am not quite satisfied. Had I to begin with the Forth, I would have felt less difficulty, for it comes from *fiord*, the Norse for an arm of the sea.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor refers the Clyde, together with the Clwyd, Cloyd, and Clydach in Wales, and the Glyde in Ireland to the Gaelic word *Clith*, strong, while Edmunds derives it either from *llwyd*, brown, or from Clwyd, a British hero who conquered the Gwyddel or Gael in Wales. I think it probable that the Clyde is a British name, and that both it and the Welsh river of the same name were called after the British hero to whom Edmunds refers.¹

If we take next Dumbarton, from which the county takes its name, we all know what is meant by *Dun*, which enters so largely into our topography, and which is common to the Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, and Irish. It signifies a fort, and, therefore, it gives name to many fortified towns, as Dun-eidin, Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundrum, Dungall, and many more. It sometimes signifies a hill. Hence Dumbuck, the buck's Dun, the Dun mountain in Perthshire, and many more. Its original meaning seems to have been a *heap*, in which sense it is still used in the spoken Gaelic, as *Dun arbhair*, a heap of corn. From that it came to be applied very naturally to hills and mountains, and then to fortified places, which were very frequently built on hills, as we find at Dumbarton and Dun-eidin (Edinburgh), Edwin's Dun.

¹ Dr Cameron, in the *Scot. Celt. Review*, p. 113, derives it from the root *clu*, to wash, Latin *cluere*, *cloaca*. The stem is *Clouda*.

The last part of Dumbarton was originally Britain—the port of the Britons—but the meaning of Britain is not so obvious. A friend of mine used to interpret it wave-begetting (*breth thom*), but that is a mere fancy. In Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary Britain is explained as signifying Braigh-tonn, the land on the top of the waves, from the appearance of Britain as seen from Calais.

The old name of Dumbarton was Alelyd, which signifies the rock of Clyde, from *al*, an old and now obsolete Celtic word for rock.

After Dumbarton, the Leven, from which our Vale takes its name, and upon which its prosperity so much depends, is, perhaps, the next most important local name. Some derive the word Leven from the Gaelic word *leamhan*, the elm tree, and think that the river derives its name from the abundance of elms which grow upon its banks. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, derives it, it seems to me with more reason, from the British or Welsh word, *lleven*, which signifies smooth. The Leven would therefore signify the smooth flowing river, and “smooth-flowing” is characteristic of the river of which the poet said:—

No torrents stain thy limpid source,
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white round polished pebbles spread.

The river gives its name to the district, and to several places on its banks. Lenox,¹ a name well known in the history of Scotland, was anciently Levenax, from Leven-ach, the field of Leven, the Gaelic word signifying field. Strath-leven, the strath of the Leven, is from the Gaelic word strath, a river-holm. This word enters largely into Scottish topography. We have Strathblane, Strathmore, Strathdearn, Strathmairn, Strathearn, and Strathtay.

The old name of Lochlomond was Lochleven, before it took its present name from Ben Lomond.

The name Lomond, now applied to both mountain and loch, is sometimes derived from Laomann, a Caledonian hero, perhaps the ancestor of the Mac Laomuns, or Clan Lammont.² Sometimes it is

¹ The name *Lennox*, Old Gaelic *Leamhan*, *Lerenach*, is clearly from the word *leamhain*, elm. The Ptolemaic Lemannonius Bay, which was here, also lends proof. The river name *Leven* is in Gaelic *Li-un*, of Pictish descent. The word restored to its original form would be *Livona*. There are two rivers Lhivon in Wales, and a lake of mythic renown—Llivan or Llion, formed by the overflowing of a well. With it is connected the Celtic goddess, “The Lady of the Fountain,” the Irish Liban, with the country of Liones, &c. (Rhys, *Arth. Leg.*, p. 361). The root is *li* or *lei*, as in Greek *leios*, Lat. *levis*, smooth, Sanskrit *ri*, flow, Gaelic *lighe*, flood.—Ed.

² The Lamonts are descended of the Lawmen of the Isles. Norse gen., *Lögmanns*.—Ed.

derived from the British word *Llummon*, which signifies a beacon, a conspicuous object. It is deserving of notice that where we have the three Lomond hills in Kinross and Fife, we have a *Lochleven* and a river *Leven* at their base.

If we come nearer home, our own important village furnishes an illustration of the danger of relying too much upon local pronunciation for the meaning of a name. "*The Ranton*" has nothing to do with *ranting*, although it is sometimes noisy of a Saturday night, for it has derived its name from *Cecilia Renton*, who married a *Smollett* of *Bonhill*.

The name of the parish is derived from *caer* and *ros*, the *d* being merely euphonic. *Caer* signifies a fort, and is common to the British and the Gaelic. It enters largely into our topography. We have *Caerlaverock*, *Carphin*, *Carmyllie*. It is one of the most frequent constituents of Welsh names, as *Caermarthon*. It also frequently occurs in Irish topography, as *Caher*, *Caher-barnach*, *Cahergal*, *Caherkeen*, *Cahermoyle*, *Caherlarig*, *Cahermurphy*, *Caherduggan*. *Carman* is from this word, the other part being *monadh*, *mynedd*, hill, and therefore signifies the fort on the hill. *Cordel* is, perhaps, derived from the same word, although it might also be derived from *car*, a turn or bend, the other part being *dail*, a dale.

Ros, the other part of *Cardros*, signifies a promontory or point of land jutting out into the water. It is common to both the British and the Gaelic, and enters very largely into both British and Scottish topography. It gives name to one of our counties, *Ross-shire*, which, on the east, projects into the sea. In our own neighbourhood we have *Rossdhu*, the black point, and *Rosneath*, which may signify the naked point, although the name is no longer applicable to the well-wooded point on which *Rosneath House* stands.

The meaning of *Cardross* is, therefore, the fort on the point, the point being that opposite *Dunbarton Rock*, on which, until comparatively recent times, the Parish Church of *Cardross* stood.

As might be expected, the word *dail*, which signifies a meadow or plain beside a river, and which is cognate to the German *Thal*, and English *dale*, if the latter has not been derived from it,¹ is pretty frequently found along the banks of the *Leven*. We have in this parish *Dalreoch*, not, as is often supposed, from King *Robert Bruce* having lived in the neighbourhood, the dale of the king, which would be *Dalrigh* or *Dalry*, but the brindled or brown dale. The word *riabhach* occurs frequently in our topography, as do indeed the names of all the colours. We have *Am braigh*

¹ The Gaelic *dail* is from the Norse ; so, too, is Eng. *dale* of Scandinavian use and origin.—Ed.

riabhach, the brindled height, as the name of one of the highest mountains of the Grampian range, and we have Iunis riabhach, the brindled sheltered valley, and Luban riabhach, the brindled bends, and many other names containing this word.

After Dalreech we have Dalnock, but I do not feel certain in regard to the meaning of *nock*. Then we have Dalquhurn, the dale of the cairn, or Cairndale. This word is spelled Dalchurne in an old charter published in the Cartulary of Lenox, so that we may feel satisfied that what I have now stated is the correct interpretation. We have Cordale, to which I have already referred. We have Dilichip, the dale of the block. This name deserves to be noticed as an example of regressive assimilation—a euphonic principle which largely influences the Gaelic language. *Cip* is the genitive of *ceap*, a block. It is governed by *dail*, which becomes *dil* by the assimilating influence of the second syllable, on which, being a compound word, the voice rests.

We have also Dalmonach, the dale of the monks, or Monksdale, and Dalmuir (Dalmore in an old charter), the great dale. This word *dail* enters largely into Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish are many other name of places the meaning of which is very evident. Colgrain means behind the sun, from *cul*, back, and *grian*, sun.

Braehead is partly Gaelic and partly English. *Brae* is a Gaelic word signifying the upper part. It enters very largely, as you know, into topography. We have, indeed, braes without number.

Camiseskin is made up of two Gaelic words, *camus* and *eskin*. *Camus*, which frequently occurs in names of places, signifies a bay, and sometimes a neck in the land, without any reference to water. We have in this county Camustraddan, and opposite to it, on the other side of the loch, Camuslorgainn. *Eskin* signifies an eel, and also a fish pond.

Craig-an-Doran is the otter rock, from *craig*, a rock, and *doran*, an otter. *Craig*, as you are aware, enters very largely into our topography. There is a Craigend in this parish. *Doran* is from *dobhar*, water. *Dobharchu* is indeed another name in Gaelic for otter.

Ardmore is the great height, from *aird*, height, and the adjective *mor*, great. *Ardbeg* is the little height, from *aird*, and *beg*, little. These words, *aird*, *more* and *beg*, occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography.

Kilmahew is the *kill* or cell of a saint of the name of Mathew or Mahew, not St Matthew of the New Testament, but probably an Irish saint.

Drumhead is partly Gaelic and partly English. *Drum* (in Gaelic, *druim*) is a ridge. This also is a word of very common

occurrence in the names of places, as Tyandrum, the house on the ridge, Drummore, Auchendroma, Drumfad.

Ardoch signifies either the high field, from arl (high) and achadh (field), or the high davach, from ard, and dabhoch, a measure of land considered sufficient to pasture sixty cows. This word, contracted into doch, occurs often in Gaelic topography. We have Dochinassie, the cradle of my clan. We have Dochfour, and many other dochs.

Ardochmore is the great high dabhoch, and there is also an Ardochbeg, little ardoch.

Achadh, a field, is one of the most common words in both Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish we have Auchenfroe, probably the field of the heath, or heathfield; but I am not quite satisfied in regard to free. We have also Auchentreard, the field of the high town. *Auch* is achadh, a field, *en* is the Gaelic article, and *ard* is high. *Tre*, I take to be the British *tre*, a town. If not I do not know what it is. This British *tre* occurs very frequently in our topography. Ochiltree is the high town, and Trenant is the town on the stream.

In a neighbouring parish there are Auchnaheaglais, the field of the church, and Auchendeman, the field of probably some ecclesiastic, from whom also Rowardeman and Ballyhennan have taken their names.

There are several other *achadhs* in the county, as Auchnaclloch, the field of the stone, and Achenkerroch, the field of the sheep, Achadtulich, the field of the hill or hillock.

Blaircannel is the field or plain of Cannel. The word Blair, which signifies also a moss, occurs very frequently in Scottish and Irish topography. We have Blair Adam, the field or plain of Adam, and we have Blair in Athole, and many more. We have several in this county, as Blarvottich, the field of the old man; Blarremnich, the field of the ferns; Blarnshogil, the field of the rye; Blarfad, the long field; Blarnairn, the field of Nairn; Blarindeas, the south field, and others.

Drumfork is the ridge on the summit, from druim, a ridge, and fork, top or summit.

I have referred already to the word kill, a monkish cell. We have several of them in this county. There are Kilpatrick, Kilmaronock (St Marnock's cell), Kilsyth, Drumnakill, the ridge of the cell.

I am not sure whether Mollandhu is the black mill, from muillein, a mill, and dubh, black, or the black little hill or mound, from molan, a little hill, and the adjective dubh. This, however, can easily be decided by any person acquainted with the place. I find a stoney mollar above Woodbank, where it

must, I presume, signify the stoney mound. There is a Mollanbuie (Mollan-buidhé) in the parish of Bonhill.

Asker may signify either a rocky ridge or a leap, but as I am not acquainted with the place I do not know which is the most appropriate interpretation.

Ardmore is the great height, from airde, height, and more, great. *Ardmores* and *Ardbegs* are very common in Gaelic topography.

Arden seems to be a diminutive of airde, and, therefore, signifies the little height. It is so understood by Dr Joyce, who tells us that it occurs frequently in Irish topography.

Ardarden is, therefore, although it appears contradictory, the high little height. When, however, we consider that of two *ardens*, one may be higher than another, we shall find nothing strange in one of them being called Ardarden. We have several *ardens* in this county. Ardan is also the Gaelic word for pride, and is applied to a high or lofty look.

Keppoch signifies a plot of land laid out for tillage. There are several places of this name both in this country and in Ireland. Keppoch near Fort-William is famous on account of a bloody massacre which took place there.

I have some difficulty in regard to Kipperoch and Minnsheog. Minnsheog is a young she goat. Ceap is a piece of land, and arroch is a little shieling. Kipper-minnsheog may, therefore, be the place to which the people living on the plain below sent their young goats to pasture in the olden times.

Succoth, or Sokkoth, signifies beaked, or pointed. It is the name of several places in the Highlands.

In connection with Succoth in our neighbourhood, it deserves to be noticed that Succat was St Patrick's name before he took the Latin name of Patrick or Patricius, after he had gone to the continent. Whether there was any connection between St Patrick's name and Succoth I do not know, but when we consider that St Patrick was born at Alcluid (the modern Dumbarton), and that Succat was his original name, it is curious to find Succoth as the name of a farm in the immediate neighbourhood of the place of his birth.

Cladach is a shore or beach—often a stoney beach. The Cladach between Cardross and Helensburgh is on the shore.

Several of the names of places in the parish of Bonhill, as Dilichip, Dalmonach, Auchencerroch, I have already noticed, but I shall now call your attention to some more of them.

Bonhil itself is quite a puzzle. In old charters it is spelt Buthelulle, Bohtlul, Bullul, Buchmul, Buchul, Bullill, Bulhill, and now it is Bonhill. Were it not for these old forms, we could

conclude, no doubt erroneously, that Bon is bun, foot, or lowest part, and that hill is English, making the meaning of the word to be the foot of the hill. Chalmer's derivation of it from Bon-uillt (bun, foot, and allt, gen. uillt, a burn or stream) is equally inadmissible, although the parish is situated at the foot of a burn. The letter *t* is a strong consonant, and invariably retains its place in a word, more especially when, as in allt, it is the final letter. It very frequently passes into its media *d*, but it does not disappear as the weak consonants *l* and *n* frequently do. Cumbernald, for example, is now pronounced Cummernaud. The *l* disappears from the pronunciation, although it is retained in the written word, and *t* becomes a *d*. All these changes take place in accordance with well-known euphonic laws, but the *t* does not disappear. It merely passes into the corresponding medial letter. Cumbernald is from cummer, a confluence, the meeting of two or more streams, and allt, a burn or stream, so that the meaning of the word is the confluence of streams. Allt occurs very frequently, both in the nom. allt and the gen. uillt, in our topography, and we have some cummers. I know of a Magh-commer, the field of the confluence, in Lochaber. It is the name of a farm at the confluence of the Roy and the Lochy. There is another cummer at Taymouth in Perthshire, and Comrie must be referred to the same word. Two rivers meet at the village of Comrie.

If Bonhill meant Bun 'n uillt, the burn-foot, the *t* in allt would have been retained as in Tynuilt, the house of the stream, or it would have passed into *d*, as in Cumernauld.

Balloch signifies an opening or pass—not, as is often supposed, beul loch, the mouth of the loch. The Gaelic word is bealach. It is pronounced differently from beul loch. There are many bealochs in Scotland.

Crofingea is the croft of the geese, from croit (croft), and geadh (goose).

Drumkinnon is the white-headed ridge, from drum, a ridge, ceann, a head, and fionn, white.

Ballagan is the townland of the little hollow, from baile, a town or townland, and lagan, the diminutive of lag, a hollow. All these words occur time without number in the topography of Scotland and Ireland.

Dumbain is the white dun, from dun, and ban, white. The surname Bain is Gaelic, and signifies white.

Passing on to Kilmaronock, the cell of St Marnock, we find nearly all the names of places on the map to be Gaelic. I can notice only a few of them.

Ladrish, or Ledrish, appears to be from leathad, a slope, and dris, briar. The meaning of Ledrish would, therefore, be the briar slope. Leathad and letir, both signifying a slope, and often a hill-side, occur repeatedly in the topography of this country. Letdowald, Latterdowald, signify the the slope of the black burn.

Cameron is either a crooked point or crooked nose, from cam, crooked, and ruinn, a point, or sròn, a nose. I have not, however, much faith in the accuracy of making the Clan Cameron the descendants of some person whose distinguishing feature consisted of a crooked nose, and the Clan Campbell the descendants of some person distinguished by a crooked mouth. These explanations are very simple, but they will not, I am afraid, stand the test of ancient documents.

Darleith seems to be daire liath, the green wood, from daire, a grove, thicket, or wood, and liath, grey. Both words occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography. The town of Derry derives its name from this word ; and we have the Doire dubh (the black grove), and many other doires, in Scotland.

Auchenreoch is the field of the heather, or heath field, from achadh, a field, and fraoch, heather.

Knockshannoch is the hillock or knock of the fox, from knock, enoc and sionnach, fox.

Blairynult is the field, or moss, of the burn or stream.

Spittal is a corruption of the Latin word hospitium, a place for entertaining strangers, who in those days were, no doubt, *bona fide* travellers. There are several spitals in Scotland. There is Dalnaspital on the Hill of Drumuachdar. where, no doubt, a place where the traveller could be entertained was greatly needed. There is a Spital in Glenshee, and I know at least two more—one in the far north county of Caithness, and one in the south of Scotland. The traveller from the banks of Leven to Stirling would no doubt require a spital by the way.

Gallingad is the wood of the withes—the wood which supplied the farmers of the neighbourhood with the withes, which served them, in those days, as a substitute for the leather from which, in modern times, horse harness is manufactured. I have myself seen the bridle and traces formed of withes, which, for this and other purposes, were once more in requisition than now.

Badshalloch is from bad, a tuft, bush, or thicket, and seileach, willow, and, therefore, signifies the willow thicket.

Gartocharn is the field of the cairn, from gart, a field, and earn, a cairn ; Gartachraggan (of the little crag) and Gartfearn (of the alder). The word gart, or gort, and its diminutive gortan, occur very often in Scottish topography. We have Garth in Perthshire ; Gartmore, the great field, is nearer home. There is a Gorton on

Lochlong, and a Gort-na-Leirg, the field of the plain, between the Gareloch and Lochlong. Ardgartan is opposite Arrochar.

Cambus-moon is the curved moss. Camus, as I have already noticed, signifies a bay, but it is also applied to any curved or winding place, both in Scottish and Irish topography.

Moon must be mòin, peat or moss.

Finnary is the white shieling,, from fionn, white, airidh, a shieling or grove—a place where osiers grow.

There is a Finnary in Morven, in Argyllshire, where Dr Macleod's father, the late Dr Norman Macleod, was born, and to which he composed a song known to many Highlanders—"Farewell to Finnary."

Drumglas is the green ridge, from druim, a ridge, and glas, green, also grey.

Aber is the British, as inbhir is the Gaelic, term for a confluence of waters, or a place where a stream or river falls into another stream or river, or into the sea. There are several inbhers in this county, as Inbheruglas, Inbhergroin, Inbher-naid; but there are not so many abers, which are more numerous on the East Coast, as Aberdeen, Abernethy, Abernyte.

Drymen is the white ridge, from druim and fionn.

Duncryne is the round hill, from dun and cruinn, round.

Shandon is the old dun or fort, from sean, old, and dun, a fort or hill.

Portnellan is the ferry of the isle.

Boturich I cannot explain. The first syllable may be the same as the first syllable of Bonhill, as it appears in the old name Buchnell, and may signify a booth or baile. Thus, Buchanan would be the town of the canon (an ecclesiastical dignitary), and Bohespic, the bishop's town (*both* = town).

I must pass by many names of places in Kilmaronock, to which, had there been time, I would have liked to call your attention. I must also, for the present, leave unnoticed, except such as I have already noticed incidentally, the Innises or Isles of Lochlomond, and most of the names along its shores, all of which are, of course, purely Gaelic. I should like, however, before I conclude, to notice a few of the names in the parish of Row.

Row is itself a Gaelic word signifying a point or headland. The parish derives it came from the point near which stands the parish church.

Shandon, like the Shandon of Kilmaronock, must be the old dun, or fort.

The Gareloch is the short loch, from gearr, short, and loch, a lake or loch; but Lochlong is not the long loch, which would be

in Gaelic *Lochfad*. It seems to be the loch of ships, from *long*, a ship.¹

Ardencaple is the arden, or little height of the horse, from *capull*, a horse.

Letrault is the *letir* or slope of the *allt* or stream.

Stuckenduff is from *stucken*, diminutive from *stuck*, a cliff or projecting rock, and *duff* from *dubh*, black. The meaning of the word is therefore the black cliff or rock. *Stuck* occurs also in *Stuckgoun*, on *Loch Lomond*, which means either the rock of the smith (*gobhainn*) or the green rock, from *uaine*, green, but more probably the former. There is a *Laigh Stuck* (the low rock) in the parish of *Row*, and also *High Stuck*, the high rock.

Ballemena is *Middletoun*, from *Baile* (town or townland), and *meadhon* (middle). This name occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography, almost every district in the Highlands having its *Ballymeadhonach*, between its *Easter* and *Westertown*. The name occurs also very frequently in Irish topography, as in *Ballymena*.

Strone signifies a nose or point.

Törr is a mound. These two words occur very frequently in the names of places.

Faslane is from *fas*, which occurs frequently in Gaelic topography, although it is somewhat difficult to determine its exact meaning. *Fàs* signifies growth, and there is also an adjective *fàs*, empty, waste. *Fasadh* signifies a protuberance. It is difficult to know which of these words forms the first part of *Faslaw*, and of *Dochinphasie*, and *Fasidh-earn* in *Lochaber*, and of *Fass*, and *Faskally* in *Perthshire*, or whether indeed it be any of them.

The lane of *Faslane* is *lann*, land, enclosure, a word common to both Gaelic and Welsh, but for which its dative *loinn* is now mostly used in the spoken language of the Highlands.

Faslane may, therefore, signify either waste land, or its very opposite, growing land.

Tomnavoulin is a hill or hillock of the mill, from *tom*, a hill, but oftener a hillock, and *muilean*, a mill. *Tom* occurs very frequently in Gaelic names of places, as *Tomatin*, juniper hill, *Tombé*, birch hill; *Tomdonn*, brown hill.

Blarvattan is the field of the little thicket, from *blår*, a field, and *badan*, diminutive of *bad*, a thicket of wood.

Drumfad is the long ridge,

¹ Called by the Norse *Skipa-fjörðhr*, "Ship-firth;" possibly Ptolemy's river *Longus*.—ED.

Bendarroch is the oak hill, from beann (hill) and darroch (oak). There is Arddarroch, the oak height on Loch Long. The word darroch frequently occurs in Gaelic topography, as in Auchendarroch, near Lochgilphead, "oak field."

Maol an fheigh is the bald height of the deer, from Maoile, a bald height, and fiadh (feidh in the genitive). Maoile occurs in the Mull of Kintyre and the Mull of Galloway, and in many other places.

Beinn Chaorach is the hill of the sheep, and Beinn Tharsuinn is the cross mountain. Ben is one of the most common terms in our topography.

I cannot at present take you with me to Luss and Arrochar, where the names of places are, with the exception of a few modern names, purely Gaelic. I earnestly wish, however, to see the whole topography of the county properly arranged and interpreted before the modern names shall have entirely defaced the ancient names which record the natural features and characteristics of the country, and many of the heroic deeds of its former inhabitants. Our mountains and lakes and rivers, even every townland and streamlet, show that the Gaelic language, which is now so rapidly disappearing, was once the language of the people who lived in these glens and cultivated the mountain sides. But now more of the descendants of the old inhabitants are to be found in foreign lands, to which they have taken with them the language of their ancestors, and even the names of their old homes, than are found among the mountains and glens of Scotland; and on every side of us we see a new topography overlaying the old, which will form to future generations a record of the great social change which has been gradually taking place, more especially since the beginning of this century, in the state of the Highlands and in the condition of its inhabitants. In this immediate neighbourhood, instead of the sparse cultivation and consequent comparative poverty of a former age, we see the busy industry and prosperity of the present, and the change is not so much to be regretted; but it is otherwise where many fields once fruitful have been turned into desolate and barren wastes.

IV.

ARRAN PLACE NAMES.

SECTION I.

The topography of Arran, like that of all the Western Islands of Scotland, is partly Scandinavian and partly Celtic. Names like Brodick, Goatfell, Ormidale, Kiskadale, are clearly of Norse origin, whilst such names as Tormore, Torbeg, Achanacar, Druimindoon, Dunfin, Dundow, are manifestly Celtic, our names of places thus bearing testimony to the fact that, in past times, the Norsemen and the Celts held alternate sway in our island, the inhabitants of which are a mixed race, being partly Norse and partly Celtic. But although the topography of a country serves to throw important light upon both its history and its ethnography, I do not intend at present to deal with these matters. All that I intend to do is to give the meaning of such of our local names of places as admit of being explained with a tolerable degree of certainty and accuracy. There is nothing in the world more easy than to discover a meaning for almost any place-name ; but we must remember that interpretations based upon a mere resemblance in sound between words, or parts of words, is of no value whatever in the accurate study of topography. It would be easy to give amusing illustrations of this statement.

In what I am now to bring before you, I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. It is better to confess our inability to explain a word than to mislead, by giving an inaccurate explanation, and when a matter is doubtful, it ought to be given as doubtful. This is the surest way of attaining at last to certainty.

I shall begin with Arran (old spelling Aran), the name of our island. Arran has been derived from the words *ar-Fhinn* (the slaughter of Finn)—the name of a place near Catacol, from which the island, it is said, has received its name. This, however, is erroneous. Arran (older form Aran) is an inflection of Ara, the old name of the island, as Alban (Scotland) is an inflection of Alba, and Erenn (Ireland) is an inflection of Eriu. The genitive of Ara is Aran. Our ancestors said, just as we say, "Eilean Aran," and thus Aran became the regular name. Now, *ar-Fhinn* never was Ara, nor could it have been Arran, for the genitive of *Fionn* is *Finn*, or with aspiration *Fhinn*. Besides, there are other Arran islands ; in the mouth of Galway Bay there are two islands which have that name. It is, however, much easier to show what Arran has not been derived from than to show what is the correct derivation of the word. In both form and declension, Ara, gen.

Aran, agrees exactly with the word *ara* (kidney), gen. *aran*. This word, which has lost a *b* before *r* (*abran*), is etymologically connected with the Greek *nephros*, pl. *nephroi*, Lat. *nefrones* (kidneys); but I cannot say whether or not it is the same word as the name of our island. Any explanation, however, which does not take into account that the nominative of the word is *ara*, although the stem is *aran*, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, just as no explanation of Alban is satisfactory which does not take into account that the nom. is Alba, nor any explanation of Erenn which overlooks that the nom. is Eriu.¹

In dealing with the place names of the island, I shall begin with the Brodick district. In a document quoted from in the "Origines Parochiales," and which dates as far back as 1450, Brodick is spelled Bradewik, which means the broad bay.² The Icelandic form of the adjective "broad" is *breidhr*, the Dan. *bred*, and the Scotch (which is closely allied to the Norse language) *brade*. The second syllable, "wik," signifies a bay. It occurs very frequently, both by itself, as in Wick in Caithness, Uig in Skye, Uig in Lews, and in composition as the last syllable of very many of the names of our bays and inlets. We find this word also spelled Braithwik and Brethwik. Until lately there was a hamlet at the head of the new street, now called Douglas Row, at Brodick, which the natives called Breadhaig. This was, doubtless, the original Brodick, and in olden times the head of the bay.

Strathwillan furnishes a good example of how words, in the course of time, change not only their form but also their component parts. In old documents Strathwillan is Terrquhiline, and the natives still call the district Tirhuillein. *Tir*, allied to Lat. *terra*, signifies land. It occurs frequently in place-names, and is often connected with the names of persons. Thus, Tirconnel, Tyrone, Tirkeeren—the land of Connell, the land of Eoghain, the land of Cærthainn. The second part of Tirchuilein resembles *cuilionn* (the holly), but if Tirchuilein meant the land of the holly, we would expect to have the article between *Tir* and *cuilean*, and that the word would be Tir-a'-chuilein, like the Irish place-names Tirachorka (the land of the oats), Tiraree (the land of the king). We may safely conclude that Tirchuilein means the land of Cuilean, which, although meaning a whelp, is also a personal name, as in "Culen mac Illuilb," who was a king of Alban in the 10th century.

The natives call Corriegills "Coire-ghoil." *Coire* signifies a hollow in the side of a mountain, and occurs very frequently in

¹ Hersey was the old Norse name of Aran.

² Dean Munro (1549), calls it Braizay.

topography. It is identical with *coire* (a cauldron); it is cognate with the Ice. *hverr* (a cauldron, a boiler).

There is more difficulty about the second syllable of Corriegills. It may from its form be the genitive of *Gall* (a stranger), a term applied in the West Highlands to the Danish invaders. The word would thus signify the "Corrie" of or belonging to the stranger. The last syllable, however, may be the Norse *gil* (a deep, narrow glen with a stream at bottom), which occurs so frequently as *ghyll* and *gill* in our Scotch topography, and this I regard as the more probable explanation.

From Corriegills we pass on to Dunfin, which does not mean the *Dun* of the Ossianic *Fiinn-mac-Cumhaill*, for then the word would not be *Dun-fionn* but *Dun-Fhinn*, like *Kill-Fhinn*. In *Dun-fionn* is plainly the adjective *fionn* (white, fair), and *Dun-fionn* is the fair hill; or it may mean the white or fair fort. The former, however, is the more probable, for we have close to *Dun-fionn* another hill *Dun-dubh* (the black hill), and when we look at the two hills, we find that the names are descriptive. The original meaning of *dun* is an enclosure. From an enclosed or walled place, it came to signify a fort; and as forts were usually built on elevated places, the word came to be applied to hills, and from hills to any heap, even a heap of dung, or dunghill, which in Gaelic is *dúnan*, a diminutive of *dún*.

But *dúnan* does not always mean a dunghill. It also means a hillock, or little hill. Hence the *Dunans* below Corriegills means the hillocks, a descriptive name.

The English etymological equivalent of *dun* is *town*, from the Anglo-Saxon *tún*, literally an enclosure.

We shall now return to the centre of the Brodick district, but must have a look in passing at the sweet glen of *Lag-a'-bheithe* (the hollow of the birch). *Lag*, as those of us who speak Gaelic know, means a hollow, and *laggan*, a little hollow. Hence *Lag*, near Kilmory, is the hollow, a very descriptive name, and the *Lagans*—we have two in the north end of Arran—are very common in Gaelic topography.

The last part of *Lag-a'-bheithe* is *bheithe*, the genitive of *beithe* (birch). The *a'* between *Lag* and *bheithe* is the contracted form of the article *an*.

We pass by the modern names Springbank and Alma Terrace, and come to the *Mais* or *Maish*, which means probably the *moss-land*. Then we have *Glenormadell*, which the suffix *dell* shows to be a Norse name, although the prefix *glen* (a valley), is Celtic. In Norse terms *dale*, which signifies a plain, a dale, forms an affix, whilst in Celtic words it forms a prefix. *Knapdale*, *Helmsdale*, *Berriedale*, are Norse words, whilst *Dalintober*, *Dalnacardach*

Dalanspittal, are Celtic words. It is not an uncommon thing to meet words containing both Norse and Celtic elements. Ormidale is a Norse word, which, at a later period, received a Gaelic prefix. The syllable *orm* is identical with the Ice. *ormr* (a snake, a serpent, also worm), and is the Norse equivalent of the English word worm. Ormidale, therefore, means the valley of snakes.

Glencloy takes its name from the Macloys or Fullartons, who held the land of Kilmichael early in the fourteenth century, one of that name having received them from King Robert Bruce. Macloy is MacLouis, or MacLoui, that branch of the Fullartons having descended from a person of the name of Louis, a name still not uncommon among the Arran Fullartons.

Kilmichael means the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael. The ruins of the old chapel were to be seen there until a comparatively recent period. *Kil* is the Gaelic *cill*, which signifies a church, and now a churchyard or burying-place. It is borrowed from the Latin word *cella* (a cell).

As Kilmichael signifies the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael, so Kilbride signifies the Church of Bridgit, or the church dedicated to St Bridgit; Kilmory, the Church of Mary, or the church dedicated to St Mary; Kildonnan, the church consecrated to St Donnan, and Kilpatrick, the church dedicated to St Patrick.

Aucharanie is the field of the ferns, the first part of the word being *achadh* (a field), and the second part the genitive (Irish) of *raineach* (ferns). A similar example of inflection is Ceum-na-laithagh.

Glensherraig is written both Glenservaig and Glensherivik in ancient documents. Glenservaig may be the glen of the sorrel, but Glensherivik renders this interpretation doubtful.

Glenrossay is the glen or valley of the water Rossay. The last syllable of Rossay is a common affix, signifying water (cf *Iarsa*, the *Iarsa* water; *Thurso*, the water of *Thor*).

Glenshant is for Cranshant or Cranscheaunt, of which the first part is clearly *crann* (tree), and the second part may be *seunta*, the participle of the verb *seun* (to bless, literally, to cross one's self). The place may have taken its name from some tree in the locality, which was considered sacred.

Knock, which occurs very frequently in the topography of Arran, signifies a hill or knoll, and Knockan, a little hill, a hillock. Knockan was the name of a hamlet of houses near the Castle of Brodick; and there is somewhere in that direction a place which was called Coreknokdow, *Coire-cnuic-dhuibh*, but which I have not been able to identify.

Pennycastel (Peighinn a' Chaisteil), the Pennyland of the Castle, was the name of some fields near the Castle.

Peighinn (a penny), meaning a pennyland, enters largely into the topography of the island. There is a Peighinn near Shisken. There is a Peighin-riabhach, Penrioch (the speckled Pennyland), and Benlister, which I suspect is a corruption of Penalister, the Pennyland of Alister,¹ perhaps the same Alister whose name has been kept in remembrance in the name Gortan-Alister (the little field of Alister). (Clachelane, a pennyland).

I may here notice that Gort is the same word as Gart. Gart is now applied to a field of growing corn, but it literally signifies an enclosed field, and is, in fact, the same word as the English word *yard* (an enclosure). The cognates are the Greek *chortos*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gaelic *gort* or *gart*, and English *yard* and *garden*.

I have said that the word peighinn (penny) enters into several of our place names. We have also halfpenny lands, as Levincor-rach (the steep halfpenny land), and Achenleven. There is a farm in Strachur called Lephin-mor (the big halfpenny land).

Feorline (a farthing), meaning a farthing land, is a common place name in the West and North Highlands. We have a North and South Feorline in Arran, near Kilpatrick.

Mark, in Gaelic, *marg*, which was thirteen shillings and fourpence, occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography. In Arran, we have Merkland, near Brodick, and *Marg-na-heglisk* (the Merkland of the Church), near the Manse of Kilbride, and another *Marg-na-heglisk*, near Lochranza. Marg-an-ess (the Merkland of the waterfall).

Dupenny occurs as an older form of Dippen, which, therefore, means two-penny or two-penny land. It formed part of what is called in ancient documents the Tenpenny lands of Arran, which embraced the three Largies, Kisadale, Glenashdale, and Clachelane.

I shall now come to the district of Lamlash.

Lamlash proper is the Holy Isle, so called, no doubt, from its early ecclesiastical associations. It was the residence of St Molash or Molaisi, of Devenish, whose connection with it gave it the names of Helantinlaysch (the island of the flame), Molassa (the island of Molas), and Lamlash (the island of Molash). This saint, whose day in the calendar is on the 12th September, is called also Daisren (the little flame), in the calendar of Angus of Culdee.

I may observe that the name of this saint was not Maeljos or Molios, as stated in the Origines Parochiales. Maeljos or Maelisi means the attendant (that is the tonsured one) of Jesus, whereas Molas or Molash signifies my flame, it having been common to use the possessive pronoun *mo* (my) before the names of saints as a

¹ Palesten in Rent-Roll of 1757-8.

term of endearment. Thus Mernoc, whence Kilmarnock, the Church of Mernoc, is "my Ernoc," Ernoc being the name of the patron saint of the Church of Kilmarnock. Molas or Molash is *mo las* (my flame), *las* signifying a flame. This word *las*, with its diminutives *lasan* and *laisren*, was the name of more than one saint.

There is nothing remarkable in the name of the neighbouring islands having become the name of the modern village of Lamlash, any more than there is in the name of the neighbouring loch having also become its modern name, for the Gaelic name of Lamlash at the present day is Loch-an-eilein (the loch of the island).

I have already referred to the Pennyland of Clachlands. The old form of this word was Clachelane, also spelled Clachellane. The first part of this word seems to be *clach* (a stone). Of this I would have no doubt if I did not find the word also written Cleuchtlanis. I do not know what the second part of the word, *lane*, means, if it be not the word *lann* (an enclosure). This word occurs frequently in Gaelic topography. It is the same word as the Welsh *llan*, so often met with in British topography, as in Llanbride, Llandudno. We find at least one instance of it in Arran in Lyniemore (the big enclosure or field). It occurs in the word *iodhlann* (a stackyard) a compound from *iodh* (corn), and *lann* (enclosure), and is probably cognate to the English word *land*. It is still used in our spoken Gaelic, but, as in many other cases, the accusative *loinn* has become also the nominative.

At Lamlash we have a Blairmore and a Blairbeg. *Blár* signifies a field. It is very common in Gaelic topography. This word has other meanings, as a peat moss (*blár-moine*), and battle (*Blár Chuil-fhodair*, the battle of Culloden). *Mòr* is the adjective *mór* (great, large, big), and *beg* the adjective *beag* (little, small). Blairmore is therefore the large field, and Blairbeg is the little field.

Kilbride and Marg-na-heglish have been already explained.

In the Blairmore glen, there was a hamlet which was called *Druim-'ic-an-Duileir*. *'Ic-an-Duileir* is the genitive of what must have been the name of a person—*Mac-an-Duileir*. *Druim*, the first part of the word, means a ridge. It is a common element in Gaelic place-names, as in *Druim-a-dúin* (the ridge of the *dún* or hill). It is cognate with Lat. *dorsum*.

I have already noticed Benlester. Glenkill I have not met with except in its present form. The first part of the word, glen, the Gaelic *gleann* (a valley), is plain, but whether the second part, kill, be the same word as that which forms the first syllable of Kilbride, Kilmory, Kilpatrick, &c., and which, as already noticed, signifies a church, it is impossible to say, without knowing whether

or not there was a church there, especially as the *kill* is not, as it almost invariably is, prefixed to the name of a patron saint. The place may possibly have taken its name from a kiln for drying corn or from burning lime.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Glenkill there are two places which are called the Laigh Letter and High Letter. *Letter*, in Gaelic *leitir*, signifies the side or slope of a hill. It occurs very frequently either by itself or in composition in Gaelic topography.

Cordon, written Corrden in the rent roll of 1757-8, and Buncen, I am not able to explain. It would be easy to give a plausible interpretation of these words, but that would serve no useful purpose. Buncen may mean *bun aibhne* (the mouth of a river), and thus take its name from the stream which falls into the sea at Buncen, and which is large enough to be called *abhainn* (river) in Gaelic. *Bun* is applied in other places to the mouth of a river, as Bunaw (the mouth or lower part of the river Awe).

Moniemore may signify the large hill, *monadh-mor*, from *monadh* (a hill) and *more* (large), or it may signify, as it is more likely, the large *brake*, for it is not unlikely that the whole of that slope was at one time covered with wood, as a considerable part of it is still.

Gortan-Alestir I have already explained. We come to King's Cross, a name which, although it has a modern look, has been in existence for at least more than 120 years; for I find it in the rent roll of 1757, when it paid a rent of £16. But King's Cross is an English name, and was not, therefore, the old and proper name of that locality. About 1450, King's Cross must have been Pennycrosche; for in a document of that period there is a farm of Pennycrosche mentioned alongside of Monymore, among the lands which paid ferm and grassum to the Crown, the sum paid by Pennycrosche being 46s 8d.

Other places mentioned in the same document are Knockenkelle, Achaharne, Ardlavenys, Letternagananach, and Dubroach. Knockenkelle seems to be Knockencoille (the little knowe of the wood), from *knocken* (a hillock or little knowe), and *coille* (wood). The latter part of the word may, however, be *coiligh*, the genitive (Ir.) of *coileach* (a cock); but, in this case, we would expect the word to be *knocken-a'-choiligh*, with the article between the two parts of the compound.

Achaharn, now Achencairn, is the field of the cairn, from *achadh* (a field), and *cárn* (a cairn of stones).

The first part of Ardlavenys is either the adjective *árd* (high), or *aird* (an eminence or a dwelling-place), but I do not know what *lavenys* is, nor have I been able as yet to identify the place.

Dubroach must be to the north of Lamlash. It seems to be *Dubh bhruthach*.

Lettirnaganach is the *leitir* or hill slope of the canons, which points back to the time (1452) when James II. granted to the canons of Glasgow the whole Crown rents of Arran and other lands in payment of the sum of 800 marks, which they had lent to him out of the offerings of their church in the time of the indulgences.

In Whitingbay there are three *Largies*—Largiebeg, Largie-more, and Largiemeanach. Largie, I take to be the Gaelic word *lairig* (a moor, the side of a hill). It is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography. There is in Sutherland a parish of Lairg, and you have Largs on the Firth of Clyde. There is a Largie in Kintyre, and the burying-place of the Breadalbane family at Loch Tayside is Finlairig. There is also a Gaelic word *leirig*, which signifies a plain. But we may, with confidence, identify Largie with Lairig. The affixes, *beg*, *more*, and *meanach*, are the adjectives *beag* (little), *mor* (large, big), and *meadhonach* (middle).

You have also three Kiskadales—North, South, and Middle. In the old written documents, this word is written Keskedel. It is manifestly a Norse word, the affix *dale* or *del* being the same word as our Gaelic *dail* (a plain, a dale), and related to the English *dale* and the German *thal*. The first part of the word I do not know, but I believe that, with a little more research, I shall be able to discover its meaning.

There are some other words, such as Glenashdale, written Glenasdasdale in old documents, and Glenscoradale, clearly Norse names, which I must leave for the present unexplained.

SECTION II.

In the previous section on the Arran place-names, I started from Brodick, came along by Lamash, and went as far as the march between the parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory. This time I propose to start again from Brodick, and to go in the opposite direction of Corrie, Lochranza, Catacol, and Dougairie, to Shisken. This includes the whole north end of the island. As in the former section, we shall frequently meet with names at the meaning of which we can only guess, although I do not despair of being yet able to get at their correct interpretation. Here, as elsewhere, names that were once familiar have disappeared, through the progress of adding field to field and house to house, from the map, although they still linger in the memories of the people. Thus, we know of a "Gortan gainmheach" (the sandy little field), near where Mr Halliday has his sawmills; of the "Cnocan" (the Knockan), above the Castle; and of "Peighinn a' Chaisteil" (the pennyland of the Castle), near the Castle. The

burn coming down through the Castle wood is marked on the map as the "Cnockan Burn," although the "Cnocan" itself is not marked. It would be both interesting and important to get a list made up of as many as can now be recovered of the names that are not on the map before they pass away, as they are certain to do in the course of another generation, from the memories of the people. At present, I must take the Ordnance Survey map as my guide, although, so far as the place-names are concerned, it is by no means a safe guide.

When we leave the Castle behind us, the first name we meet is Merkland, from the Scottish coin *merk*, equal to 13s 4d of our money. This was the amount of superiority money paid by the place in olden times.

We pass by Merkland Point and Birch Point, and come to the "Rudha Salach" (the dirty headland), *rudha* (headland), and *salach* (dirty).

We meet with no other name on the map until we come to Corrie, in Gaelic *An Coire* (the cavity, the cavern; also, a hollow among hills or in the side of a mountain).

We come next to Sannox, which is really a plural formed by adding *s* to "Sannoc" (the sandy bay), from *Sand-vik*, a common place-name. There are three Sannocs—South Sannoc, Mid Sannoc, and North Sannoc, which the natives still call "Na Sannocan" (the Sannocs).

The burying place of Kilmichael (the Church of St Michael), from *Kill* (a cell, from Latin *cella* (a cell), and *Micheil*, the patron saint to whom the church was dedicated, is not marked on the six-inch scale map.

If we ascend the North Glensannocs Burn we come to the Glen-du, marked by its Gaelic name *Gleann dubh* (the Black Glen) on the map, and between Glen-du and North Glen Sannocs, lies the hill called in Gaelic *An Tunna* (the tun, or the vessel).

To the north of North Glen Sannocs, are the Torr Reamhar (the Thick Hill), and the Crogan, probably another form of Cnocan (a little hill), although the Crogan seems to be more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. But "Crogan" may be for "cracan" (a hill-side).

Proceeding northwards, we come to Lagan (the little hollow), diminutive of *Lag* (a hollow); Creag ghlas (the grey hill), or it may be the green hill, for *glas* means grey, pale, and also green, and before we come to the "Cock" (*an coileach*) we find Cuithe marked on the map, which signifies a pit, a trench, a deep moist place, and also a cattle fold.

We now cross the water-shed into the Lochranza district. The glen through which the road passes is marked Glen Chalmadal on

the map. It is plainly a Norse name, but I have not succeeded in making out the meaning of it. *Dal* is the same as the Gaelic *dail*, and the English *dale*, but I do not know the meaning of the first syllable.

In this glen there are several names that are not marked on the map. One of them is Gortan na Ceardaich (the little field of the smithy). *Gortan* is the diminutive of *gort* (a field), the same as *gart* in Gartsherrie, Gartmore, &c. The "Gortans" are very common in Arran.

The first place we come to in Lochranza is Bolairidh (the fold of the shieling), from *bol* or *buaile* (a fold), and *airidh* (a shieling). On the opposite side of the burn is Narachan, which I cannot explain. Perhaps it is derived from *naithair* gen. *nathrach* (a serpent). But as there are other Narachans, the name is probably descriptive. On the north side of the burn are also Torr Meadhonach (the middle hill), Creag ghlas (the grey or green rock), Cnoc-nan-sgrath (the turf hill), and, on the shore, Rudha a' Chreagain Duibh (the headland of the black rock).

Rising above Bolairidh is the hill of Torr-nead an-eoin (the hill of the bird's nest), and farther south is Clachan, either the plural or the diminutive of *clach* (a stone).

We pass out of the parish of Kilbride (the Church of St Bridget), into the parish of Kilmorie (the Church of St Mary, that is, the church dedicated to St Mary).

The first word that claims our attention now is Lochranza itself, from which the district takes its name. The earlier name was Keanlochransay or Kendlocheraysay (the head of Lochransay). It is also called Lochede, which I take to mean Loch-head, or the head of the loch.

Keanloch—or Kendloch—the first part of this word, is plain enough. It signifies Loch-head, or head of the loch; and the last syllable is also plain. It signifies an island, and is the same—*a* or *ay*—which occurs so frequently at the termination of the names of islands, as Jura, Islay, Colonsay, &c. Ranza¹ is, therefore, the Island of Ran, but what is Ran? The name of the giant goddess, the Queen of the sea, in Norse mythology, was Ran, so that, perhaps, Lochranza may have derived its name from this mythic goddess. But there is a word *ran* in Danish which signifies robbery, plunder, and, possibly, Ranza may signify the island of plunder. These explanations are mere conjectures, and must be taken for what they are worth. The island was the place on

¹ The Gaelic is Raonasa, pointing to a Norse Reinsa. The gen. of Ran is Ranar, so that Dr Cameron's derivation is untenable. Possibly Ranza is for Reynis-a or "Rowan-water," so called from its trees of rowan.—ED.

which the castle stands, and which must have been at one time surrounded with water.

Near the bay of Lochranza, on the south, is the Coillemore (the big wood), and nearer the village are two places marked on the map *Urinbeg* and *Clachurin*. *Beg* is the adjective *beag* (little), and *clach* is a stone; but I do not know the meaning of *urin*.

Other names of places at Lochranza are *Margnaheglish* (the Merkland of the Church), which was, no doubt, the land attached to an older church of Lochranza which occupied the site of the present Established Church, which was built in 1795 (the old church is marked on a map published about 1640); *Loch a' Mhuilin* (the loch of the mill); a small loch marked on the map, *Cnoc leacainn Duibhe* (the knoll of the black hill-slope or declivity), and *Doire buidhe* (the yellow forest), above Catacol.

The glen through which the stream, which divides the two parishes, passes, is named on the map *Gleann Easan Biorach* (the glen of the pointed waterfalls).¹

To the north of Catacol is a cairn, marked on the map *Arfhionn*, correctly *Ar Fhinn* (the slaughter of Finn), probably a corruption of some other name. At anyrate, this word has not given its name to the Island of Arran.

We come to Catacol, which is for *Catagil*, which occurs in an old document. *Cata*, which signifies a kind of small ship, is the same word from which *Caithness*, from *Kat-nes* (the ship headland), takes its name;² and *gil*, which occurs very frequently in names of places, signifies a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom. Catacol is, therefore, the glen of the *Kata*, or small ship, pointing, in all probability, to the time when ships anchored where are now cultivated fields.

A small stream which falls into Catacol Bay, to the north of the larger stream that comes down Glencatacol, is marked on the map *Abhainn bheag* (the small river).

A small loch, which sends a streamlet down into the Catacol river, is marked *Lochan a' Mhill* (the little loch of the hill). *Meall*, of which the genitive is *mill*, signifies a lump, a heap, a hill.

"Craw" I have not seen in any older form, and, therefore, I cannot explain it with certainty. There is a Norse word *krá*, signifying a nook or corner, and a Gaelic word *cró* (an enclosure, a fold, a hut), with either of which it may be identical.

¹ "Of the heifers," according to local ideas.—ED.

² This derivation of *Caithness* is unusual. The Gaelic *Cataobh* means Sutherland now, but originally it included *Caithness*; and it is clear that the Norse borrowed the term, and restricted it to the *horn* or *corn* of the country now known as *Caithness*. The word *cat* for ship is rare and metaphoric (from *cat*, the feline species); compare Eng. *cat*, ship.

Lennymore is the great wet meadow. The word *leana* signifies a wet or swampy meadow—grassy land, with a soft, spongy bottom—and is very common in Irish topography. Lenamore is the name of many townlands in the Irish counties.

Thundergay¹ is called *Torr-na-gaoith* (the hill of the wind) by the natives of Arran; but, as the old form of the word was Tonregethy (back to the wind), the double *r* of *Torr-na-gaoith* seems to have arisen from the assimilation of *n* to *r*, common phonetic change.

Penrioch, of which Pennerevach was an older form, is *Peighinn-riabhach* (the brindled or gray pennyland).

Allt-gobhlach is the forked stream, from *allt* (a stream) and *gobhlach* (forked).

Whitefarland, or Whiteforland, is the white promontory or cape.

Tobar Chaluimchille, between North and South Tundergay, is St Columba's well.

On the shore we find marked Rudha Airidh Bheirg,² Rudha Glas, and Rudha Ban. There is a Gaelic word *bearg* which signifies a soldier, a champion, a marauder. If this be the word from which Rudha-airidh-Bheirg takes its name, the meaning would be the point or headland of the soldier's shieling. Rudha glas is the gray point or headland, or more probably the green point or headland; for *glas* signifies both gray or pale white and green. Rudha ban is the white point or headland.

To the south of Whitefarland is Leac-bhuidhe. *Leac* means a flat stone, and, therefore, Leac-bhuidhe is the yellow flagstone. But this name may be Leaca-bhuidhe (the yellow hill-slope), from *leaca*, gen. *leacainn* (a hill-slope).

Imachar is written Tymochare and Tymoquhare in some ancient charters. I cannot at present say anything with certainty

¹ Also found written "Truregeys." In reference to Tundergay, the following extract from Dr Joyce's "Irish Names of Places" seems to leave no doubt as to its meaning:—"The Irish word *ton* signifies the backside, exactly the same as the Latin *podex*. It was very often used to designate hills, and also low-lying or bottom lands; and it usually retains the original form *ton*—as we see in Tonduff, Tonbaun, Tonroe—black, white, and red backside, respectively; Toneel in Fermanagh, the bottom land of the lime. One particular compound, *Ton-le-gaeith*, which literally signifies 'backside to the wind,' seems to have been a favourite term; for there are a great many hills all through the country with this name, which are now called Tonlegee. Sometimes the preposition *re* is used instead of *le*—both having the same meaning—and the name in this case becomes Tonregee. In this last, a *d* is often inserted after the *n* (p. 57), and this, with one or two other trifling changes, has developed the form Tanderagee, the name of a little town in Armagh, and of ten townlands, all in the Ulster counties, except one in Meath, and one in Kildare." Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," 3rd Ed., p. 507.

² Locally, Bhirga; from meirge, "standard"?—ED.

in regard to the meaning of this word, and conjectural interpretations are of little value.¹

The older form Baynleka shows that Ballickine is for Ban leacainn (the white hillside or hill-slope). The word is a good example of the ease and certainty with which words, that on the face appear difficult, can be explained when we get at their older forms.

We come next to Dougrie, which is written Dowgare and Dougarre in old charters. These forms show plainly that the first part of this word is *dubh* (black); but they leave us in some uncertainty in regard to the second part—*gar* or *garre*—which may be either *garadh* (a den, a cave, also a thicket), or *garrad* (a garden). *Garadh* occurs in other place-names, Gleann-garadh (Glengarry) and *Garadh-buidhe* (the yellow thicket or shrubbery).

Iorsa, like Rosa, is Norse. The last syllable *a* means water, but it is difficult to say what the first syllable signifies.

A stream, which falls into the Iorsa water is called Allt-na-h-airidh (the burn of the shieling).

A small lake, at the head of Glen Scaftigill, is called Dubh Loch (the black loch). Loch Tana, which likewise empties itself into the Iorsa water, means probably the shallow loch. I say probably, because I do not know exactly how the word *tana* is pronounced.

Skaftigill is Norse. The last syllable means a narrow glen, and *skafi* is Danish for English shaft, haft, handle. The corresponding Ice. word *skapt* occurs frequently in place-names, as *skapta* (shaft-river, Cf. the name Shafto), *skaptar-fell* (shaft-mountain; Cf., shap-fell in Westmoreland). Skaftigill is, therefore, shaft-glen.

We come next to Achencar, a more recent form of Achachara (the field of the standing-stone), from *achadh* (a field), and *caradh* (a pillar or standing-stone), the place having taken its name from the pillar-stone still standing there.

South of Achencar, Cnocan cuallaich (the little hill of the cattle-herding).

Farther south is Achagallon (in Gael., *achaghallion*), which likewise means the field of the standing-stone, from *achadh* (a field) and *gallon* (a pillar or standing-stone¹).

On the shore is Cleiteadh Buidhe (the yellow ridge of rocks), from *cleiteadh* (a ridge of rocks in the sea) and *buidhe* yellow.

There is a little hill above Auchagallon set down on the map as Cnoc-na-céille (the hill of wisdom), but the proper name, I understand, is Cnoc-na-cailligh (the hag's hill).

¹ There was once a ferry here; hence the name may mean "Oaring."—ED.

We come next to Machaire (a field, a plain), a very common name, as might be expected, in Gaelic topography, both Scotch and Irish.

The next name on the map is Torrmor (the big hill), from *torr* (a hill), and *mor* (great, big). There is also Torr-beg (the little hill).

There is marked on the map a Torr-rìgh-beag (the king's little hill), which seems to be the name of a small hill, which is marked as being 350 feet above the level of the sea.

Between Torr-mor and the shore is Leacan ruadh (the red flag-stone); but I suspect Leacan should be Leacainn (a hill-slope), and Leacainn ruadh (the red hill-slope).

Near Torr-rìgh-beag there is a place marked as An Cumhann, which means the strait, the defile.

Near the shore, north from Druim-an-dùin, is Cleiteadh-nan-Sgarbh (the cormorant rocks, or, more properly, ridge of rocks of the cormorants).

We come now to Drumadoon; in Gaelic, Druim-an-dùin (the ridge of the fort), from *druim* (back, ridge), and *dùin* (a fort); the Gaelic etymological equivalent of Eng. town, from Anglo-Saxon *tun*.

I have already referred to Torr-beg (the little hill).

The Eilean More, near Black-water Foot, is a big island.

The Dubh Abhainn is the Black-water, and Black-water Foot is Bun-na-Dubh-Abhainn.

Feorline, of which there are two—South Foerline and North Feorline—is the Farthing-land, as *peighinn* (penny) is Pennyland. Cnoc-na-Peighinn is the hill of the Pennyland.

Ballygown is Smith town, from *baile* (town, town-land), and *gobhann*, gen. of *gobha* (smith). Cnoc Ballygown is the hill of the smith-town.

An t-Allt Beithe is Birch-burn, the name by which it now seems to be best known.

Shedog, in Gaelic Seidag or Seìdog, is a diminutive formed by the feminine *og* or *ag* from *seid*—corresponding, I have no doubt, to Scottish *shed* (a portion of land separate from another).

Ballinacuil is the town or town-land of the nook or corner. I have been told that this name has been recently given to Mr Allan's farm, and is in no way descriptive; but I have been also told that the name is much older than at least the time of the present occupant. There are two parts of Balmichael—*Baile Iochdarach* (Lower Balmichael) and *Baile Uachdarach* (Upper Balmichael).

Balnamoine is *baile na moine* (the town or townland of the moss).

¹ There is a standing-stone marked on the map above Auchaghallion. Ghlaic Bhan (the white hollow) is between Auchaghallion and Machrie.

Clachan, a derivative from *clach* (a stone), means a hamlet, and also a burying-place.

Ballmichael is a town or townland of Michael.

Sroin-na-carraige (the nose, or point of the rock), now forms part of the farm of Ballmichael.

Gortan Dubh (the black little field) is near Ballmichael.

Sloc a' Mhadaidh (the pit or hole of the dog) is now part of the farm of Ballmichael.

Strath-na-Cliabh (the strath of the hurdles, or of the harrows¹).

On the Tormore side of the stream is Sliabh-nan-Carrachan (the hill or moor of the standing-stones), the name having been taken from the standing-stones.

On the same side is Cnocan na-tubha (the little hill of the thatch), where, I suppose, turf for thatching the houses used to be cut.

We come now to Daire-nan-each (the oak of the horses), or rather Dair-nan-each (the grove of the horses).

Lag-an-Torra-Duibh (the hollow of the black hill) is the name of the wood below Dar-na-each.

Tarr-na-Creige (the extremity or tail of the rock) is probably for Torr-na-creige (the bill of the rock).

Glaistre is for Glas-doire (the gray or green grove). In old documents the spelling is Glasdery.

Monyquil was formerly written Monycole, which means the moss or bog of the hazel, from *monadh* (moss, bog), and *col*, gen. *coil* (hazel).

The second part of Glenlaeg I cannot explain with any certainty.

The glen through which the Shisken road passes is Gleann-an-t-suidhe (the glen of the seat), and the glen to the north of it is Gleann an Easboig (the bishop's glen).

Shisken, from which the district which we have now traversed takes its name, is in Gaelic, *an sescenn*, which means a boggy, marshy, or sedgy place, which, no doubt, was a correct description of the district when it received its name, although it has now a good many fertile fields.

[At this point Dr Cameron's paper on Arran Places Names, so far as it was thrown into literary form, ends, leaving the south-western corner of the island, from Blackwater Foot to Pladda Isle, unfinished. Fortunately, he has left notes on the place-names of the district, and they are here reproduced as he left them, in order to complete his survey of Arran Place Names. The notes begin at Shisken, where he left off in the last section of his paper:—

¹ There is a place here called Cra-léith, or something which sounds like that.

- Kilpatrick, for *Cill Phàdraig*—the Church of St Patrick.
 Bruthach Breac, speckled brae, near Kilpatrick.
 Rudha Garbard, for *Rudha-garbh-àrd*—the rough headland.
 Aird-nan-Rón, the height of the seals.
 Rinn-a'-Chrúban, the point of the crab-fish.
 Cnocan Donn, the brown hillock—two places of this name.
 Cnoc Reamhar, the thick hill.
 Torr, the hill.
 Cnocan-a'-Chrannchuir, the hillock of the lot.
 Cor-na-beithe, the round hill of the birch, or hollow of the birch.
 Lean-a'-Chneamh, the boggy land of the garlic.
 Torr an Daimh, the hill of the ox.
 Beinn-tarsuinn, the cross mountain.
 Loch-cnoc-an-Locha, the loch of the hill of the loch.
 Tormusk, the hill of the musket.
 Beinn Bhreac, the gray or brindled mountain.
 Cnocan Biorach, the pointed hill.
 Cnoc-na-Croise, the hill of the cross.
 Cnoc-a'-Chapuill, the hill of the horse.
 Cnoc-na-Dail, the hill of the meeting, or the hill of delay, but rather the former.
 Ross, for *Ros*, wood, the word signifies a peninsula.
 Port-na-Feannaige, the port of the hoodie crow, or also, the port of the lazy bed.
 Cleiteadh Dubh, the black ridge of rocks.
 Cleiteadh, near Clachag farm.
 Sliddery (Pont has *Sledroi*).
 Port Mór, the large port, near Sliddery water.
 Glenscorradale, from Scorradal by prefixing the Gaelic *gleann*. *Skorradal* is a place name in Ireland. It is derived from *skorri*, apparently the name of a bird. Cf. Vigfusson.
 Glenree, for *Glean-rìgh*—the glen of the king; or *Gleann reagh*, for *Gleann-riabhach*—the grey glen.
 Boguille, for *boglach* (?)—a bog, a boggy place.
 Birrican, or Burrican.
 Bennicarrigan, the hill of the little rock; but is *Benni*. for *Penni*?
 Clachaig, an inflected form of *clachag*; Irish *clochag* or *clochoge* (a stony place, a place full of round stones)—from *clach* or *clock*, stone.
 Lagg, for *lag*—a hollow. Lagan, for *lagan*—the little hollow.
 Kilmory (St Mary's Church. See above).
 Shanachy, the old field. Cf. Shanaghy in Joyce's Place Names, II., p. 450.
 Torrylin, for *torra-linn*—the tower or hill of the pool.
 Cloined, for *cluain-fhad*—the long meadow; or *claoin-fhad*, the long slope. Cf. Joyce, p. 224 and 400.
 Aucheleffen, for *achadh-leth-pheighinn*—the half-penny field.
 Achareoch, for *achadh-riabhach*—the grey field.
 Bogaire, a soft marshy place; Na Bogaire (plural), because there are two places of the same name.
 Achenhew, for *achadh-eò*—the field of the yew. Cf. Joyce, I., p. 492.
 Leveuncorrah, for *leth-pheighinn corrach*—the steep half-penny land.
 Bannan, for *beannan*—the little hill.
 Pladda, old forms *Pladow*, *Plada*.

(Seven or eight of the Western Isles are called Fladda respectively, the Icelandic island-name Flatey, flat island; Pladda is a Gaelic variant of Fladda with *f* de-aspirated to *p*.—Ed.)]

V.

GAELIC ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

Gentlemen,—The importance of a correct organic orthography in connection with the study of language can scarcely be over-estimated. Sounds are the elements or materials out of which all languages are constructed. Hence an accurate scientific acquaintance with the laws of sound is, before all things, essential in the study of language. This is, to quote Professor Windisch's words, "the A, B, C of philology and of all grammar." But letters are the signs of sounds, and words are made up of letters. An accurate orthography, therefore, means the writing of words so as to correctly represent the sounds and the changes which those sounds have undergone in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language to which they belong. The spelling of a word may, indeed, represent with sufficient accuracy the sound of a word and yet be historically incorrect, and, therefore, entirely misleading in regard to its etymology and affinities. As examples, the Gael. adj. *deagh* (good) is also spelled *deadh* in the dictionaries, this being, indeed, the more frequent spelling. The ancient form *dey*, however, with its comparative *dech* (better), apparently cognate with Lat. *decus*, shows that *deagh* and not *deadh* is the correct orthography. *Fleadh* (a banquet, a feast) is also spelled *fleagh*, but, in this case, the Welsh *gwled* shows that *dh*, not *gh*, is the correct termination. *Stagh* (a stay, a rope in the rigging of a ship) is also spelled *stadh*, this being, indeed, the only spelling in the High. Soc. and Armstrong's Dictionaries; and yet the Ice., Dan., and Sw. *stag* (a stay, the rope from the mast to the stem), from which, clearly, the Gaelic word has been borrowed, shows that *stagh* is the correct form. *Tuagh* (an axe) is spelled also *tuadh*, but the old Gael. *tuag* shows that *tuagh* is the correct modern spelling. *Saighre* (stair) is spelled *staidhir* and *staidhre* in the dictionaries, which do not give the form *saighre* at all, although A. S. *staeger*, Dut. *steiger*, from the root *stigh* (to ascend), show that *saighre* or *saighir* is the correct spelling, unless we regard this word, evidently a loan-word, as borrowed from Eng. *stair*, with *dh* inserted to make it dissyllabic. *Agh* (luck, prosperity) is spelled also *adh* in the dictionaries. The old Gaelic *ág* shows that the correct spelling is *agh*.

In these words, and others that might be added, the double forms have arisen from *d* and *g* when aspirated, being pronounced in precisely the same way. The pronunciation is, therefore, as

¹ Delivered circ. 1884.

accurately represented by *deadh*, *fleagh*, *stadh*, *tuadh*, *staidhir* or *staidhre*, and *ád*, as by *deagh*, *fleadh*, *stagh*, *tuagh*, *staighir* or *staighre*, and *ágh*; nevertheless, the second series alone are the historically correct forms: the first series are incorrect—they are the result of careless spelling, and should be removed from the dictionaries or else marked as inaccurate forms. This purging of our dictionaries by removing from them or stamping as spurious all forms which are the fruit either of careless orthography or of arbitrary changes made in spelling words in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, would be an important service to Gaelic orthography.

An accurate orthography, therefore, seeks to accomplish two purposes:—

1. It seeks, first, to represent correctly the sounds of words.

2. And, secondly, to represent those sounds, as far as possible, by letters which serve to indicate the origin and history of words.

This is what is meant by an organic orthography, such as our own, as distinguished from a mere phonetic orthography, like the Mankish, which, although it may, sometimes, more faithfully represent the sounds of a language, has the effect of dissociating its forms from their parentage and their affinities.

On the importance of an organic orthography in connection with the study of ancient Gaelic, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to carry on successfully the study of the etymology and grammatical structure of Gaelic, Schleicher remarked, many years ago, “that an organic orthography is, above all things, necessary to enable us to get a right knowledge of Old Irish.” More recently, Dr Stokes has said:—“The greatest service which could now be rendered to Celtic philology, would be for some competent paleographer (say Mr Bradshaw) to collate with the original texts Prof. Zimmer’s *Glossæ Hibernicæ*, the facsimiles issued by the Royal Irish Academy, Mr Skene’s *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, and the *Liber Landavensis*, and to publish the results of this collation.”¹

Now, if perfect accuracy in the transcription of manuscripts be so important, is it not, likewise, important to save our language from the wholesale process of corruption to which it has long been, and unfortunately is still, subjected through orthographical changes which are the result of either carelessness in writing or ignorance “of its natural and necessary phonetic laws?” As bearing upon this matter, it will be interesting to quote the severe terms in which Zeuss condemns the well-known orthographical rule of “*Leathan ri leathan and caol ri caol*,” which has done so much to corrupt our language, by introducing vowels so frequently into places where neither by original possession nor by the laws of vowel-change, they have any right to appear. He speaks of it as

¹ Rev. Celt. V. 259 (year 1882).

the famous rule of the modern language, both Irish and Scottish, by which the orthography has been corrupted to a degree which makes a stranger or one who has regard for pure spelling shudder. And yet this rule has so fixed itself in our language that I do not see how it could be dispensed with, especially in those cases in which the consonant intervening between the vowels of adjacent syllables is an unaspirated dental or palatal, or a combination of liquid and dental or palatal.

I shall, probably, best succeed in showing the importance of an accurate organic orthography in relation to the study of Gaelic by giving illustrations of the evil effects of an inaccurate orthography (I.) on the study of etymology, and (II.) on the study of the grammatical structure of Gaelic.

I. Etymology :—

I shall take some familiar words, and, first, words which have been changed in their first syllables.

Aobhar (cause) I have seen connected with Latin *opera* (work) from which Gaelic *obair* is borrowed. Now, *aobhar* is a very modern spelling for *adhbar*, the form regularly in use in the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, and in the early editions of the metrical Psalms. It represents with sufficient accuracy the pronunciation of the word, the first syllable, *adh*, being still pronounced in the same way as *ao* in many Gaelic words, such as *adhart* (progress), *adhart* (bolster), *adhartan* (bolster, a little bolster), *adharc* (a horn), *adhaltas* (adultery), and *adhastar* (halter). *Adhbar* is the regular modern form of Old Gaelic *adbar*, derived from the root *ber*, cognate with Lat. *fero*, and the prefix *ad* for *aith* (Z. 867), cognate with Skr. *ati*, Zend *aiti* (excessive), Gr. *eti* (moreover, further), Lat. *et* (and, also), *at* in *atavas* (an ancestor).¹ The spelling *aobhar* was introduced into the 1796 ed. of the New Testament Scriptures; but *adhbar* is found in Stewart's Grammar, and is given in the dictionaries as an alternate form.

Adhastar (halter), just referred to, is spelled also *aghastar* in the dictionaries, in which it is explained as *aghaidh-stiuir*, from *aghaidh* (face) and *stiuir* (helm, rudder, guide). The ancient form *adhastar*, compared with Welsh *eddestr*, *eddesth*, a steed, shows that the spelling with *g* is erroneous.

Aoradh, introduced into the New Testament of 1796 for *adhradh*, which is the regular form, I have seen connected with Lat. *oro* (I pray). These words are certainly connected, for *adhradh* is the modern form of *adrad*, a loan-word from *adoratio*, which shows that the comparison of *aor* with *or* or of *oro* is erroneous and misleading.

¹ The prefix *aith*, *ath* is now recognised as allied to Lat. *ai* only, not to *et*. In *aobhar* the *ath* is *ad*, Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*.

Aeghaire (*Aeghair*) a shepherd, or (as it would now be spelled in most parts of the Highlands) *aoghaire* (*aoghair*) is written in the dictionaries *aodhair* and *aodhaire*, with *d* for *g*, *aoghair* or *aoghaire*, although the correct form as shown by the older form *aegaire*, being entirely omitted. The importance of retaining the correct orthography is shown by Dr Stokes' interesting analysis of this word: *aegaire* = *ae-gaire*, of which *ae* (*oi*) is *oi* (a sheep), cognate with Lat. *ovis* (*v* being dropped in Gaelic), and *gaire* cognate with Gr. *a-geiro* (to bring or gather together), N.H.G. *kehren* (to turn).

Adhbronn (ankle) is written *aobran*, *aolrann*, *aobrunn* in the dictionaries; but the ancient form *adhrond* shows that *adhbronn*, or *adhlrann*, with *o* assimilated to *a* and *d* to *n*, is the correct spelling, although not found in any of our dictionaries. The first syllable, *ad*, of *adhrond* has been connected by Dr Stokes with Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, A.S. *fof*, Eng. *foot*, from root *pad* (to go), *p* being dropped in Gaelic; the second part being the same as Gaelic *brò*, *bronn*. The comparison, however, is doubtful.

Abhainn is really the acc. of *abhann*, modern form of *aband* or *abann* (river), but is now used in the nominative, in the same way in which in many other fem. nouns the acc. has become, in the modern language, the nominative. Cf. *cloinn*, *loinn*, *roinn*, &c. In the 1767 edition of the New Testament, this word is always written with *m* for *b*, no doubt from a supposed connection with Lat. *amnis*, a supposition which may be correct, if we regard *amnis* as standing for *abnis*. In the first edition of the Old Testament Scriptures, the old spelling with *b* was restored, and in the fourth part translated by Dr John Smith, the correct form of the nominative is used. The spelling with *m* was, however, introduced into subsequent editions, and has long prevailed, the older and more accurate form being now seldom used. It may, however, regain its place. The Brit. form of the word is *afon*, with *f* for *b* as in *aful* (apple) = Gael. *abhall* from *aball*, and *Hafren* (Severn) = Lat. *Sabrina*.

Bheil for *bhfeil*.

Bheil was introduced into the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament instead of the Irish form *bhfuil* previously used in Scottish Gaelic publications. *Bhfuil* is the eclipsed form of the substantive verb *fuil*, which is the modern form of *fil*, used in the ancient language only in the 3rd person singular. *Feil* is another form of the same verb, its eclipsed form being *bhfeil*. The one form (*bhfuil*) is used in Irish Gaelic, and the other form (*bhfeil*) in Scottish Gaelic.

But I must here briefly explain the nature and cause of Eclipsis, which affects Irish Gaelic regularly, and Scottish Gaelic to a greater extent than many suppose.

When a word terminates, or, more correctly, when a word terminated originally with *n*, that letter is carried forward or transported to the beginning of the next word, where it either modifies, or is itself modified by, the initial letter of the following word. In the ancient language, the nasal disappeared before the tenues consonants (*c*, *p*, *t*), and *s*, *f*, was assimilated to the liquids (*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*) with which it frequently also coalesced, and was preserved before the medials and vowels. The same thing occurs in Mod. Irish, with this exception that where *n* disappeared in the ancient language, it, likewise, disappears in the modern language; but, in addition, the tenues and *f* are eclipsed by their respective medial sounds, *i.e.*, *c* becomes in pronunciation *g*, *p* *b*, *t* becomes *d*, and *f* becomes *v* (written *bh*). These changes are expressed by writing *g* immediately before *c* (*ar gclann*), *b* before *p* (*ar bpeacadh*), *d* before *t* (*ar dteach*), and *bh* before *f* (*ar bhfeurann*), and the effect is that *c*, *p*, *t* and *f* are silent in pronunciation. Hence these consonants are said to be eclipsed by *g*, *b*, *d*, and *bh*, respectively.

In the modern language, as in the ancient, the nasal is assimilated to the liquids, with which it frequently coalesces. Hence *conleith* (with half) becomes *colleith* by assimilation, and *co leith* by coalescing, and in the modern language *gu leith*. *In mach* (out) becomes *immach* by assimilation, *imach* by coalescing, and, hence, in the modern language, *amach* or *a mach*. *In noch* (to night) becomes by coalescing *inocht*, and, therefore, in modern Gaelic, *a noch*. *Con robh* by assimilation becomes *corrobh* and by coalescing *corobh*, in the modern language *go robh*.

Before the medials and vowels, the nasal is preserved in the modern as in the ancient language. Therefore, "seven cows" is "*seachd mbá*," pronounced *seachd má*, "the swords of the heroes" is "*claidhean na ngaisgeach*," "the children of men" is "*clann na n-aoine*," "our father" is "*ar n-athair*," and "your servants" is "*bharr n-óglach*."

The rules above stated apply more extensively, as I have said, to Scottish Gaelic than many are aware of; and that they did, at one time, apply more than they do now is proved by the Dean of Lismore's Manuscript, which was written phonetically in the heart of the Scottish Highlands, and in which eclipsed forms abound. This is also proved by the numerous relics of Eclipsis which exist in the living language, and by its lingering still among the people where the language has been least affected by the various influences which are rapidly reducing it into a state of complete phonetic disintegration. Among the relics of Eclipsis still in regular use in our living language, there are such phrases as *a stigh*, *a steach*, *a stir*, and also in *bheil*, *ma* in *gu ma*, and *márach*,

the true character of which as eclipsed forms is concealed by the present orthography.

A stigh, *a steach*, and *a stír* are regular examples of the suppression of final *n* before *s* and *t*. *A stigh* = Old Gaelic, *in-sin-iigh* (in the house), *in* being the prep., now *an*; *sin*, the article in the dat., with *s* preserved because the prep. ends with a consonant (*n*), and *tigh* (better *taigh*) is the dat. of the noun *teach*, modern form of Old Gaelic *tech* = *teg* (the *g* of *teg* becoming *ch* because vowel-flanked). *Teg* is from the root *teg* (cf. Lat. *tego*) = Indo-Europ. root *stag* or *stak*. In *in-sin-tech*, *n* of the prep. disappears before *s* of the article *sin*, and *tech* being a neuter noun, the article before it ends with a nasal, which disappears before *t*. Hence *in-sin-tigh* becomes *i-si-tigh*, and, by dropping the *i* of the article, *istigh*, in Modern Gaelic *astigh* or *a stigh*. In the same way, *a steach* = Old Gael. *in-sin tech* (*tech* being the acc. governed by *in* after a verb of motion) = *i-si-tech* = *istech* = *asteach* or *a steach*. *A stír* = *in-sin-tír* (a neut. *i*-stem) = *i-si-tír* = *i-s-tír* = *istír* = mod. *astír* or *a stír*.

The substitution of *feil* for *fuil* was an improvement in Scottish orthography, as the diphthong *ei* represents the pronunciation more correctly than *ui*; but the spelling *bheil*, although representing the sound correctly, is entirely misleading as to the origin, history, and real character of the form. This has led to its being compared with Gr. *pelomai*, with which, of course, it can have no connection whatever, for *feil* is a derivative from the root *vel* (to choose), and is, therefore, cognate with Lat. *velle*, Eng. *will*. Instead, therefore, of writing *bheil*, it would be better to write *bhfeil*, to the correct reading of which one would soon become accustomed.

The true character of *a mórach* (so written in the 1767 edition of the Gaelic New Testament, but *a máireach* in subsequent editions) is, likewise, concealed by its present orthography. It has, therefore, been compared with Eng. *morrow*, a doublet of *morn*, from older *morwen* cognate with Germ. *morgen*. But *a mórach* is for *a mbárach* = *am-lárach*, the prep. *an* (*am*, before a labial) and *barach* = W. *boreu*. *Marach* and *barach* are not, therefore, sister-forms, like *mrecht* and *brecht* (speckled), *mlicht* and *blicht* (milk), *mraith* and *brath* (betrayal), and *mraich* and *braich* (malt), *mruig* and *bruig* (district), &c.¹

¹ Stokes gives the Celtic stem *bārego* as the ultimate of *máireach*. It was usual once to connect Eng. *morrow* (root *mrg* or *mrgʰ*) with (*máireach*, and, though Dr Cameron, Dr Stokes, and Prof. Zimmer are against it, yet it seems possible to show connection. The Celtic root was possibly *mrg*, where the *r* was long vowel *r*, a vowel which develops generally into *rā*; yet consider *dàir* from *dhr* (*r* long) allied to Greek *thrōsko*, leap, and *fáircag*, from *rr*, allied to Lat. *varus*, *varix*, Eng. *varicose*.—ED.

Ma in *gu ma* is, likewise, an eclipsed form. It is for *mba* or *mbadh*. *Gu ma* is, therefore, the conditional mood of the substantive verb, and might with advantage be written *gu m-badh* in Scottish as well as in Irish Gaelic. *Chugad* = O.G. *cucut* = *co* + *co* + *tu* became *hugad*, and (substituting *th* for *h*) *thugad*.

Secondly, I shall give some examples of injurious internal changes on words.

The infinitive of the verb *criathraim* (I sift) is written *criaradh* in Luke xxiii. 31 in the first and all subsequent editions of the New Testament, while in Amos ix. 9 the future indic. is written *criathraidh mi* (I shall sift). The verb is a denom. from *criathar* (a sieve), stem *creitron* (Stokes), cognate to Lat. *cribrum*.

Fiadhnais for *fiadhnaise* (witness), a neut. *ia*-stem, has, like many other trisyllabic words accented on the first syllable, lost its final *e*. The ancient form of this word is *fiadnisse* (Z. 32, &c.), from the prep. *fiad* (before), which Zeuss refers to the root *vid* (to see). It is, therefore, connected etymologically as well as in meaning with Eng. *witness*. This, however, could not be ascertained from its form in any Scottish edition of the Gaelic Scriptures. In the first edition of the New Testament it is written *fiá'nais* or *fiá'nais*, with an apostrophe to mark the dropping of *dh*. In subsequent editions, the mark of elision was omitted and the word assumed the form *fiannais* or *fianuais*, in which it is now written. Of course the reason why *dh* was dropped was that the *d* became silent through aspiration. But, no doubt, for a similar reason, the aspirated *t* of *cruithneachd* (wheat) was dropped in the ed. of 1767 (see Math. iii. 12; xiii. 25, &c.), and then in the next edition (1796) the mark of elision was omitted, as in the case of *fiadhnaise*; but in subsequent editions (ed. 1826) *th* was restored, and it is still retained. So much for consistency!

Bhios, bidh.

Fiadhnais has been despoiled of an organic *d*; but the forms *bhios, bidh*, of the substantive verb, have been dealt with quite differently. They have had an inorganic *t* (aspirated) thrust into them, for the purpose, no doubt, of separating between the adjacent vowels in the dissyllabic forms of this verb. In recent editions of the Gaelic Scriptures, the lengthened forms *bhithas, bithidh*, have to a great extent supplanted the older forms, which the editors have regarded as abbreviations of the forms with *th*! They even sometimes mark these forms as abbreviations (cf. Met. Ps. xxxvii. 20, in 1880 ed. *b'ìdh*; *ibid* xxxii. 11, *b'ìbh*), thinking, no doubt, that *th* is organic. Cf. Report of Comm. on Gaelic Scriptures. The ancient forms were *bhias, bidh*. Cf. Zeuss.

Oisg (a ewe) is also written *óithisg* in the dictionaries, with *th* inserted to make the word dissyllabic, although, correctly, it is a monosyllable derived from *oi* (sheep) and *seasg* (barren),

Uathbhas (dread, horror, terror), in ancient Gaelic *uathbás* from *uath* (terrible ; terror), the same word as *fuath* (a spectre, apparition, ghost), and *bás* (death), was written in the edition of 1767 (Acts iii. 10) *ua'bhas*, 1767 *uathbhas* in Luke iv. 36, with an apostrophe to indicate the suppression of *th*. In the ed. of 1796, *ua'bhas* became *uamhas*, the form still used in the Gaelic Scriptures. In the dictionaries, to be sure, we have the organic form *uathbhas* ; but, under it, we are referred to *uamhas*, which was, no doubt, considered the more accurate form, as the definitions are given under it. Armstrong gives us also *uabhas*, although he, likewise, gives a preference to *uamhas*, which was, probably, regarded as connected with *uamhan* (dread), quite different although allied in meaning.

I have elsewhere referred to *ullaich* (prepare) and to the changes which it has undergone, which have left us, in this last form of the word, very slender data from which to infer its origin. But we know that *ullaich* is for *ullmhaich*, which is a shorter form of *ullamhaich*, a derivative from the adjective *ullamh* (ready, prepared). *Ullamh*, again, is for *urlamh*, from which it is derived by the assimilation of *r* to *l*, and *urlamh* is just another form of *erlamh*, the old Gaelic *erlam* (ready, prepared) formed by the prefix *er* = *ar* (our modern *air*) from *lam*, not *lám* (hand = Lat. *plama*), but a derivative from the root *las*¹ = Skr. *lash* (to desire), with which Lat. *lascious* and Eng. *lust* are connected, and from which is derived the modern Gaelic word *comhairle* (counsel). In tracing the origin of this word, the step from *ullaich* to *ullmhaich* or *ullamhaich* is a very important one, and it is furnished by the living language, independent of other evidence ; for *ullamhaich* is the form still in use in some parts of the country. When, therefore, we have two forms of the same word in use in the living language, it is surely a sound orthographical rule that the older and more organic form should not be expelled from the classical writings of the language, to make way for a more recent and weaker form.² But in the case of *ulluchadh* and many similar words, this rule has been entirely disregarded, as may be seen by comparing *d-ullmhughadh* (John xiv. 2, Bedel's Ed.), *dh' ull'uchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1767), *dh' ulluchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1796), *dh' ulluchadh* (ibid, 1826), *dh' u'luchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1880), *ullachadh* (Rev. xxi. 2,

¹ This has been the usual derivation given from Zeuss downwards. Now, however, Dr Stokes in his *Urkeltsche Sprachschatz* says the root is that of *lámh*, hand ; and rightly, too.—Ed.

² Hence *cos*, *bos*, are preferable to *cas*, *bas*.

Ed. 1880). It is interesting also to compare such words as *cúimhnich*, *cómhnadh*, *cómhnaidh*, *cómhradh*, in which *mh*, although silent in the pronunciation, at anyrate in many parts of the country, has been invariably retained in the written language.

Imtheachd is the regular mod. form of O. Gael. *immthecht* = *imm-thecht*, formed from *techt* (going) infinitive of *tiagam* (I go) and *imm* = *imb* cognate with Gr. *amphi*, Lat. *amb*-. In the 1767 ed., *imtheacht* occurs in Math. ii. 13, and other places; but in several other places the *th* is omitted, and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions *imeachd*, without any mark of elision, became the regular form. This spelling, no doubt, correctly represents the pronunciation, but so would likewise *imtheacht*, and it would, besides, tell its own history.

Goirthear (is called), 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. of the verb *goir* = *gair* from the root *gar* (to speak), whence Gr. *gērus* (speech), occurs in 1767 ed. in Math. i. 16, xxvii. 17, 22, and other places; but in Acts xiii. 1, Rom. vii. 3, ix. 26, and other places, it is written *goir'ear* with *th* dropped out and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions, we have simply *goirear*, without any mark of elision. This *t* (aspirated), which corresponds to *t* in the Latin termination, *itur* (of the 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. 3rd conj.), has been similarly dropped from all mod. Gaelic verbs, and thus a most interesting and important mark of affinity between the Gaelic and Latin verb has been very unnecessarily removed from our more recent orthography.

In 1st Chronicles xiii. 7, nearly all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures have *nomha* instead of *nodha* (new), which is another form of *nuadha* = O. Gael. *náide* (new), Z. 794. *D* therefore and not *m* is the organic letter.

The words *Gáidheal* and *Gáidhlig* are also written in the dictionaries, *Gael* and *Gaelig* (with *dh* suppressed). It was probably these forms, and, perhaps, his not knowing the ancient forms, *Goidel*, *Goidelc* (?) that led the author of a very interesting commentary on Galatians, recently published, to connect etymologically *Galatae*, *Keltae*, *Galli*, *Gaeldachd*. The name of Galatians, looked at from an etymological standpoint, is not allied to Gael, for, if we attach any value to the laws of sound, which are the basis of scientific etymology, these words could not have had a common origin, nor can they be connected with *geal* (white). *Galatae*, as every student of Zeuss' *Gramm. Celtica* must know, is derived regularly from the root *gal*, which appears in many Gaelic words, such as *iorghal* (strife, contest, battle), *dioghail* and *dioghaltas* (vengeance), *fioghal* (murder of a kinsman), *conghal* (conflict, bravery), *toghal* (destruction), and *gail* (slaughter, valour), Old Gael. *gal* (valour). The *Galatae* were,

therefore, the warlike men. *Goidel*, *W. Gwyddel*, is cognate, according to Siegfried quoted by Stokes, with Lat. *haedus*, from root *ghid* (to seize, get), whence Lat. *praeda* for *præhed-a*, from which comes our Gaelic *spréidh* (cattle), a curious connection, if real.¹ At anyrate, *Goidel* has no connection etymologically with *Galatae*. *Galli* (*Gaul* is a Frenchified form) seems connected with the Brit. *gallu* (power, ability), so that the *Galli* were the strong or powerful people. Of *Celtae*, which cannot have any connection etymologically with either *Galatae*, *Goidel*, or *Galli*, various explanations have been given. Gluck has referred it to the root of Latin *celsus*, *excello*, and O'Beirne Crowe to the root of Lat. *celo* (I conceal), to which belongs the Gaelic word *celt*, from which *kilt* has been derived. If we accept the former explanation, the *Celtae* were the excellent, the superior people; if we accept the latter, they were the kilted people. Professor Rhys has lately suggested that *Celtae* is probably connected with the Old Norse *hildr* (war, battle), which would make it synonymous with *Galatae*. *Geal* (fair, white), is from the root *ghar* = *ghal* (bright, shining), and is cognate with Gr. *chalkos*. We thus see that these words, however near some of them may approach to others in meaning, have really no etymological connection.

Thirdly, I shall give some examples of changes made upon the terminations of words, which have the effect of obscuring their etymology, without having more faithfully represented their pronunciation.

Caoi (lamentation) is usually written *caoidh*, with an inorganic terminal *dh*. In Old Gaelic it is *coi* and *cai*, which became *caoi* or *cai* quite regularly in Mod. Gaelic (cf. Bed. Bib. Rev. xviii. 11, Met. Ps. cii. 5, Ed. 1738). In the 1767 ed. of the Gael. New Testament, we find this word written *caoi* in Math. ii. 18 and Jam. iv. 9, and *caoidh* in Rev. xviii. 11. The eds. of 1796 and 1813 have *caoi* in the first two places, and *caoidh* in the last. In the first ed. of the Old Testament Scriptures and in the 1826 ed. of the Old and New Testaments, *caoidh* is the only spelling.

¹ The Scottish Gaelic, phonetically decayed though it be, and far from the literary centre of old Gaelic life, has yet preserved the name *Gàidheal* in greater purity than either early or modern Irish. About 1100, the Irish form of the word was *Góedel*, the exact progenitor of the present Irish *Gaoidheal*. Giraldus gives the spelling *Gaideli*, and there are many indications that *Gáidel* is the best O. Irish form. The Scottish Gaelic *Gàidheal* points to an original *Gáidel* and a root *gād*, which may possibly be the Aryan root *ghādh*, whence Eng. *good*; the Gaels being thus the "Good folk." One is, therefore, glad to see the correct form of the old word used by such a scholar as Staudish H. O'Grady, who calls his recent work "*Silva Gadelica*." It is hoped *Goidelic* will soon disappear, as well as the other monstrosity imposed on ethnological science in the word *Brythonic*, which M. Loth has happily replaced by *Brittonic* (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton languages and peoples). — Ed.

The importance of retaining the spelling *caoi*, which like *saoi* and *dao*i correctly represents the pronunciation, is shown by Skr. *evās*, Lat. *queror* for *quesor*, of which *cai*, not *gearan* as Professor Blackie (Lang. and Lit. of the Scott. Highs. p. 50)¹ supposed, is the Gaelic representative.

Dia (day), in the adverbial phrase *an diu* (to-day), is written *diugh* in all editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. As *diu* is the dat. of *die* or *dia* (day), from the same root *div* (to shine) as *Dia* (God), the *g* (aspirated) must be an inorganic letter, added probably to distinguish the *i*u of *diu*, which is short, from the same combination in *jiù*, *cliù*, *diù* (refuse), in which it is long. This distinction, however, is sufficiently indicated by the accentuation. In the ancient language, *an diu* is always written *in diu*, without a consonant termination.

Coinne (meeting) is written *coinneamh* in all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. It is *coinne* in Bed. Bible and in the early editions of the Scott. Metrical Psalms (cf. Ps. 40-9, Ed. 1738).

Timne or *tiomna* (testament) is written *tiomna* in Bed. Bib. (Heb. 9, 16, 17, 20), but *tiomnadh* in all the editions of the Scottish New Testament, thus changing it, so far as orthography could do so, from an *ia* into a *u*-stem. The ancient form was *timne* or *timna*, a neut. *ia*-stem, formed by the prefix *tim-* = *do-imm*, from.

Fuine (baking) is *fuineadh* in Jer. vi. 18 in all editions. The infinitive or verbal noun is *fuine*, an *ia*-stem, like *suidhe*, &c. In Luke xiv. 9, in the edition of 1796, *suidhe*, the correct form, was substituted, and it has been retained in subsequent editions.

Bhi is the usual spelling of the infin. of the subst. verb. In Stewart's Grammar (p. 174), however, we find *bhith*, with final *th*. The importance of preserving *t*, which is organic, is shown, not only by the ancient form *buith* (= *buti*), but also by its cognates, Skr. *bhât-is*, Ch.-Slav. *byti*, Lith. *bûti* (to be).

Comharra or *Comhartha* (a sign) is spelled in a great variety of ways. In one edition of the Gaelic Scriptures, the 8vo edition at present sold by the National Bible Society, I have detected about half-a-dozen different spellings of the nominative case of this word. The ancient form is *comarde*, which by assimilation of *d* to *r* and of *e* to *a*, gives *comharra*, and which by aspirating the *d* and protracting it into *t* gives also *comhartha*. Both these forms may be regarded as correct, but I prefer the first. The forms with a single *r* and those ending in *adh* are clearly erroneous.

¹ Indeed, all the words given by Professor Blackie to show Lat. *c* becomes, in some cases, *g* may be regarded as erroneous, including *gabh* and *capiò*, *gabhar* and *caper*.

As examples of erroneous spelling resulting from false etymology, *Cruith:fhear* (Creator), *Slánuigh:fhear* (Saviour), *mort:fhear* (murderer) may be instanced. The termination of these words has nothing to do with *fear* (man). As shown by the older forms *Cruthaightheóir*, *Slánuightheóir*, and especially by loan-words like *léightheóir* (borrowed from Lat. *lector*), the termination of these words has more to do with the Lat. termination *-tor* in *creator*, *salvator*, than with *fear*.

Other examples are *cruitire*, written *cruiteir* or *cruitear* in the dictionaries, *eachaire* (horseman), *coinnleir* (a candlestick), &c., of which the termination is the same as Lat. *arius*, although explained in the dictionaries by *fear* (man).

The custom adopted, apparently, since the beginning of this century, of writing the infinitives ending in *in*, as *faicsin*, *cluintin*, *faotain*, with two *n*'s if more correctly representing the pronunciation, does much to obscure the etymology of these infinitives, which are *n*-stems agreeing with the Lat. fem. nouns in *-tio*, *-tionis*. Cf. *aicsin*, gen. *aicsen*, dat. *aicsin*, acc. *aicsin-n*, unless we assume that the acc. (with *n-n*) has become the nominative. The question is, Does not *in* sufficiently represent the liquid sound of the nasal, as in *deimhin*, *domhain*, &c., without doubling it? In regard to this question, I do not wish at present to speak more definitely.

Leac (a slab, a flagstone), in Old Gael. *lec*, is written also *leachd* in the dictionaries. *Leac* is a feminine *a*-stem (= Lat. *planca*), and should not be written with a *t* or *d*. *Leachd*, in Old. Gael. *lecht*, from Lat. *lectus*, means a bed, a grave, and is not to be confounded with *leac* (a flat stone or slab). To which of these words does *leac-lighe* belong? The dictionaries give it the meaning of tombstone. Is the second part of the word *lighe* (a grave), cognate with Gr. *lechos* (bed)? Or, is it connected with Dan. *lig* (a corpse)?

The word *lia*, gen. *liag* (a stone), is not connected with *leac*. It is a mas. *ne*-stem cognate with Gr. *līas* (a stone), *laigkos* (a pebble, a small stone)

I may here notice that the Old Gael. *laige* (lying) seems to show that the spelling *luidhe*, which is used in all the editions of the Scriptures, Bedel's included, is erroneous. Besides, *laighe* represents more correctly the Scottish pronunciation of this word. Cf. Goth. *liga* (to lie) and the cognate words (Eng. *lie*, &c.)

In these examples I have taken notice only of changes that have been introduced into our present Gaelic orthography arbitrarily and in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, and their injurious effect upon the study of Gaelic etymology. I have not referred to the process of phonetic change that is ever, silently but surely, taking place in our language. These changes, in so

far as they affect the terminations of words, have been dealt with in a strictly scientific manner, by Professor Windisch in his treatise on the laws of Auslaut in Irish.

I shall make a few remarks on Accentuation, which forms a very important department of Gaelic orthography.

The purpose served by accentuation in Gaelic is not to distinguish between words of different meaning, but which have come to be written in the same way, but to distinguish between long and short vowels. It often happens that, in serving the latter purpose, accents serve, likewise, the former; but their primary and proper purpose must be always kept in view. As a certain mark (*a* or *o*) indicates a certain vowel sound, so an accent placed over that mark indicates the lengthening of that sound; and as the vowels are modified according to certain laws, which perform a most important part in Gaelic etymology, it is of the utmost consequence that these modifications should be carefully indicated by the signs adopted for that purpose. In Old Gaelic, the lengthening of the vowels was indicated either by an acute accent placed over them or by writing them double. Sometimes both accent and duplication was used. In writing Scottish Gaelic, the grave accent has been used instead of the acute, a change the awkwardness of which is specially felt in comparing old and modern forms. The substitution of the acute accent for the grave would be a very decided improvement.

VI.

AUSLAUT *N* IN GAELIC.

It is not necessary to inform the members of a University Celtic Society¹ that the Gaelic language, apart from its valuable literary treasures, of which only a very small portion has yet been given to the world, is well deserving of being studied for its own sake, and for the sake of the light which its forms and grammatical structure throw upon the study of other languages to which it is related. But the study of Gaelic, like the study of everything else, in order to be really fruitful, must be accurate and thorough. It is not sufficient that one should be able to read and understand the language correctly, and have some acquaintance with its vocabulary and literature; it is necessary to know also the laws of sound which have shaped its words into their present forms, and the laws of thought which explain the structure of its sentences. It is this knowledge which imparts its peculiar charm to the study of Gaelic, and which renders it as truly as the study of Latin or Greek, of English or German, a valuable mental discipline.

A few examples of very common expressions will illustrate this statement:—

“Am bheil fear-an-tighe a stigh an diu?” “Cha ’n ’eil; chaidh e a mach do ’n achadh mu sheachd uairean, agus tha e a nis air bhith a nuigh an sin mu uair gu leth; ach bidh e air ’ais an so a ris an ùine ghoirid. Nach tig thu a steach gus an till e?” “Cha téid an tràth-s’, gu robh math agad; ach ma bhios mi a làthair, agus nach tig mi sam bith san rathad, thig mi a nall a m’arach a chum as gu ’m faic mi e, agus gu ’n innis mi dha an naigheachd ùr so a fhuair mi gu bheil ar n-uachdaran òg air gealltain, a reir gnàtha nan daoine ainmeil sin gu léir o’n d’ thainig e, do thaobh an seann luchd muiuntir, gu’n tabhair e dhomh, a nasgaidh am fad as beò mi, tigh freagarrach a chum còmhnuidh a ghabhail ann agus deich acraichean fearainn.” “Is ann leam, ma seadh, a’s éibhinn sin a chluinntin, agus gu ma fad a mheallas tu do thigh is t’ fhearann.”

These sentences are quite simple, and there is a way in which they may be very easily parsed and construed. For example, it is easy to say that *am* is an interrogative particle, that *bheil* is the 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, interrogative mood, of the verb *bì* (be),

¹ Edinburgh? This paper was also delivered before the Gaelic Society of Inverness on 22nd January, 1884.

agreeing with its nom. *fear-an-tighe*, a compound masc. noun of which the former term, *fear*, governs the latter, *tighe*, in the genitive, that *a stigh*, *an diu*, *a steach*, *a mach*, *a muigh*, *a nis*, *an so*, *an ùine ghoirid* (shortly), *an tràth-s'*, *a lùthair*, *a nall*, *a nasgaidh*, &c., are adverbs, that *cha* and *cha 'n* are negative adverbs, that *mu* is a simple preposition governing *uairean*, that *seachd* is a numeral adjective agreeing with *uairean*, a fem. plural noun governed by *mu* in the dative, although *uairean* is an accusative, the case which *mu* really governs, that *gu*, *gu'n*, *a chum a's gu'n*, are conjunctions, and that *am màrach* and *seadh* are adverbs. In this way, which, I suspect, is the common way of parsing and construing Gaelic, the grammatical analysis of Gaelic sentences becomes a very easy matter. You have only to call one phrase an adverb and another phrase a conjunction, to set one form (*màrach*, for example) down as a simple noun, and another (*bheil* or *ma*, for example) as a simple verb, in order to get successfully over all difficulties of grammar and idiom.

A mode of study, however, which ignores or evades all the most essential and interesting questions relating to the forms and idioms of a language, can have no value as a mental discipline, nor will it satisfy any earnest student who wishes to know what the language, which he has made his special study, really is, and through what successive stages of growth and decay it has become what he finds it, in the mouths of the people or in its most trustworthy documents. Instead, therefore, of calling such phrases, for example, as *an diu*, *am màrach*, *a muigh*, *a mach*, *a stigh*, *a steach*, *an sin*, *an so*, *a lùthair*, *am fad*, adverbs; or such phrases as *gu'n*, *a chum a's gu'n*, conjunctions, and instead of calling *bheil* a simple verb (perhaps an aspirated form of a verb *beil*, which my friend, the editor of the last edition of Macintosh's Gaelic Proverbs, was not the first to introduce into Gaelic), or *màrach*, a simple noun, or *seadh* (it is) an adverb, we must subject every separate phrase to strict analysis, and make every word tell its history, and inform us how it has come to assume the form in which we find it. Unfortunately, however, our written language contains a great many words which, if closely interrogated in regard to their present forms, would have to disclose the curious fact that they have been forced into the unnatural forms in which we now meet with them, by authors and editors of Gaelic books—notably, of the Gaelic Scriptures—who had mistaken them for entirely different parts of speech.

Now, a strictly *verbatim* analysis of the above sentences would probably be regarded as an interesting exercise by those who intend to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Gaelic; but I have no intention of occupying your time this evening

with examples of grammatical analysis. What I propose to do is of more importance, for I wish to call your attention to some phonetic laws, which satisfactorily explain many apparent—I say apparent, not real—anomalies in construction, with which one meets in examining the most ordinary expressions in the language. In fact, what I propose to do is to bring under your notice a chapter of historical Gaelic grammar, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary in order to rightly understand the living language of our Highlands and Islands.

When I first decided to prepare this lecture, I felt somewhat at a loss for a proper title for it. At first, I thought of calling it a “Lecture upon the Eclipsis of Consonants in Gaelic and its influence upon our Scottish Dialect,” a title which, had it been adopted, would probably startle those of you who may have read Mr Skene’s “Note on the difference between Irish and Scotch Gaelic,” published at the end of the “Dean of Lismore’s Book,” in which he states that “in pure Scotch Gaelic, Eclipsis is unknown, except in the case of S,” a letter which, properly speaking, does not admit of eclipsis at all. The eclipsis of consonants, however, is only one result of the operation of more general phonetic laws, the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination; and, therefore, I concluded that it would be more satisfactory to call your attention to the more general laws and their operation, than to restrict my lecture to the consideration of their influence upon the few consonants which admit of the phonetic change, known in Irish grammar as Eclipsis. The subject, therefore, of my lecture this evening is, “The Laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination, and their influence upon both Irish and Scottish Gaelic.”

You are probably already acquainted with the phonetic law according to which *n* disappears in the middle of a word before *s*, *f*, and the tenues *c*, *p*, *t*. The following are familiar examples of the application of this law:—

N dropped before *s*: Exs., *mìos* (month) = O.G. *mìs* compared with Lat. *mensis* (month); *mias* (a dish) = Lat. *mensa* (a table, especially to eat on); *cìs* (tribute) = Lat. *census*.

N dropped before *f*: Exs., *ifrinn* (hell), older *ifirn* = Lat. *infernum*; *cubhus* (conscience) = *cubus* = *confus* = *con-vid-tu*; *coibhse* (confession) — Lat. *confessio*; *coibhneas* (relationship), *coibnes* (*con-ven-estu*).

N dropped before *c*: Exs., *còig* = *cóic* (cf. Lat. *quingue*); *leig* (permit), O.G., *leicim* (I permit); cf. Lat. *linquo*; *leac* (slab) = O.G. *lec* = Lat. *planca*.¹

¹ This derivation would give *leug* not *leac*, which comes from an early Celtic *lekka*. This Stokes refers to a proto-Celtic *plk-ná*, allied in root to Lat. *planca*, Gr. *plax*. Yet the root may be that of Lat. *lapis*; a Celtic *lepka* or *lechka*; cf. *seachd* seven.—Ed.

Primitive *p* has not been preserved in the Celtic languages, and no example of a loan-word with *n* before *p* occurs to me.

N dropped before *t*: Exs., *ceud* (hundred) = O.G. *cét* (cf. Lat. *centum*); *deud* (tooth); O.G. *dét* (cf. Lat. *dens, dentis*); *carbad* (chariot) = O.G. *carpat* = Lat. *carpentum*.

Many other examples might be added, were it necessary, to show that, as a general rule, *n* is dropped in the middle of a word in Gaelic before *s*, *f*, and the *tenues*. Cf. Z. 42.

The explanation of this rule is to be found in the physical tendency to reduce the effort of articulation, which operates so powerfully in modifying all languages, and the effect of which we see in such recently borrowed words as *sacramaid*, from *sacrament*, *argumaid* from *argument*, and *Parlamaid* from *Parliament*, in which not only the nasal has been dropped, but also the medial or weaker sound *d* has been substituted for the stronger sound *t*.

We may also notice, in passing, that when *n* is dropped, the following consonant remains unaspirated, and that single *s* is preserved.¹

The tendency to assimilate *n* to an immediately adjoining liquid, as in *collection* for *conlection*, *correction* for *conrection*, and *commutation* for *conmutation*, has its origin in the same striving after ease in articulation. Gaelic furnishes many examples of this assimilation, such as *colla* (gen. of *colainn*, flesh), for *colna*; *uille* (gen. of *uileann*, elbow), for *uile*; *gualle* (gen. of *gualann*, shoulder), for *gualin*; *muillear* (miller) for *muilnear*, *muilinneoir*.

Before the medials *b*, *d*, *g*, and also before the vowels, *n* is preserved intact in Gaelic, except that before the labial *b* it often becomes *m*.

Having made these remarks in regard to the liquid *n*, I must call your attention to a peculiarity of the Celtic languages, viz., that the words in a sentence mutually influence each other, so that we find in certain circumstances the initial letter of a word modified by the termination of the immediately preceding word, and *vice versa*. Now these modifications or changes are not made arbitrarily, but in accordance with the regular phonetic laws of the language. For example, it is a regular law in Gaelic that a vowel-flanked consonant is aspirated; but this law applies with equal force to the initial consonant of a word, if the immediately preceding word terminated originally with a vowel. Hence the prepositions *air* (for, &c.; O.G. *ar* = Gaul. *are*), and *gun* (without = **cenn*) are followed by aspiration, although they now terminate with consonants; and the pret. indic. act. (*bluail*) is always aspirated, because *ro* or *do* is understood before it.

¹Irish *mi* has lost *s* in the nominative.

In the same way the rules stated above as applicable to *n* in the middle of a word apply to it likewise as an original termination. In the latter case those rules may be briefly expressed as follows :—

1. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*), the nasal is dropped ; or, more briefly, *n*-auslaut is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues.

2. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*), the nasal is assimilated to the liquid, with which it frequently coalesces.

3. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a medial (*b*, *d*, or *g*), or with a vowel, the nasal is preserved, but is transported or carried over to the following word, and prefixed to its initial letter. Before *b* the *n* becomes *m*.

These rules are regularly observed in Old and Middle Gaelic.

I shall here give a list of the forms which terminated originally with *n*, and to which, therefore, the above rules are applicable :—

1. The article in the nom. sing. neuter, and in the acc. sing. and gen. plur. of the three genders.

2. The *a*-stems in the same cases. Also, in the same cases, other neuter stems, which follow the analogy of the neuter *a* stems, as *teoh* (house), *leth* (half), *muir* (sea).

3. Generally, the acc. sing. of all masc. and fem. nouns, and the gen. plur. of all nouns.

4. The numeral *da* in the nom. dual neuter, and in the dat. plur. of the three genders.

5. The poss. pronouns *ar*, *arn* (our), *far*, *farn* (yours), and *a*, *an* (their).

6. The prepositions *con* (with), *in* (in), *iav*, *iarn* (after), and *re*, *ren* (before).

7. The numerals *secht* (seven), *ocht* (eight), *noi* (nine), and *deich* (ten).

8. The relative pronoun *a*, *an* (their).

9. The infixed pronouns *a*, *da* (him, *eum*) and *s* (her, *eam* ; them, *eos*).

By comparing these forms with their related forms in other languages, we ascertain that they terminated originally with *n*. For example, when we compare *secht* with Skr. *saptan*, Zend *haptan*, Lat. *septem* and Goth. *sibun* ; *ocht* with Skr. *ashtan*, and Zend *astan* ; *noi* with Skr. *navan*, Zend *navan*, Lat. *novem*, and Goth. *niun* ; and *deich* with Skr. *daśan*, Zend *daśan*, Lat. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, and Old High. Germ. *zehan*, and when we find in Old

Gaelic *secht mbliadan* (seven years) L.U. 100¹, 42; *secht ndaim* (seven oxen), Ir. Texte, 311; *secht ndabcha* (seven vats), *secht n-aidcae* (seven nights), *secht n-éna* (seven vessels); *ocht nespoic dec* (eighteen bishops), *ocht mbiastai* (eight beasts), *imbragtib na nocht mbiast mbruthach* (in the throats of the eight fiery beasts), *ocht ngemma* (eight gems); *nói nindada* (nine beds), *nói mbai* (nine cows), *nói mbliadna* (nine years), *nói gcairptui* (nine chariots); *deich neich* (ten horses), *deich mbai* (ten cows), we conclude that the *n* prefixed in these phrases to the nouns belonged originally to the numerals preceding them, and is, in fact, the primitive Indo-European *n* preserved in the Sanskrit forms *saptan*, *ashtan*, *navan*, and *daśan*.

I shall now give some examples of the application of the above rules, taken chiefly from the Irish hymns in the Liber Hymnorum and from "Lebor na huidhri," an Irish manuscript of the 12th century. I have written out a large number of examples, but to save time, I shall quote only a few of them.

Ist Rule: final *n* is dropped when the next word begins with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*):—

1. *N* dropped before *s*: L.U. 36¹-19, "isolve ocus isocraidecht" (in brightness and in beauty). Here *n* of prep. *in* = Mod. Gael. *an* is dropped before *s* of *solse* and *socraidecht*; P.H.¹ "hisochaide" (in company = h-in-sochaide).

2. *N* dropped before *f*: L.U. 27²-18, "acht itat ifoilse ocus ifreenarcus doib" (but they are in brightness and in presence to them, i.e., they are clearly visible and present to them). Here *n* in prep. *in* is dropped before *f* of *foilse* and *freenarcus*. P.H. *ifrestul nanarchaingel* (in attendance of archangels). Here *i* of prep. is dropped before *f* of *frestul*.

3. *N* dropped before *c*: L.U. p. 34¹-7, *hieruth* (in form) = *h-in-crath*; P.H. "Crist icridiu cechduine" (Christ in the heart of every man). Here *icridiu* = *in cridiu*. P.H. *icéin* (afar) = *in céin*.

4. *N* dropped before *p*: P.H. "hipraiceptaib apstal" (in precepts of apostles), *hipraiceptaib* = *h-in-praiceptaib*; *iprimdorus* (in principal door) = *in primdorus*; *hipardus* (in paradise) = *h-in-pardus*.

5. *N* dropped before *t*: P.H. "itairchetlaib" (in predictions of prophets) = *in tairchetlaib*; "hitemraig" (in Tara) = "h-in-temraig;" "hitalmain" (in ground) = "h-in-talmain."²

¹ St Patrick's Hymn. See Scot. Celt. Rev. p. 49.

² "Hitirib nambeó" (in the lands of the living) = h-in-tirib nam beó L.U. 113²-40. Ir. Texte, 173-5, L.U. 27²-13, *istir* = "in-sin-tir."

2nd Rule : final *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with, the initial letter of the following word when that word begins with a liquid (*l, m, n, r*).

1. *N* assimilated to *l* : P.H. *illius* ("in breadth," or in fort) = "in lius;" L.U. 34¹-27 "illo bratha" (in day of judgment) = "in lo bratha;" 29²-11 "illaim Lucifir" (in Lucifer's hand) = "in-laim Lucifir;" 30¹-30, "illáthachaib cirdubaib" (in coal black puddles) = "in-láthachaib cirdubaib;" iliss (in fort) = "in-liss."

2. *N* assimilated to *m* : L.U. 30²-2, "immedón innara tened cobrath" (in midst of the sea of fire for ever) = "in-medon in mara tened co brath;" 27²-38, "immaig muintire nime" (in plain of the people of heaven) = "in maig muintire nime;" "immach" (outside) = "in-mach;" "himaig" = "h-in-maig;" "imuig" = "in-muig;" 35¹-8, "iméit dlechtanach ocus iméit mesardaic" (in legitimate size and in moderate size).

3. *N* coalescing with *n* : 27² 31, "itír nanaeb" (in land of the saints) = "in-tir-nan-naeb;" Z. 626 *i-nem* (into heaven) = *in-nem*; Z. 625 "innim" (in heaven) = "in-nim."

4. *N* assimilated to *r* : L.U. 34² 44, "irrogenatar" (in which they were born); "hirriucht Essu" in Esau's form dat. of richt; 31² 5, "irrechtaib en nglegel" (in forms of very white birds) = "in-rechtaib én n-glegel;" Z. 626, "hi róim" (in Rome) = "h-in-róim;" "hireud" (in frost) = "h-in-reud"

3rd Rule : final *n* is preserved before the medials (*b, d, g*) and the vowels, but becomes *m* before *b*.

1. *N* is preserved but becomes *m* before *b* : L.U. 30² 7, "iarn-bráth" (after judgment) = "iarnbethaid;" Ir. Texte p. 208, *co cenn mbliadna* (to the end of a year) = "co cenn-m bliadna;" Ir. Texte, 606, "imbethu" (in life) = "in bethu."

2. *N* is preserved before *d* : L.U. 35¹ 20, "iarnesmirecht sin chuirp inchomded" (after that example of the body of the Lord) = "iarn-desmirecht sin chuirp in chomded." Ir. Texte, 606, "indegaid" (after) = "in-degaid" = Mod. "an deaghaidh;" "in-dorus bruidni" (in the door of the court) = "in-dorus bruidni." (*Bruidni* gen. of *bruiden*).

3. *N* is preserved before *g* : Exs. P.H., "hingnimaib fer firean" (in the deeds of righteous men) = "h-in-gnimaib fer firean;" "Crist ingin gach oen rodóm labrathar" (Christ in the mouth of every one who speaks to me) = "Crist in-gin," &c.; Texte, 585, "ingabthib" (in dangers) = "in gabthib."

4. *N* is preserved before vowels : Exs. P.H. "inurlataid aingel" (in obedience of angels) = "in-urataid aingel;" "inernaigthib huasalathrach" (in prayers of patriarchs) = "in-ernaigthib huasalathrach;" inendgai noemingen" (in innocence of holy

virgins) — “in-engai noemingen;” “inocus” (near at hand) — “in-ocus;” “inuathed” (alone) — “in-uathad;” Texte, 606, “inirgalaib” (in fights) — “in-irgalaib.”

These examples, which might be increased indefinitely, show the effect upon Old and Middle Gaelic of the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination; and now I shall proceed to show their influence upon Modern Gaelic, both Irish and Scottish. I take Irish first, because it has suffered much less than its sister dialect from the weakening and disintegrating influences which affect all living languages, and, especially, languages which, like our own, are without the powerful counteracting influence of a standard literature (I mean, of course, a standard published literature).

But I must here refer to a weakening process from which both Irish and Scottish Gaelic have alike suffered; I refer to the substitution of the medial, or weaker sounds, for the *tenues*, or stronger sounds, especially in the middle and end of words. Of this weakening we have examples in *cóig* for *cóic*, *leig* for *leic*, *ceud* for *cét*, *deud* for *dét*, and *carbad* for *carpat*. It is necessary to keep this letter-change in modern Gaelic in view in considering the effect of an original *n*-auslaut upon modern Irish.

This effect is the same as in Old and Middle Gaelic, with this exception, that, in accordance with the tendency, just noticed, of the *tenues* sinking into their respective medials in modern Gaelic, we find that these letters and also *f* sink into their corresponding medial sounds after words which terminated originally with *n*. In the case, therefore, of the letters (*c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*) two changes take place, both of which are sufficiently accounted for by the general law of economy of effort in articulation; (1), the nasal termination is dropped, as in Old and Middle Gaelic; and (2), the *tenues* and *f* are weakened into their corresponding medials, viz., *c* into *g*, *p* into *b*, *t* into *d*, and *f* into *v* (written *bh*). This latter change is generally represented in writing by prefixing *g* to *c*, *b* to *p*, *d* to *t*, and *bh* to *f*, and is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants. The *c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*, although retained in the written forms, are silent in pronunciation, their places being taken by their respective medial sounds. The practical effect, therefore, of the eclipsing of the *tenues* is to reduce them to their corresponding medials or weaker sounds.

In accordance with these statements, the first rule given above as applicable to an original nasal termination, must, when applied to Modern Irish, be modified as follows:—

1st Rule.—*N*-auslaut is dropped before words beginning with *s*, *f*, and the *tenues*, and *f* and the *tenues* are eclipsed by their corresponding medial sounds, viz., *f* by *bh*, *c* by *g*, *p* by *b*, and *t* by *d*.

2nd—The second rule is the same for both Old and Modern Irish, viz., *N*-auslaut is assimilated unto the initial letter of the following word, when that letter is a liquid, the *n* frequently coalescing with the liquid.

3rd—The third rule is, likewise, the same for Old and Middle Gaelic, viz., *N*-auslaut is preserved before words beginning with medials or vowels, the nasal being transported to the beginning of the following word, where before *b* it becomes *m*.

It is proper to remark here that the sounds of the medials are affected by prefixing the nasal to them, *b* and *d* becoming silent, and *ng* being sounded as in Eng. *thing*. This is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants, the eclipsing letter being the preserved original nasal termination of the immediately preceding word.

I come now to notice the application of the rules, to which I have been calling your attention, to our own Scottish Gaelic. And here we find that those rules do not operate with the same regularity as in Irish, in consequence, as I have already noticed, of the more disintegrated state of the Scottish dialect. None of you, gentlemen, I feel satisfied, will think that, in making this statement, I do not fully appreciate the excellencies of my mother tongue, or that I am not fully alive to the importance of preserving it, and of doing all in our power to study and cultivate it. Nevertheless we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Gaelic which we now possess is only the *debris*, the sadly mutilated remains of a language once copious in its vocabulary and rich in its inflexions. When we carefully examine our modern Gaelic, we discover two things—1st, that its present mutilated condition is not, except to a limited extent, the result of artificial changes, but of the operation of phonetic laws, which we see still at work, just as we see operating daily under our eyes the forces which have effected, slowly but surely, the great changes which the surface of our earth has undergone during the countless ages of the past; and 2nd, that, as we find in more recent geological formations numerous fossilised relics of an older state of things, likewise, we find mixed up with the modern forms of our language numerous archaic forms, which bear witness to the successive stages of our language's history. (*Seadh*, for example; also “a chionn”). Now, it is to these forms that the laws to which I have been directing your attention chiefly apply, and they furnish clear and satisfactory explanations of many obscure forms and expressions which are of constant use in modern Gaelic. Of this we can satisfy ourselves by applying those rules to any piece of modern composition, as, for example, to the sentences which I have here written down.

I. Let us take first the rule according to which *n*-final is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues :—

1. *N* before *s*: Exs., “a steach” = O.G. “issintech” and “isintech” = “in + sin + tech” = “isa tech” (p.¹ 144-8) = istech (Sc. M. 15. Conal Cernach “istech”).

Here *n* is elided before *s* of the neut. article, and again before *t* of *tech*. Cf. modern phrase “do’n tigh.”

“A stigh” = “isintig” (p. 144-14) = “isitig” (p. 144-10) = “isstig” (p. 144-6) or “istig” (p. 145-6) = “in + sin + tig.”

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of the article, and *n* before *t* of *tig*.

“A staigh” = isintaig (p. 99-15, and p. 208 17 istaig (p. 100-8) = in + sin + taig.”

“A stír” = “istir” (p. 173-5) = isintir (p. 173-20).

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of art. and *n* before *tír*. Cf. in a sessom (p. S. 76-1) in their standing. Ir. A seamm luchd-muimntir — “a sen lucht-muintire ;” in Gaelic, “An seamm luchd-muimntir.”

N before *f*, Ps. xxvii. 4—Gu faicinn féin gu glan

Maise Iehobhah mhòir,

Gu fiosraichin ’s gu faighin sgeul

’Na theampul mar a’s coir.

In “gu faic” *n* is dropped before *f*.

In “am fad” *n* is retained, and becomes *m*.

In “am bheil,” “c’ait a bheil,” “gu bheil,” eclipsis takes place after *an* or *am* (interrogative particle), *an* (relative), and “gu ’n” = *con* = *co-n* (ad quod). Cha ’n ’eil = “niconfil” = “nocha n-feil.”

N before *c*—“Gu cuir” (Cf. 2 Cor. v. 20, “gu cuireadh”); Gen. xxxviii. 17, “gus an cuir.”

before *p*—Neh. vi. 13, gu ’m peacaichinn.

seachd peiceannan.

Irish, seacht bpileir.

Scott., seachd puist.

before *t*—“A staigh,” “a stigh,” “a steach.”

“gus an tig e.” Cf. 1 Tim. iv. 13, “Gus an tig mi.”

∴ Midd. Gael.—P. 283-9, cosa tuced.

II. Rule 2nd, according to which *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with a following liquid.

N before *l*—

“Uair gu leth” = O.G., “uair co leith” = “con leith.”

“a lathair” = “an làthair” = “in lathair” = “allathair” (Texte s. v.)

“gu léir” = “co léir” = colléir” (Texte) = con + léir.”

Eph. xx., “a chum gu labhair mi gu dana.”

¹ Quotations are from Windisch’s *Irische Texte*.

N before *m*—

“A mach” = “am + mach” = “im + mach” = “inach;”
the prep. *an* (in) and *mach*, acc. of *magh*.

“A muigh” = “am + muigh” = “an + muigh” = “immuigh”
= in + muigh, the prep. *in* and *muigh*, the dat. of *magh*.

Ps. cxlii. 7, “chum gu mol mi t’ ainm.”

Ir., iondus go molfuinn hainm. Also “a measg.”

“leth mairt” = “leth m-mairt” = leth-n mairt.”

N before *n*—

A nis = Ir., anois = an + nois.

A nochd = “an + nochd” = “innocht” = “inocht.”

Ex. ix. 6, “a chum a’s gu’n nochdainn.”

Ex. x. 1, “a chum gu nochdainn.”

N before *r*—

“go robh” = “go raibh” = “gu’n raibh.”

“an raoir” = “aréir” = “ar-réir” = “in-réir.”

III. Rule 3rd, according to which *n* is preserved before the medials and vowels.

N preserved before *b*, but becomes *m*—

Exs.—“gu ma” = “gu m-badh,” 3rd sing., conditional mood of the subst. verb.

“air bhith” = “ar mbeith” = “iarm-beith.”

a màrach = a m-barach = am bàrach = “in + bàrach.”

Sam bith = isim-bith (p. 205).

gu’m beannaich = con + bennich.

N preserved before *d*—

Exs.—“an diu” = in diu; “an dé” = “in dé;” “an deaghaidh” = “in-degaid;” “nan daoine” = na ndaoine.”

“O’n d’ thàinig e.” Cf. 1 Chr. i. 12 “o’n d’ thàinig na Philistich;” Irish, “a dtangadar na Philistinigh;” Gen. x. 14 “o a dtàinig Philistim.” “O’n d’ thainig e” should be “o’n tàinig e.” Tàinig = O.G. *tànic* 3rd sing. of pret. *tànac* = *do-anac*, (veni) of verb *ticim* (I come). Luke xxiv. 5 “ar ndul,” “’nar dithis” = “’nar ndithis.”

N preserved before *g*: Air gealltain = Ir. “ar ngealltain.” Cf. Luke xxiv. 5 “ar ngabhail eagla dhiobhsion.”

N preserved before vowels:

Before *a*: “a nasgaidh” = “an + asgaidh”

deich acraichean = “deich nacraichean.”

Before *e*: n-eireachdamhuil.

Before *i*: gu’n innis mi dha.

Before *o*: ar n-uachdaran n-óg.

Before *a* : seachd n-uairean
 naigheachd n-ùr
 an ùine
 ar n-uachdaran

A nall = an-all. The *an* the same as 'in "a nuas," "a níos,"
 &c.

A rís = do rís = do ridisi.

A réir = do réir, réir being the dat. sing. of *riar* (will).

An tràths' = an tràth-so, the art. *an*, *tràth* (time) and *s* for
 dem. pronoun.

THE LEGEND OF DEER,

WITH TRANSLATION AND PHILOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

THE Book of Deer is a MS. of portions of the Gospels in Latin, once belonging to the Abbey of Deer, Aberdeenshire. There are six entries in the MS. in Gaelic of the 11th and 12th centuries : these occur on some blank pages and margins of the book, and form the oldest documents that we possess of Scottish Gaelic. The first piece records the founding of the monastery ; it is legendary, and is hence known as the "Legend of Deer." The other five pieces are nearly all names of persons, and of the places which they granted to the monastery. Dr Cameron published the text and translation in the first volume of the *Gael*, and left an "analysis" of over a third of the legend (to *iarfallán*), intending it for publication in the *Scot. Celt. Review*. The rest of the analysis is completed here.

"Columcille 7 drostán mac cósgreg adálta tangator áhi marroalseg dia dóib goníc abbordobóir 7 béde cruthnec robomormáer buchan araginn 7 essé rothídnaig dóib ingathraig sáin insaere gobraith ómormáer 7 óthóséc. tangator asááthle sen incathraig ele 7 doráten ricolumcille sí iarfallán doráth dé 7 dorodloeg arinmormáer .i. béde gondastabrád dó 7 nítharat 7 rogab mac dō galár iarnéré na gleréc 7 robomarb¹ act mádbec iarsén dochúid inmormáer dattác na glerec góndendæs ernacde les inmac gondísad slánté dó 7 dorat inedbáirt dóib úacloic intiprat gonice chlóic pette mic garnáit doronsat innernacde 7 tanic slante dó ; Iarsén dorat collumcille dódrostán inchadraig sén 7 rosbenact 7 foracaib inbrether gebe tísad ris nabad blienece buadace tangatar déara drostán arscartháin fri collumcille rolaboir collumcille bedéar ánim óhúnn ímáce."

TRANSLATION.

Columcille and Drostán son of Cosgrach his pupil came from I as God had shown to them unto Abbordoboir and Bede the Piet was mormaer of Buchan before them, and it was he that gave them that town in freedom for ever from mormaer and tosech.

¹ MS. has "robomareb," with deleting points above and below the c, ou which also an accent appears.

They came after that to the other town, and it was pleasing to Columcille, because it was full of God's grace, and he asked of the mormaer, to wit Bede, that he should give it to him; and he did not give it; and a son of his took an illness after [or in consequence of] refusing the clerics, and he was nearly dead [lit. he was dead but if he were a little]. After this the mormaer went to entreat the clerics that they should pray for the son that health should come to him, and he gave in offering to them from Cloch in Tiprat to Cloch pette mic Garnait. They made the prayer, and health came to him. After that Columcille gave to Drostan that town and blessed it and left as (his) word, "Whosoever should come against it, let him not be many-yeared [or] victorious." Drostan's tears (deara) came on parting with Columcille. Said Columcille, "Let Dear be its name henceforward."

MODERN GAELIC VERSION.¹

Colum-cille agus Drostan mac Chosgraich, a dhalta,—thàinig iad a h-I mar dh'fhoillsich Dia doibh gu ruige Abar-dobhair: agus (b'e) Bédhe Cruithneach bu mhoirear Bhuchain air an ceann; agus is e thiodhlaic doibh a' chathair sin an saoradh gu bràth o mhoirear agus o thòiseach. Thàinig iad *air sàil* sin 'na chathair eile, agus thaitinn ri 'Colum-cille sì, oir bu làn do rath dé (i), agus *dh' iarr* air a' mhoirear, eadhon Bédhe, gun tabhradh (e) da ì, agus cha tugadh. Agus ghabh mac dha galar air euradh nan clèireach, agus bu mharbh (e) ach ma beag. Air sin chaidh an moirear dh'atach nan clèireach gun deamadh-siad ùnuigh leis a' mhac gun tigeadh slàinte dha: agus *thug* (e) an iobairt doibh o Chloich an Tiobairt gu ruige Pit-mhic-Garnait. Rinn-siad an ùnuigh agus thainig slàinte dha. Air sin *thug* Colum-cille do Dhrostan a' chathair sin agus bheannaich (e) ì, agus dh'fhàg an briathar: "Ge b'è thig ris, na ba bhliadhnach, buadhach (e)." Thàinig deòir Dhrostan air sgaradh ri 'Colum-cille; labhar Colum-cille: "Biodh Déar 'na ainm (dha) o so a mach."

PHILOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Columcille = *Colum-cille* = *Columb-cille*.

Columb: [from] Lat. *Columbus*, *Columba*, dove [whence Gaelic *calman*, *columan*, dove; *Calum*, Malcolm.]

cille (of the cell, church), gen. of *cell*, [from] Lat. *cella*.

acus or *ocus* = *ankas-tu*, cognate with Gr. *ēnekēs*, Goth. *nehv*,

O.H.G. *nâh*, Eng. *nigh*. [*Ad-gos-tu*, Lat. *aggestus*, *gero* (Zim.)]

Drostan, W. Drystan, [Drustagnos (on inscription); cf. Eng. *trust*.]

¹ By ED. The words that do not represent the MS. Gaelic are in italics; inserted words are in parenthesis.

mac (son) = *maquas*, from nasalised [?] form *mangh* of root *magh*, Skr. *manh* and *mah*, Goth. *magus* (boy), Eng. *maiden*.

Cosgreg, gen. of *Cosgrach* = *coscorach* (victorious) = *co-scarach*, the pref. *co* = Lat. *con*, *scar* from root *scar*, cognate with Skr. *kar*, *kir-â-mi*, Lith. *skiriù* (separate), Eng. *shear*.

adâlta = *a* + *dalta*.

a (his), Skr. *asya*.

dâlta = *do alta*, the pref. *do*, and *alta*, part. pass. from root *al*, from which is derived also *altram*, cognate with Lat. *alo*, *altus*, Goth. *alan*, *aljan* (to bring up).

tangator = *tangatar*, *tancatar*, 3rd pl. of *tanac* = *do-anac*, from root *ank*, connected with Skr. root *aç*, perf. *ânaça*, Gr. root *enck*, aor. *ênênka*.

âhî = *â* + *hî*.

â (from) for *as* = Lat. *ex*.

hî = *Hî* = *Iova* (Iona), from adj. *i* (low). Goid., p. 112.

marroalseg = *mar* + *roalseg*.

mar (as), connected by Ebel with conj. *ma* from a ground-form *sma* = Skr. pron. *sma*. [The O. Ir. is *immar*, which suggests the two prep. *imb* and *ar*, Gaelic *mu* and *air*.]

roalseg = *ro-fâlseg*, 3rd sing. pret. of *faillsigim* = *foillsigim* (I reveal, manifest), from *follus* = *svalas-tu* from root *svel*, from which comes also *solus* (light), cognate with Gr. *sêlas*, Eng. *sultry*. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 44.

dîa (God) = *dêvas*, connected with Skr. *dêvas* (God), Lat. *deus*, &c.

dôib (to them), the dat. pl. form of pers. pron., with prep. *do* (to).

gonîc = *conice*, *conicce* = *co-n-icce*.

co (to, *ad*, *usque ad*) = *cot*, Gr. *kata*. Now *gu*.

-n, acc. of relative.

icce, 3rd pl. subj. of *ic* (to come), from root *ank* noticed above. Cf. *corrici* = *co-n-ro-ici*.

abbordobour = *abbor* + *doboir* (Aberdour).

abbor = *aber* = *ad-ber*, the pref. *ad* = Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*, and *ber*, cognate with Skr. *bhar*, Gr. *phero*, Lat. *fero*. [This is the Pictish *Aber* in Scottish place names.]

doboir, gen. of *dobar* (water), W. *dufr*, Old W. *dufyr*. Cf. Med. Lat. *domra*, *fossa*, a place where there is stagnant water; [cf. Eng. *dub*, *dubs*, *dove*, *dive*.]

bêde, Bede, [Gaulish Bedaios, O. Bret. Bedoe.]

cruthnec, Pict, [a Celtic *Qritanikos*, whence *Prettania*, the Greek name for Britain, which is itself probably a bad Roman rendering of *Prettania*; root in *cruth*, form ?]

robomormáer = *ro-bo* + *mór-máer*.

ro-bo (was), the pref. *ro*, already noticed, and *bo* = *bói* = *bebove*, a reduplicated pret. from root *bhu*. *Bo* is now *bu*.

mór-máer, of which *mór*, *már*, W. *maur*, Corn. *maur*, from root *mag*, is connected with Gr. *megas*, Lat. *major* for *magios*, Skr. *mahîyâns*, &c. [Gaulish *mârus* proves the root not to be *mag*; cf. Gr. *-mōros*, great, O. H. Ger. *mâri*, Norse *maeri*, famous; perhaps Lat. *mā-jor*.]

máer, from Lat. *major*. *Máer* is now *maor*. [*Mormáer* is now in Gaelic *moirear* (lord).]

araginn = *ar-a-gciunn* = *ar-an-ciunn*.

ar, prep., noticed above.

an (their), poss. pron., the nasal of which eclipses *c* of the following word.

gciunn = *ciunn* (with *g* eclipsing) is the dat. sing. of *ceun* (head), now *ceann*, W. *penn*, connected with root *kvi*, *kvayati* (to swell), Skr. *çvi*, *çvayati* (to swell). See Sc. C. R., p. 57. [Rather is it root *gen* (begin), Lat. *re-cens*, Gaelic *ceud* (first).]

essé = *es* + *sé* or *ess* + *e*.

es or *ess* is for *is* (is), Lat. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*. The *s* of *is* is for *st*.

sé or *é* (he), 3rd per. pron. masc. The forms are for the masc., *é*, *hé*, *sé*; for the fem., *í*, *hí*, *sí*; and for the neut., *éd* *héd* (*ed*, *hed*); cognate with Goth. masc. *is*, fem. *si*, neut. *ita*, &c. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 45. [Fem. *si* is allied to Got. *si*, original *sja*.]

rothudnaig (gave) = *ro-thúdnaig*, the pref. *ro* and *tídnaiḡ*, pret. of *tídnacim* (I give) = *tíndnacim* = *do-ind-nac-im* the prefixes *do* (cf. S. C. R., p. 46) and *ind* (connected by Zeuss and Ebel with Old Gaul. *ande*, Ger. *and*-, and Lat. *ante*), the pron. suffix *im*, and the root *nac* (nasalised form *nanc*), connected with Skr. root *naç* (to reach, attain), Lat. *nanciscor*, &c. Cf. S. C. R., p. 56. The mod. form is *tíodhlac*.

in-gathraig = *in* + *gathraig*, the art., and *gathraig* (with *c* eclipsed after acc. sing. fem. of art.) = *cathraig*, acc. sing. of *cathir* (city), a fem. *c*-stem, cognate with Lat. *castrum* (Stokes).

sain = *sin* (that), connected with Skr. *sa*, *sas* (he), Old Lat. *sum*, *sam*; *sic*. Cf. Beitr., viii. 345.

insaere = *in* + *særi*, the prep. *in*, cognate with Lat. *in*, &c., and *særi*, dat. sing. of *sære* or *soere*, a fem. *ia*-stem from adj. *sær* or *soer*, Skr. *su-vîra* (Stokes) [Gaelic *so-fhear*, "good-man."] *Soer* is now *saor*.

go-bráith = *go* + *bráith*, for *go* + *bráth*, in Old Gael. *co* + *bráth*, the prep. *co* (to, until), cognate with Gr. *kata*, and *bráth* (judgment, doom), W. *brawd*, Old Gaul. *bratu*, a masc. *u*-stem connected with *breth* (judgment), *brithem* (judge). Stokes, in Ir. Glosses. (p. 70), compares A.S. *bradhean* (*sententiam dicere*). [Root *brā*, *brē*, *ber* ; Lat. *fero*, &c.]

ímormaer = *ó* + *mormaer*.

ó = *úa* (from). Cf. Curt. Grundz., p. 227. See below, *ua* at *uacloic*.

mormaer, considered above.

óthóséc = *ó* + *thóséc*.

tóséc = *tóisech* (princeps), now *tòiseach*, from root *tu*, Skr. *tu*, *tav-i-mi* (*valeo*). Cf. S. C. R., p. 40. [No ; root *ved*, lead, Lit. *wedu* ; *to-vessákos*.]

tangator (came), considered above.

asáúthle sen = *as-a-athle sen* (afterwards).

as-a-athle, the prep. *as* (from), Lat. *ex*, Gr. *ex*, the poss. pron. *a*, Skr. *asya* (his, its), and *athle* = *aithle* (remnant). Cf. Corm. Gloss., p. 7.

sen (that) = *sin*, considered above.

incathraig = *in-cathraig*, considered above.

eile (other), Old Gael. *aile*, now *eile*, connected with Lat. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, Goth. *alja* (beside).

doráten = *do-ro-táten*, 3rd sing. pret. of *do-ro-taitnim* = *do-ro-do-aith-tennim*, the prefixes *do* and *ro* (already considered), and *aith* = *ati*, cognate with Lat. *at*, &c., and *tennim* (I shine, burn), connected with *tene* (fire), from root *tep*, Skr. *tap*. Cf. S. C. R., p. 59. The mod. form is *taitinn*, der. *taitneach*, Old Gael. *taitnemach*.

ricolumelle = *ri-columelle*.

ri (to) = *fri* = *frith*, cognate with Lat. *versus*, W. *gwrth*.

sí (she), 3rd pers. pron. fem. Cf. *é* (he) above, [a Celtic *sja*.]

iarfallán = *iar* + *fallán*, for which Dr Stokes suggests *air-ba-fallán* (because it was full) ; *air* = O. Ir. *air*, *ar* (for), O. Ir. *ba* (was), and *fallán* (full). Possibly the reading should be "air fa lan," as Professor Strachan suggests, *fa* being a form of *ba*, common in the Dean of Lismore and early Gaelic poems.

do (of) = O. Ir. *do*, used after adj. of fulness.

ráth (grace), O. Ir. *rath* (gratia). Root *ra* (give). See *tharat*.

dé (of God), gen. of *dia*, Celtic *deivos*, Lat. *divus*, Eng. *divine*.

dorodloeg = *do-ro-dloeg* : *do-ro*, the two verbal particles already discussed : *dloeg*, a past of O. Ir. *to-thluchur* (I entreat), *to-dlaigte* (petitum). Dr Stokes gives the Celtic as *thukôr*, Lithuanian *tulkas* (interpreter).

arínmormaer = *ar-in-mormaer*.

ar (on), likely O. Ir. *for*, after verbs of asking. In Mid. Ir. *ar* and *for* are confused.

in (the), acc. of the article. See above.

gondastabrad = Ir. *con-das-tabrad*; *tabrad* is 3rd sing. secondary present of *do-berim* (I give); *das* is the infixed pronoun, and means "it." There are no infixed pronouns in Modern Gaelic. *Con* is a conj. from the prep. *co*, *con*, Lat. *cum*; now in Gaelic written *gu'n*.

dó (to him), so O. Ir.: the prep. *do* (to) and pron.-root *i*, *ei*, in *é* (he).

níthárat = *ní-tharat*.

ní (not), the negative particle in O. Ir., now replaced in Gaelic by *cha* = *nocha*, *nochon*, O. Ir. *nichon*, for *ní* (not), and *con* (that). The form *nocha* is found in the Dean of Lismore; see our Vol. I., p. 52, line 15.

thárat, the enclitic or post-particle form of *dorat* below; it means "gave." Dr Stokes analyses it as *do-rat*, the *rat* being from Celtic *rattô* (I give), allied to *rath* (grace), Skr. *rati* (give). It has nothing to do with *thoir*, *toir* of present Gaelic, which is the crushed enclitic form from *do-berim*.

rogab = *ro-gab*, as in O. Ir.; past tense of *gabim* (I take); same root as Eng. *give*, Ger. *geben*, Lith. *gabénti* (bring).

galar (disease), so O. Ir., W. *galar*; cf. Norse *galli*, flaw, and Eng. *cholera*.

iarnére = *iar n-ére* (after refusing), O. Ir. prep. *iar n-* (after), in modern Gaelic confused with *air*: *ére* is M. Ir. *éra* = *ex-ra*, root *ra* (give); see *rath*, above.

na (of the), O. Ir. *inna n-*, gen. pl. of article.

glérec, by eclipsis for *clérech*, from Lat. *clericus*.

robomareb = *ro-bo-marb*; see *ro-bo* above; *marb* as in O. Ir.; the root is the same as in Lat. *morior*, &c.

act (but), O. Ir. *acht*; for *ek-t*, the prep. *ex* (out).

mad, so O. Ir.; literally "if (it) is."

bec, O. Ir. *bec(c)*, W. *bach*.

iarsén (after that), M. Ir. *iarsin* = *iar n-sin*; see above *iar n-* and *sain*.

dochuid (went), O. Ir. *dochuaidh*, now *chuidh*: verb *cuad*, Skr. *códate* (slip), Eng. *shoot*.

dattac (to ask), *do-attac*; M. Ir. *attach*, inf. of *ateoch* (I beseech); *ad-tek-ô*, root *tek*, Eng. *thig*.

gondendris = E. Ir. *condéntais* (that they should make); *déntais* is 3rd pl. sec. pres. of *dénim* (I do); *di-gniú*, root *gen*.

ernacde (prayer), E. Ir. *ernaigde*, now *urnaigh*.

les (with), prep. *le* and *s* of article = *leth-sin-mac*.

gondísad = *con-tísad*, E. Ir. *tísad*, 3rd sing. sec. fut. of *ticcím* (I come). See for root *tangator*.

sláinte (health), O. Ir. *sláinte*, adj. *slán*, from *slnos*, allied to Lat. *salvus*.

inedbairt (in sacrifice, in offering) ; prep. *in*, Lat. *in* ; *edbairt*, dat. of O. Ir. *edbart*, now *lobairt* ; the root is *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear*.

áa (from), so O. Ir., now *o*, *bho* ; Celtic *ava*, Lat. *au-* in *aufero*.

cloic (stone), dat. of *cloch* (stone) ; Celtic *kluka*, root *kal* (hard), Goth. *hallus* (stone, rock).

intíprat (of the well), *in-típrat* ; E. Ir. *típrat*, gen. of *típra* (well) ; *to-aith-brevant-*, root *brevant-*, further *bervô* (seethe), Lat. *ferveo*, Eng. *burn* (brook), *fervid*, &c.

gonice (as far as), literally "until it reaches ;" Early Ir. *connice* ; root form *icím* (I come), from *enk* ; see *tangator*. It governs *cloich* in accusative.

pette, gen. of *pet* (a piece of land) ; a Pietish word, from a Celtic word *gerdo-s*, whence W. *peth* (part), Eng. *piece*, &c.

doronsat (they maile), Early Ir. *doronsat*, 3rd pl. past tense of *do-gníu* (I do) ; root *gen*.

innernacle ; here *inn* is the acc. fem. of the article = *sendín*.

taníc, see *tangator*.

rosbenact (blessed it), *ro-s-benact* ; the *s* is the infixed pronoun of the 3rd person, from the root *so*, whence Eng. *she*, &c. ; *benact*, past tense, O. Ir. *bendachtuim* (I bless), from Lat. *benedico*.

foracaib (left), 3rd sing. past of O. Ir. *fácbain* - *fo-ad-gab* ; root *gab* ; see *ro-gab* above : *foracaib* = *fo-ro-adgab*.

imbrether (the word), acc. of O. Ir. *briathur*. See *gobraith* for root.

gebe, that is to say - *cé-bé* (whoever [it] should be) ; *cé* O. Ir. *cia*, Lat. *quis* ; *bé*, "fuerit ;" root *bu*, Eng. *be*, &c.

ris (against it), *rith-s* ; prep. *ri*, *frith*, Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*, and the demonstrative *so*.

nabad (let [him] not be), *na-bad* ; *na* - *ní* (not) ; *bad* is 3rd sing. imperative (enclitic) of the verb "to be ;" see *gebe*, *robo*.

blienec (many-yearred), for *bliadhnach*, from *bliadain* (year) ; root *ghleidh*, Eng. *glide*.

buadacc (victorious), O. Ir. *buadach*, from *búaid* (victory), stem *boudi*, Eng. *booty*, &c.

déara (tears), nom. pl. of O. Ir. *dér*, Eng. *tear*, Lat. *lucrima*, for *ducrima*.

arscarthain - *ar-scarthain* (on parting) ; so Early Irish ; inf. of *scaraim* (I sever) ; root *sker* (separate), Ger. *scheren* (shear), Eng. *shear*.

frí (with), see *rís* above.

rolaboir (spoke), *ro-laboir*, past of O. Ir. *labraim* (I speak), W.

llafar (vocal), Greek *labros* (rushing), *labreuomai* (talk rashly).

le, for *bed*, *esto*, O. Ir. *bíd*, independent imperative of the verb "to be," that is, O. Ir. *bíú* (I am) ; root *bhu*.

áim, for *a-áim* (its name) ; the *a* is explained above : *áim* is in O. Ir. *áim*, Greek *onoma*, Eng. *name*.

ólunn (from now), *o-hunn*, prep. *o* and *hunn* or O. Ir. *sund* ; now only in *nunn*, which is further degraded into *null* ; pron. root *so*.

imach - *im-mach*, now *a mach*, literally "in campain ;" the *mach* is accusative of *magh* (plain), O. Ir. *mag* ; root *may* (great), Lat. *magnus*, &c.

GAELIC IRREGULAR VERBS.¹

OUTSIDE the substantive verb *bh* and its various root forms, which are discussed at the end of this article, there are usually reckoned to be ten irregular verbs in Gaelic. These are *faic*, *beir*, *abair*, *tabhair*, *thig*, *ruig*, *rach*, *dean*, *faigh*, *cluinn*. The reason of the irregularity is, for the most part, that the root undergoes changes if it is placed after conjunctions or verbal particles; in fact, there is a shifting of the accent, which, if it falls on the root, preserves the root; if on the particle or prefix, emphasises it at the expense of the root. This is best seen in the verb *faic*.

1. FAIC (see).—The root is *cí*, from a Celtic *cesiô*, root *kes*, Sanskrit *caksh* (see), for *ca-kas*. The O. Ir. present third was *adchí*, that is, *ad* (to) and *cesit*; the accent was on the root *cí*, that is, on the second syllable, where it rested on all parts of the verb save the imperative and the infinitive. In Modern Gaelic, while the accent remained on *cí*, the *ad* unaccented was confused with *do* and its weak form *a*, and dropped; mainly because now practically all Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable. Hence the *chí* was separated from the *a* or *adh*. The O. Ir. present is now the Gaelic future, for that tense in the modern tongue is throughout done by the old present. There is no present in Gaelic, save by periphrasis with the verb substantive. The imperative is *faic*; the imperative accent was originally on the first syllable; the *f*- is an excrescence caused by analogy—a prothetic *f*; hence the form is *aic* for *ád-cesi*, with accent on *ad*. Consequently the *de* become *c* or *cc* (in O. Ir.), and the *isi* appears only as the *i* before *c*! Thus we have *aic*. The past tense is *chunnaic* (independent) and *faca* (post-particle form); the first is for the O. Ir. *con-aca*, vidi, the *acc* of *ad-c*, as explained above, and the prefix *con*; and *faca* is the same, for the particle, interrogative or other, brings the accent on to the *ad* again. The infinitive *faicsinn* is in O. Ir. *aicsin*, nom. case, gen. *aicsiu*, for an old *ád-c(e)stin-os*; which has a stem of the same character as Latin nouns in *-tiô*, *-tionis*.

¹ Dr Cameron left his notes on the Irregular Verbs in a fragmentary state; it was necessary, therefore, to re-write the notes, and add to them. His views as to the old present being the Gaelic future agree with our own views fully.—ED.

2. **BEIR** (bear, &c.)—The root is the same as in Lat. *fero*, Gr. *phero*, Eng. *bear*, &c. It is also the root underlying the two verbs *abair* and *tabhair*. The imperative is *beir*, O. Ir. *beir*, *bir*, from Celtic *bere*. The independent future is *beiridh* = O. Ir. present *berid* (3rd sing.), Celtic *bereti*; the dependent or post-particle form of the future is *bheir*, for *beret*. There is an independent form *bheir*, which appears in Old Irish as *do-beir*, a 3rd sing. (Celtic *do-beret*), from a first sing. *dobiur* = *do-berô*. The aspiration of *bheir* is caused by the lost *do* or *a*. *Bheir* means “will give,” whereas *beiridh* means “will catch, will produce.” See *tabhair* further on. The infinitive in this last sense is *beirsinn*, a form analogous to *faicsinn*; for “catching” it may be *breith*, Celtic *brti-s*. The past tense is from a different root; it is *rug*, O. Ir. *rucc*, that is, *ro* (before), which is a verbal particle like *do*, and *ucc*. This may be analysed after Zimmer into *ud-gos-a*, a perfect stem from the root *ges*, Lat. *gero* (carry); the prefix *ud* (out) is allied to the Eng. *out*. Earlier writers referred *ucc* to the root *enk*, which we have in *thig*, q.v.

3. **ABAIR** (say).—The imperative *abair* is for *ád-bere*, the accent being on *ad*, and the *db* colliding into *bb* or *b*. The independent future *their* is really a post-particle present; the O. Ir. is *adbeir*, *dicit*, with the accent on the root *ber*. The Gaelic makes the *ad* or *at* an unemphatic *a* which disappears, but the aspiration of *their* shows its former presence. The dependent future is *abair*, as in *cha ’n abair*; Celtic *ád-beret*. The past *thubhairt*, *dubhairt*, is a *t* preterite; Celtic *to-berto*, for *to-bereto*, a middle aorist form probably.¹ The root is still *ber*, but the inf. *ràdh* passes into another root entirely. There is an O. Ir. present *rádiu* (I say), an Aryan root *rēdh*, whence Gothic *rōdjan* (speak). In many districts *can*, allied to Lat. *cano*, is usurping the place of *abair* throughout.

4. **TABHAIR, THOIR** (give).—The imperative is *tabhair*, now condensed into *thoir*, and with *t* aspirated.² In Early Irish the imper. is *tabair*; the present, first sing., is *do-biur* (from *to-berô*), 3rd sing. *dobeir*, which appears in Gaelic as *bheir*, the future tense, the *do* being lost in the course of time. That is the independent future; the future after particles is *toir* or *tabhair* (Celtic *to-beret*). The infinitive is also from the root *ber*; it is *tabhairt* or *toirt*, O. Ir. *tabairt*, a Celtic *to-brti-s*. The past tense is *thug*, O. Ir. *tuc*, that is, *to-ucc*, see under *beir*.

5. **THIG** (come).—The imperative is *thig*, an aspirated form of O. Ir. *ticc*; it stands for *to-icc*. The root of *icc* is *enk*, which in a

¹ In any case, whether active or middle, the *t* seems to arise from the 3rd person affix. In M. Ir. we meet with *adubairt*, O. Ir. *asrubart*.

² The aspirations of *thoir*, *thig*, *thainig*, *theid* are on the analogy of *bheir*, *their*, *gheibh*, presents, or the pasts after *do*.

longer form appears in the past tense *thàinig*, O. Ir. *tánic*, the Skr. *ānança* (has reached), Gr. *ēnenke* (brought). The future tense is *thig* in the independent form, and *tig* or *thig* after particles; it agrees with the O. Ir. present *tic(c)*, venit. The infinitive is from a different root; the form is *tighinn*, the root being *tig*, a shorter form of *teig*, the root in the Greek *steichô* (I go), Ger. *steigen* (I descend), Eng. *stair*, *stirrup*, &c. From the same root comes the secondary infinitive *teacht*, O. Ir. *techt*, Celtic *tikta*.

6. *RUIG* (arrive, reach).—The imperative *ruig*, the future *ruigidh*, with its post-particle form of *ruig*, are the same as the O. Ir. *riccim* (I arrive); this is for *ro-iccim*, and the root *icc* is discussed under *thig*. The past *ràinig* is the O. Ir. *ránicc*, which is for *ro-ánaic*, and the *ánicc* has also been discussed under *thig*. The inf. is *ruigsinn*, a form built on the analogy of *faicsinn*; the O. Ir. is *richttu*, gen. *richtain*. Another infinitive often appears in the forms *ruigheachd*, *ruighinn*. This is from the root *reg*, considered under *rach*.

7. *RACH* (go).—The imperative of “go” is *rach*. The root is *reg* (stretch, extend), Lat. *por-rigo*, Gr. *oregô*, Eng. *right*. In O. Ir. we have *doreg*, veniam, and in Modern Irish this root forms the future and conditional of the verb “go.” But in Gaelic the future of *rach* is *théid*, an aspirated form of the O. Ir. present *téit* (goes). This is for *to-éit*, the root of the latter being *pent*, a nasalised form of the root *pet*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find*. The post-particle future is *téid*. The past tense, independent, is *chaidh*, O. Ir. *dochúaid*, where *do* (for *de*, off), as usual, is dropped in Gaelic. The dependent form is *deach*, the O. Ir. *dechaid*, which is for *di-chuaid*, “off-went.” The root *cuad*, which underlies both, is allied to Skr. *códate* (urge, push on), Eng. *shoot*, *scud*. The inf. is, again, from a different root; it is *dol*, O. Ir. *dul*, the inf. of the O. Ir. verb *doluid*, ivit, that is, *do-luid*, the root and stem of the latter being the same as in Eng. *fleet*, from *plu* (go, sail). The secondary imperative *theirig* is from the root *icc* of *thig*, and stands for *to-air-ic*.

8. *D'EAN* (do).—The imperative *dèan* appears in O. Ir. as *dénaid* (do ye); the O. Ir. present is *do-gníu* (I do), 3rd sing. *dogní*, facit; this in Gaelic becomes the future *nì*, the *do* being lost as well as the *g*, which early became aspirated. The *do* is the prep. *de* (of) confused with the prep. *do* or *to* (to). The root is *gnē*, a side-form of *gnā* or *gen* (to know), Eng. *can*, *ken*, Latin (*g*)*nosco*, &c. The future is, independently, *nì*, as already said; dependent, it is *dèan*, O. Ir. *déni*; this is the Celtic form *di-gnīt*, with accent on the *dī*, as in the imperative. The past is *rinn*, O. Ir. *dorigní*, fecit; that is, *dī-ro-gnīs*, the two verbal prefixes and the root *gnī*. The infinitive is *déanamh*, O. Ir. *dénam*, still from the root *gen*, *gnā*, *gnē*.

9. FAIGH (get).—The imper. *faigh*, pass. *faighear*, Early Irish *fa gabar* (let there be found), corresponds to the O. Ir. present *fo-gabim* (I get). The 3rd sing. Early Irish is *fogeibh*, Mod. Irish *dogheibh*, which, with the loss of the prefix, is the Gaelic future *gheibh*; the dependent form is *faigh*, the accent being no longer on the root *gab*. This root *gab* is found in the verb *gabh* (take), and is allied to Eng. *give*, German *geben*, Lithuanian *gabenti* (bring). The past tense is *fhuair*, the passive of which last is *frith*, *inventus est*. This points to the root *ver* or *vr*, whence, possibly, the Greek *euriskô*, *euron*. The infinitive *faighinn*, for the Irish *faighail*, is irregular, for all verbs from the root *gab* have their infinitives, otherwise, in *-ail*. The second inf., *faotainn*, is allied to O. Ir. *étaim* (I find), root *pent*, Eng. *find*.

10. CLUINN (hear).—The imperative *cluinn* corresponds to the O. Ir. imperative *cluinið* (hear ye), Celtic *cluneto*. The future *cluinnidh* is the Irish present *cluinið* (hears); the dependent form is *cluinn*. The inf. is *cluintinn*, which is peculiar to Scotch Gaelic, the Irish being *clos* or *cloistin*. The past tense is *chuala*, the same as in O. Ir., which points to a Celtic *cu-clov-a*, and *divi*, a reduplicated perfect from the root *cleu*, *clu*, Greek *kluô*, Eng. *loud*, &c.; whence also *cluinn* above.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.—There are at least four roots utilised for the verb substantive in Gaelic; there are, first, the two roots *es* and *bhu* which we meet with in Eng. (*is*, *be*), Lat. (*est*, *fuî*), and Greek (*esti*, *pe-plu-ka*). These in Gaelic are *is*, unchangeable, and the various forms of *bhu*, imperative *bì*, *bu* and *bha* (was), &c. Two roots peculiar to Gaelic appear in *tha* and *bheil*; the former root is *stâ* (stand; Aryan *st* initial appears as *t* in Gaelic). The root of *bheil* is *vel*, Lat. *volo*, Eng. *will*. Not only do we have independent and dependent forms from these roots, but there is a sharp distinction drawn between an (emphatic) assertion and a pure statement of existence; there is, therefore, an “assertive” form of the verb as well as an “existential” form. In the present tense *is* asserts, and *tha* states existence or condition: *Is mi a tha ann*—It is I that is there; but again—*Tha mi ann*, I am there. Each of these have dependent forms: *Cha mhi*—It is not I, where the particle does the duty of verb, but in *Gur mi*, Irish *gur ab mi*, the *r* represents the lost *rob* or *ro-ba* (is, was). The dependent form of *Tha mi* is *Cha 'n 'eil mi* (I am not); root *vel*. Past tense—Assertive, independent: *bu*, as in *Bu mhór e*; Great was he; this is in Old Irish *ba*, *bo*, and *bu*, the latter two being used after particles, and, as in Gaelic, aspirating the consonant of the noun or adjective following. Dr Stokes makes *bu* or *bo* an aorist, like Skr. *abhat*, Greek *ephu*, the final *t* being early lost; whereas he refers *ba* to a Celtic *ebat* or *bat*, Greek *ebē* (went), root *bā* (go).

The past tense, Assertive—dependent, is the same as the independent tense : *Gum bu mhór*—That it was great. The Existential Past, independent, is *bha* (was), Old Irish *bói, báí, buí*, from a Celtic perfect *bubove*, root *bhu* (be) ; its dependent form is *robh* for *ro-ba*, O. Ir. *robe*. The future independent *bithidh* or *bídh* is the O. Ir. present *bíid* or *bíth*, standing for a pre-Celtic *bhv-ije-ti, biēti*, from the root *bhu*, Lat. *pio*, from Aryan *bhv-ijō*, Eng. *be*. The dependent future is simple *bí*, O. Ir. *bü, bi*. There is no change for assertive or existential statements. The infinitive *bhí*, Irish *beith*, is confused with *bíth* (existence), from the root *gei, gi*, Lat. *vita*, Gaelic *beo*, Gr. *bios*.

GLOSSARY OF UNPUBLISHED ETYMOLOGIES

THE etymologies which Dr Cameron published in the *Gael* and in the *Scottish Celtic Review* are easily accessible to the public, and are not here reproduced; but an index to them all follows this Glossary. Here we give all the unpublished or fugitive derivations that Dr Cameron has left. These are of two kinds; first, the etymologies in the MS. of the uncompleted dictionary, which are contemporary with those given in the *Gael*, and date about the years 1872 to 1876: second, the etymologies found in papers contemporary with the work of the *Scottish Celtic Review* (1880-86). The latter etymologies contain his ripest work; the former are often tentative, and many of them, as in the *Gael*, are either obsolete or erroneous. In this case, their source and error are both indicated in our Glossary: the abbreviation D. indicates that the source of the doubtful or corrected etymology has been the Dictionary and Dr Cameron's earlier papers. The abbreviations made use of in this Glossary mostly explain themselves. In the compound abbreviations, O., E., and M. mean Old, Early, and Middle, as O. Ir. stands for Old Irish. O.H.G. means Old High German: W. is for Welsh, Ag. S. is for Anglo-Saxon, Skr. for Sanskrit, and Lit. for Lithuanian; G. means Gaelic. Dr Cameron uses the sign - for both "allied to" and "borrowed from," which is very confusing. We have indicated the cases where the meaning must be "borrowed from" by a bracketed "from."

A.

a, sign of voc., Lat. *o*, Greek *ō*.

a, his, her, Skr. *asya*, his, *asyās*, her [Celtic genitive *esjo*, *esjās*, allied to Got. *is*, his, Ger. *er*, he.]

aba, abbot, from Lat. *abbas*, *abbatis*. Hence **abaid**.

abhal, apple; see **ubhall**.

abharsair, the Devil, O. Gael. *adhbirseoir* - [from] Lat. *adversarius*. Also **aibhistear**.

abhlan, wafer, ancient *oblann*, from Lat. *oblationem*.

achd, decree [from] Lat. *actus*. Hence also its meaning of "condition, state."

adhalthras, adultery, O. G. *adalthras*, from Lat. *adulterium*, with G. suffix *as*.

agair, agradh, pleading, O. Ir. *acre* ; *ad* and *gar*, speak, allied to Greek *gērus*, Lat. *garrulus*, &c.

ai, controversy, Lat. *aiō*, say, *adagium*, adage.

aibhistear, see **abharsair**.

aibidil, alphabet, O. G. *aibgitir*, from Lat. *abecedarium*, from the letters *a, b, c, d*.

aichear, sharp, O. Ir. *acher*, W. *egr*, Lat. *acer*, root *ak*, sharp.

aighear, mirth, from *aith-ghear*, latter allied to Gr. *chara*, joy [D.]

ail, will, cognate with Lat. *volo* [D. No ; W. *ewyll* points to *avillo*, root *av* as in Lat. *avidus*, avidity.]

aim-, **am-**, negative prefix, Gr. *hēmi*, Lat. *semi-*, half (Stokes). [The negatives *am-*, *amh-*, are referred by Zimmer to the Old Gaelic *an-*, not, Lat. *in-*, Eng. *un-* ; *am-* is a labialised form of it, which also gets aspirated.]

aimbeart, want, *am-bert*, root *ber*, Lat. *fero*.

aimh-, privative particle ; see **aim** above.

aimheal, vexation, *aith-mheal*, from *meala*, grief, ancient *mēla*, reproach.

aimhfheoil, proud flesh, *aimh-*, raw (see *amh*), and *feòil*, flesh [D.]

ain-, privative particle ; see **an-**.

aingidh, wicked, anc. *angid*, *andgid*, from *an* and *deg*, as in *deagh*, good ; ancient *dech* also. See **deagh**.

ainnir, maid, anc. *ainder*, W. *anner*, heifer. [This is connected by Stokes and Windisch with Gr. *antheros*, blooming ; *anthos*, flower.]

airc, a chest = [from] Lat. *arca*.

aird, point, airt, Gr. *ardis*, a point.

aire, heed ; see **faire**.

aireamh, number, O. Ir. *áram*, W. *cirif*, **ad-rīm-*, root form *rīm*, Eng. and Ang. S. *rím*, Gr. *arithmos*.

airneis, furniture, seems borrowed from French *harnois*, whence Eng. *harness* [D.]

aith-, **ath-**, back, re-, from *ati*, Gr. *eti*, Lat. *et*. [This derivation was the usual one ten years ago, but the vowels forbid it. Allied really to Lat *at*.]

aitheamh, fathom, allied to Eng. *fathom*, root *pat*, extend.

al, brood, Lat. *alo*, nourish, Got. *alan* [D. No ; W. *ael* points to a lost letter ; Prof. Strachan gives base as *pagli*, Lat. *propago*, Stokes as *pasel*, O. H. G. *fasel*, proles.]

alt, joint, Lat. *artus*. [Usual derivation ten years ago ; but *l* and *r* do not interchange except for dissimilation, when two or more liquids come together. Root is *palt*, *plt*, Ger. *falz*, a groove, and, more distantly, Eng. *fold*.] Hence **alt**, order.

- alt**, a high place = Lat. *altum*, high. [Here put Gaelic **allt**, stream, possibly from the Pictish, but allied to O. W. *allt*, cliff, Ir. *alt*, height, (topographically) glen-side.]
- altair**, an altar, from Lat. *altare*.
- altrum**, nourishing, anc. *altrum*, Lat. *alo*, &c.
- am-**, negative prefix ; see **aim**.
- am**, time, either the root *amb*, *ambati*, go, or **angva*, from the root *ag*, Oscan *angetuzet* (Stokes). [For *amb*, compare Lat. *sollennis*, from **annus*, a round. Strachan refers *am* or *amm* to **at-s-men*, Got. *athn*, year.]
- amadan**, fool, *am-mad*, from *am*, privative particle, and *mad* = *mant*, *ment*, mind, allied to Lat. *mens*, Eng. *mind* ; Lat *amens* (*ab-mens*), foolish.
- amar**, trough, O. G. *ammor* = Lat. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*, a vessel ; *amphi* and *fero*, G. *beir*.
- amh-**, privative particle ; see **aim-**.
- amhlair**, dull person, anc. *amlabar*, W. *afllajar*, speechless ; *amlabar* ; see **labhair**, speak.
- amhghar**, affliction ; *am-*, not, *gar*, profit [D.]
- amhuinn**, oven, Norse *omn*, Eng. oven. [Borrowed from Eng., evidently ; cf Ir. *ógheann*.]
- amraidh**, cupboard = [from] Scotch *aumrie*, Eng. *ambry*.
- an**, their, Skr. *āsām* [Celtic genitive plural *esān*]. See **a**, his.
- an**, drinking cup, Skr. *pānam*, root *pa*, drink.
- an-**, privative particle, Lat. *in-*, Eng. *un-*. [Also appearing before consonants as **ana-**, unaspirating, but in late compounds ; in early compounds it is *eu* before *c*, *t*, *s*.]
- anam**, soul, O. G. *anim*, Lat. *anima*.
- anfadh**, storm, anc. *anfad* ; *an-* intensive particle, [Gr. *ana*] and *fad* [*feth*, breeze, root *vet*, Eng. *wind*, Lat. *ventus*.]
- aoine**, fast, Friday, O. Ir. *oine* [from Lat. *jejunium*.]
- ar**, slaughter, Gr. *agra*, chase.
- arg**, champion, Greek, *archos* [Eng. *arch-*.]
- argumaid**, argument, from *argument*.
- arm**, weapon, arms = Lat. *arma* [D.]
- asal**, an ass, anc. *assal*, W. *asyn*, Lat. *asinus*, Got. *asilus*, &c. [Borrowed evidently from Lat. *asellus*.]
- ascoin**, excommunication ; see **eascaoin**.
- ath**, next ; see **aith-**.
- atharrach**, change, O. Ir. *aitherrach*, according to Stokes = *ati-er-er-co*, Lat. *perperam*. [Zeuss analyses it into *ati-ar-rech*. For *rech*, see **eirich**.]

B.

- bac**, hindrance ; **bacach**, lame [Celtic *bakko-*, from *bag-ko-* ?], allied to Eng. *back*.
- bacaid**, bucket = [from] Sc. *bucket*, Fr. *baquet*, trough.
- bacastair**, baker, from Scotch and Eng. *baxter*.
- badh**, a bay = Fr. *baie*, Eng. *bay*. [D. Gaelic is borrowed from Eng. ; otherwise Skeat in his Dict.]
- bag**, a bag, belly = [from] Eng. *bag*.
- bagh**, contest, Norse *bágr*, strife, O. H. Ger. *bāga*.
- baibeil**, fabling, babbling ; Ger. *babbeln*, Eng. *babble*. [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
- baideal**, battlement, from Fr. *batille*, Eng. *battlement*.
- baidhe**, speaking, prophesying, Gr. *bazo*, speak.
- baigeir**, beggar, from the Eng.
- baillidh**, a magistrate — [from] Sc. *bailie*, *bailie*, Eng. *bailif*, &c.
- bairleigeadh**, warning **bairneigeadh**, from Eng. *warning*.
- bairneach**, limpet, barnacle, Eng. *barnacle*, from Lat. *bernacula*, dim. of *perna*.
- baiseach**, a heavy shower, Ir. *baisdeach*, rain, connected with Eng. *baste* [D.]
- baist**, baptise, anc. *baitsim*, from Lat. *baptizo*.
- baiteal**, battle — [from] Fr. *bataille*, Eng. *battle* [D. From Eng., which itself is from the Fr.]
- baithis**, baptism, O. Ir. *baithis*, O. W. *betid*, from root *bàth*, drown [D. Windisch says borrowed from Lat. *baptisma*.]
- balach**, a giant ; cf. Skr. *bala*, strength [D.]
- balla**, wall, connected with, if not borrowed [yes] from, Lat. *vallum*, Eng. *wall* [D.]
- ballan**, tub, Dutch *balie*, tub, Dan. *ballie*, English *bale* [D.]
- banag**, a grilse, from *bàn*, white.
- banais**, wedding, from *ban*, pretonic form of *bean*, wife.
- bann**, band, cognate with Norse *band*, Got. *bandi*, Eng. *band* [D. Doubtless borrowed.]
- bannag**, corn-fan, dim. of *bann*, from Lat. *pannus*, Eng. *fan*.
- bannal**, an assemblage, a crowd of women, from *bann* above [D. In the second sense, it leans on *ban*, *beán*.]
- bar**, the sea ; cf. Norse *bára*, wave.
- bara**, a barrow, from Eng.
- barail**, barrel, W. *baril* = [from] Eng. *barrel*.
- baraisd**, borage = [from] Eng. *borage*.
- baran**, baron, W. *barren*, Ger., Fr., Eng. *baron* [D. Gaelic is borrowed from Eng.]
- barrant**, **barrann**, warrant = [from] Eng. *warrant* [D.]
- barbair**, barber = [from] Eng. *barber* [D.]

- barbarra**, barbarous, Lat. *barbarus* [D. It is borrowed from Lat.]
- barc**, a boat, Norse *barki*, Eng. *bark*, Fr. *barque*, Late Lat. *barea* [D. Gaelic and Early Irish *bare* seem borrowed; but see Murray's *Dict.*]
- bargan**, bargain = [from] Eng. *bargain* [D.]
- barnaig**, warning = [from] Eng. *warning* [D.]
- barr**, top, O. Ir. *barr*, Lat. *fastigium*, for *fastigium*.
- barra**, bar, court of justice = [from] Eng. *bar* [D.]
- barra**, spike; identical with the above etymology.
- bas**, death, belongs to the root of *bean*, strike [D. The root is *bā*, hit, die, whence Late Lat. *batuere*, hit, Eng. *bat*, *batter*, *battle*, &c.]
- bath**, sea, ancient *báth*, Norse *badh*, Eng. *bath*.
- bathar**, wares = [from] Eng. *ware* [D.]
- beabhar**, a beaver, Eng. *beaver*, Ger. *biber*, Lat. *fiber*.
- beach**, a bee, Gr. *sphēr* Lat. *vespa*, wasp. Gaelic has dropped the *s*, if it be organic [D. Kluge and others connect *beach* with Egg. *bee*, Ger. *biene*.]
- beag**, little, W. *bach*; cf. Lat. *cir* [D. Referred by Thurneysen to root of Lat. *vescus*; stem *guesgo*.]
- bealaidh**, broom = Fr. *balai* [D.]
- bean**, touch, cut, anc. *benim*, strike, Gr. *pheno*, slay, Eng. *lane*.
- bearbhan**, vervain = [from] Eng. *vervain*, from Lat. *verbana*.
- beart**, beairt, engine, bundle, ancient *bert*, from root *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear*.
- beartas**, riches; from root *ber*; see **beart**.
- beatha**, life, O. Ir. *betha*, gen. *bethad*, **bicātātas*, Gr. *biōtōtos* (gen. case), *bios*, Lat. *vita*, &c. [The stem is wrongly given by most scholars; it is *biōtōt*, the same as *bith* as far as *bit*; there is no *-vo-* added to the simple root *bi* or *gi*.]
- beathach**, animal; from above root.
- beic**, curtsey — [from] Scotch *beck*, curtsey [D. Eng. *beck* and *beckon* are allied.]
- beinc**, a bench, from Sc. *bink*, Eng. *bench*.
- beirm**, barn, Swed. *bärna* [D. Gaelic is from Eng. *barn*.]
- beist**, Eng. *beast*, both from Lat. *bestia*.
- beoir**, beer, connected with [from] Norse *björr*, Eng. *beer* [D.]
- beum**, stroke, O. Ir. *béim* [**ben-s-men* !] is from the root *ben*, which see in **bean**.
- beurla**, speech, English, O. Ir. *bétre*, speech, from *bél*, mouth [which comes from *gretto-*, root *gret*, Eng. *quoth*, *bequeath*.]
- biadh**, food, anc. *biad*, **bivato-*, Gr. *biotos* (for *bivotos*), life, means of life. Same root as **beatha** above.
- biail**, axe, O. Ir. *biáil*, W. *bwyll*, O. H. G. *bihal*, Ger. *beil*.
- biast**, a beast = [from] Lat. *bestia*. See **beist**, which is another form.

- biceir**, a small wooden vessel = [from] Norse *bikarr*, Eng. *beaker*, Scotch, *bicker*; all from Lat. *bicarium*.
- biorraid**, helmet, cap, **bairead**, bonnet = [from] Low Lat, *birretum*, cap, Eng. *birette*, Fr. *barette* [D.]
- biotailt**, victuals = [from] Eng. *victuals*, from Lat. *victualia* [D.]
- bith**, the world, O. Ir. *bith*, **bitus*, from the root *bī* [live, which see in *beatha*, above.]
- blabaran**, stammerer, Dan. *blabbe*, gabble, Old Eng. *blabber*, Eng. *blab* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
- bladair**, flatterer, babbler, connected with, if not borrowed from, Norse *bladhra*, talk nonsense, Sc. *blether*, Eng. *blather* [D. More likely borrowed from Eng. *blatter*, from Lat. *blaterare*.]
- bladhair**, boaster, Sc. *blether*, *blather*. See above.
- blann dair**, flattery, Sc. *blander*, babble, Eng. *blamish*, from Lat. *blandiri* all [D.]
- bleoghann**, milking, anc. *blegon*; root *mlg*, Eng. *milk*, &c.
- biadhna**, year, anc. *biadain*, W. *blwyddyn*, Br. *blizen* [root *ghleid*, Eng. *glide*.]
- blocan**, little block, dim. of *bloc* — [from] Eng. *block*.
- bloigh**, fragment, half, O. Ir. *blog*, fragmentum, cognate with *fragmentum*, root *frag*, Eng. *break*. [This is the old derivation, but *r* and *l* here do not interchange. Stokes connects *bloigh* with Eng. *pluck*; others with Eng. *block*.]
- bobhstair**, bolster = [from] Sc. *bowster*, Eng. *bolster*.
- bocsa**, box = [from] Eng. *box*.
- boineid**, bonnet = [from] Eng. *bonnet*.
- boiseid**, a budget, from Eng. *budget*.
- boitein**, bundle of straw or hay, connected with Fr. *botte*, truss, bundle [D. From Eng. *bottle*, bundle, from Fr.]
- bol**, bowl, from Eng. *bowl*.
- bolt**, balt, welt, Lat. *balteus*, E. *belt* [D.]
- bord**, table, W. *bwrd*, *bord* — [from] Old Eng. *bord*, now *board*, Got. *baurd* [D.]
- borg**, a village = [from] Norse *borg*, Eng. *burgh*, *borough* [D.]
- bot**, boot, borrowed probably from Norse *bóti*; Eng. *boot* [D. Likely from Mid. Eng. *bota* rather than Norse.]
- botaidh**, wooden vessel of five gallons, Fr. *botte*, Eng. *butt* [D.]
- braclach**, copse; cf. Eng. *brake* [D. Perhaps *broclach*, badger's den, &c. ?]
- braghad**, neck, is from the old gen. *bráगत* of *bráge*, now *bràigh*, W. *brenant*, cognate with Gr. *brochos*, windpipe, whence Eng. *bronchial* [Stem *bráगत*, Norse *barki*, windpipe, Gr. *pharynx*.]
- braigh**, hostage, anc. *braga*, gen. *bragad*, prisoner, Skr. *varj*, hedge, Lat. *urgeo*, Gr. *eirnumi*, shut in [D. No; Gr. *brochos*, noose, Eng. *crank*.]

braighdean, horse-collar, from *bràghad*, neck [D].

braighdeanas, captivity ; from *braigh*, above.

braighe, **braigh**, upper part, neck ; see **braghad**.

bramaire, noisy fellow, Dan. *bramme*, boast [D. No ; it is from **bram**, crepitus ventris, **brag-s-men*, root *brag*, Lat. *fragor*.

Hence also Gaelic **bragh**, explosion.]

brangus, a pillory = [from] Sc. *branks* [D.]

branndaiddh, brandy = [from] Eng. *brandy*.

branndair, gridiron = [from] Sc. *brander*, a variant of *brand-iron* ; Eng. *brand*, *burn*, etc. [D.]

brat, mantle ; cf. W. *brat*, rag. Ag. S. *bratt*, cloak, Eng. and Sc. *brat*, cloak, are connected, if not derived [yes], from Gaelic *brat*, O. Ir. *bratt* [D. Celtic *brattos*, Skr. *grath*, *granth*, tie, knot, Ger. *kranz*, garland. Hence also Gaelic **breid**, from *brti*-.]

bratach, flag ; from above.

breagh, fine, Sc. *brav*, Eng. *brave* [D. No ; root appears to be *breig*, *brīg* ; cf. *brigh*, force.]

breid, kerchief, Eng. *braid* [D. No ; see under **brat**.]

breo, fire, flame, Skr. *bhrāj*, shine, Eng. *bright* [D. Stokes puts the stem as *bresu* ; Norse *brasa*, harden by fire, Eng. *braise*, *brazier*.]

bri, a word, cognate with *briathar* ; see *S.C. Rev.* p. 305.

brib, a bribe = [from] Eng. *bribe*.

brice, brick = [from] Eng. *brick*.

Brighid, **Bride**, St Bridget, O. Ir. *Brigit*, Old Celtic *Brigantia*, a British goddess, Skr. *Brihaspati*, Norse *Bragi* [D. Usually referred to root *bhergh*, high, whence Ger. *berg*, hill, etc. Others have connected the name with Teutonic *Berhta*, Gr. *Aphrodite*.]

bris, break, a Celtic *brestō* ; M. H. Ger. *bresten*, Eng. *burst*.

brisg, brittle, Norse *breyskr* [D. From *bris*, above.]

broc, badger, Norse *brokk*, Eng. *brock*. Welsh is *broch* [D. Eng. and Norse are borrowed ; a Celtic *brocco-s*, perhaps allied to Gr. *phorkos*, grey.]

brod, goad, Norse *broddr*, Ag. S. *brord*.

broinn, **bronn**, belly ; see **bru**.

bru, belly, gen. *bronn* Gr. *embryon*, Eng. *embryo*, from *bruo*, be full.

bruaille, tumult, Fr. *brouiller*, Eng. *broil*, Ital. *broglia* [D.]

brucach, spotted, Sc. *brocked*, *brukit*, Swed. *brokiq*, variegatus [D. Connection, if such, means borrowing ; Ir. *brocach*, W. *broc* ; from *broc*, badger ?]

bruchd, belch, sally forth ; Gr. *brūcho*, gnash [D. Meaning : carcelly suits ; root *bhreu*, ferment, Eng. *brew* ?]

bruid, brute = [from] Lat. *brutus*, Eng. *brute*.

bruis, a brush, from Eng. *brush*.

buaic, wick = [from] Eng. *wick*, Ag. S. *weoca*.

buail, strike, Gr. *ballo*, throw, hit, *bolē*, etc. [D. Strachan refers it to *boudlō*, root *bhud*, *bheud*, Eng. *beat*.]

bucaid, pimple; also **pucaid**, connected with Eng. *pock*, *pox* [D. No From Brittonic Lat. *buccātus*, Lat. *bucca*, puffed check.]

bucull, a buckle = [from] Eng. *buckle* [D.]

bucsa, box-tree = [from] Lat. *buxus*, Eng. *box*.

buideal, cask, bottle = [from] Fr. *boutelle*, Eng. *bottle* [D.]

buidseachd, witchcraft, from *buitse* = [from] Eng. *witch* [D.]

buimilear, bungler = [from] Sc. *bummeler*, *bunler*, from *bummle*, to bungle [D. Eng. *bumbler*; see Murray's *Dict.*]

buinnig, gaining = [from] Eng. *winning*.

burgaid, a purge, from Lat. *purgatio*.

burmaid, wormwood = [from] Eng. *wormwood*.

burn, water = [from] Sc. *burn*, water, well-water; Ger. *brunnen*, a spring, etc.

burt, jesting, from Sc. *bourd*, jest, from O. Fr. *bourde*, cheating.

bus, kiss, cognate with, if not derived from, Lat. *basium*, kiss, whence Fr. *baiser* [D. Kluge refers *bus* to the root of Eng. *kiss*, Ger. *küß*.]

busg, **busgadh**, dress = [from] Sc. and Eng. *busk*.

but, quick turn, push, Eng. *butt* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.] Also **put**.

buth, shop, tent, [is from] Norse *búth*, Eng. *booth*.

C

cabar, pole, rafter, caber, W. *cebr*, Lat. *capreoli*, props, stays, from *capreolus*, *caper*, goat [Fr. *chevron*, rafter, **capronem*. Gaelic is borrowed from Lat. *caper*, etc.]

cabstar, curb, from Lat. *capistrum*, halter, muzzle; W. *cebyster*; all from Lat. *caput*, head.

cadal, sleep, O. Ir. *cottud*, a *u*-stem = *con-tol-ud*, root *tol* [as in *tolerate*, *thole*, etc.]

caibeal, chapel, from Lat. *capella*; Eng. *chapel*.

caibidil, chapter, W. *cabidwl*, is from *capitulum*.

caidh, pure, noble, **cadhas**, honour, O. Ir. *cáidus*; root *kad*, as in Gr. *kainumi*, excel [D.]

cailc, chalk = [from] Lat. *calx*.

cailis, chalice = [from] Lat. *calix*, cup, chalice.

caimis, **caimse**, shirt, from Lat. *camisia*, whence Eng. *chemise*.

canigis, **cuingeis**, Pentecost, O. Ir. *cingeigis*, from Lat. *quingagesima*, fiftieth (day).

caint, speech; from *can*.

cairteal, quarter, from L. Lat. *quartellum*.

caiseal, bulwark = [from] Lat. *castellum*.

cal, cabbage, Sc. *kail*, Eng. *cole*, all from Lat. *caulis*, stalk.

caladh, harbour = Ital., Span., Port. *cala*, haven, Fr. *cale*, etc. [D.]

caladh, hard, O. G. *calad*, W. *calad*, Gaulish *Caletes*, root *cal*, to be hard, Got. *hallus*, rock. Or root *skal*, Eng. *shale*, *shell*?

calbh, bald = [from] Lat. *calvus*.

calpa, calf of leg, Eng. *calf* [D.]

cam, crooked, O. G. *camm*, Gaul. *cambo-*, Gr. *skambos*.

canna, a can; from the Eng.

caoidh, lamentation, O. Ir. *cái*, *cói*, inf. to *cíim*; Stokes compared Lat. *queror*, for *qesor*, Eng. *wheeze*. [Now Stokes gives a Celtic verb *keiô*, weep, perhaps from *keipô*; but compare **caoin**, **goiniô*, *qeino-*, Eng. *whine*.]

caomh, gentle [**coimo-s*, Gr. *koimaô*, lull, Eng. *home*, *homely*. Otherwise in *Gael*, No. 177.]

car, friendly, **caraid**, friend; root *car*, Lat. *carus*, etc.

car, turn, Ger. *kehren*, turn [D. No: a Celtic *koru*, allied to Lat. *curvus*.]

carbad, chariot = Lat. *carpentum*.

carbhaidh, carroway, from the English.

carbhaireachd, carving, from Eng. *carver*.

carcair, prison, from Lat. *carcer*.

Carghus, Lent, O. G. *corgais*, from Lat. *quadragesima*, fortieth (day); Fr. *carême*.

cas, emergency = [from] Lat. *casus*.

casag, long coat = [from] Eng. *cassock*.

casgradh, destruction, O. G. *cosgrad*; prep. *co*, *con*, and root *skar*, cut.

cathair, chair, from Lat. *cathedra*.

ce, earth, connected with *caoi*, road, O. G. *cái*, root *ki*, go, Gr. *kiô*, Lat. *cio*, *excite*, *hie*. [From **kei*, here, Eng. *here* (Windisch).]

ceal, heaven, O. G. *cel* = Lat. *caelum* [D. Borrowed from Lat. (Stokes).]

ceal, death, O. G. *cel*, root *kel*, Lat. *celo*, Eng. *hell*.

ceált, apparel; from *ceil*.

ceangal, binding, O. Ir. *cengal*, from Lat. *cingulum*.

ceap, block, O. Ir. *cepp* = [from] Lat. *cippus*.

cearcail, hoop = [from] Lat. *circulus*.

céig, kick, is from Eng. *kick*.

ceile, spouse, O. Ir. *cíle*; Gr. *keleuthos*, way, Lith. *kelias*, way [D. A Celtic *keiljo-s*; root *kei*, go, Lat. *cio*, etc. (Stokes).]

ceir, wax = [from] Lat. *cera*.

ceisd, question, from Lat. *quaestio*.

- ceudfath**, sense, W. *cantod*, perceive; prep. *cant*, with, and *buith*, to be, root *bhu* [D.]
- ceudna**, the same, **cintinia*, from root of **ceud**, first, Lat. *re-cens*.
- chum**, to, O. Ir. *dochum*, degraded in G. to *a chum*. Ebel referred it to the root of *chaidh*.
- ciomach**, captive, from *cím* = *cuing*, yoke [D. Allied to Lat. *cingo*, Gr. *kombos*, band.]
- cion**, desire, want, seems cognate with Gr. *kenos*, empty. See further under **gun**.
- cir**, comb, is from root *kri*, separate [Gr. *krino*, *critic*, discern, etc.] Cf. O. W. *crip*, now *crib* [D.]
- cis**, tax = Lat. *census*.
- cisd**, **ciste**, chest = [from] Lat. *cista*; Eng. *chest* is hence. Also G. **cisean**, dim. of *cis*.
- ciucharan**, shrill plaintive music; Norse *kjökr*, voice stifled with tears; *kjökra*, whine [D?]
- clabar**, **claban**, mill-clapper = [from] Eng. *clapper*.
- clabhradh**, **clamhradh**, scratching under itch; cf. Norse *klóra*, scratch [D. Only connection can be by borrowing; the Gaelic is from *clamh*, *cloimh*, itch, Early Ir. *clam*, W. *claf*, sick, Skr. *klam*, weary, Gr. *klamaros*, weak (Stokes).]
- clag**, bell = Norse *klukka*, Eng. *clock*. [Of Celtic origin (Stokes, Kluge, etc.); Eng. is borrowed. Cf. for root Lat. *clangō*.]
- clann**, children, W. *plant*, both from Lat. *planta*, whence Eng. *plant*. [This is the old derivation, evidently a forced one; now referred to root *qelo*, *qlo*, band, Gr. *telos*, band, Lith *kiltis*, stock, race.]
- claidh**, destruction, Lat. *clades*, loss [Gael, 215. No; *ao* of G. not = *ā* of Lat.; root *klei*, *kloi*, bend, as in *clao*.]
- cleibe**, instrument for catching fish or sea-fowl; Norse, *klypa*, clip, clasp, Sc. *clyp*, Eng. a *clip* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
- cleireach**, a clerk, cleric, from Lat. *clericus*.
- cleith**, concealment; from *ceil*, which see.
- cleoc**, cloak = [from] Eng. *cloak*.
- clo**, cloth = [from] Eng. *cloth*.
- clobha**, **clo**, tongs; cf. Norse *kló*, claw, *klafi*, a fork put on neck of cattle [D.]
- cloth**, fame, etc.; root of *cliù*.
- cnamh**, chew; cf. Eng. *gnaw* [D. Teutonic has two roots here, *knag*, *gnag*; but Gaelic is allied only to Greek *knao*, scrape, *knōdon*, tooth.]
- cnap**, knot, protuberance = [from] Norse *knappr*, Eng. *knob* [D.]
- cnapach**, youngster = (?) Norse *knapi*, servant boy, Ger. *knabe* [D. Gaelic is borrowed, but probably it is a derivative of **cnap**, with possibly a remembrance of *knapi*.]

cneap, a button = [from] Norse *knapp*, button.

cnuimh, worm ; see **cruimh**, the proper form.

co, who, cognate with Lat. *qui*, *quod*, Eng. *who*.

cobhais, conscience, Bk. of Deer *cubus* = *con-fios*, "co-knowledge," where *fios*, knowledge = *vid-tu*, root *vid*, see. Hence **coguis** [= *con-cubus*.]

coguis, conscience ; see above.

cogull, cockle, from the Eng.

coibhdhean, a troop, anc. *cobeden*, from *con-ved*, root *vadh*, bind [D.]

coimheart, comparison ; *con-ber-t*, root *ber*, Lat. *con-fero*.

coinnlein, stalk, anc. *coinnlin*, from *conn*, allied to Lat. *canna*, reed, Gr. *kana*, whence Eng. *cane* [D.]

coireal, coral, is from the Lat. *corallium*, Eng. *coral* [D. From the Eng. first.]

coirneal, colonel, from the old Eng. *coronel* [D.]

coitchionn, common, O. Ir. *coitchenn*, from *con-tech-en*, from *tech*, house [D.]

col, sin, Lat. *culpa*, *colpa* (Stokes *Fél.*).

comaidh, mess, O. Ir. *comithi*, commensationes, *com ith*, "co-eating" [D. The preserved *m* (= *mn*) is fatal to this etymology ; rather *com-bith*, "co-being."]

comhaire, cry out, O. G. *comarc* ; root *parc*, Lat. *precor*, etc.

comhalta, foster brother, O. Ir. *comalta* ; root *al*, as in *altrum* q.v.

comharba, protection, successor ; O. Ir. *comarpi*, coheredes ; root *arb* ; see **earb**.

companach, companion, as Eng., from *com-panis*, "co-bread" men.

conach, rich, O. Ir. *conachí*, felicior ; further **cuno*, high, W. *cwn*, root *ku* [D.]

conlach, straw ; see **coinnlein**, above.

conspaid, a dispute = [from] *conspuatio*, as *trioblaid* from *tribulatio*, etc. [D.]

cop, boss of shield, [from] Norse *koppr*, bell-shaped crown of helmet, Ger. *kopf*, head, Ag. S. *copp* [D.]

copan, a cup, dim. of *cop*, Norse *koppr*, cup, from Lat. *cupa* [D.]

corc, **coirce**, oats = Norse *korki* ; but which is borrowed? [D. Norse is, as Vigfusson shows. Cf. Lit. *kurki*, small grain.]

cord, agree, from Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, heart. Cf. Eng. *concord* and Gaelic *comhchordadh*.

cord, a string ; if not from Eng. *cord*, is from its ancestor, Lat. *chorda* [D. From Eng.]

corruich, wrath ; cf. Fr. *courroux* [D.]

cosair, bed, from *co-sair*, where *sair* is from the root *ster*, strew, Gr. *storennumi*, Lat. *sterno*, Eng. *strew* [D.]

- cothrom**, equilibrium, fair-play ; *com-trom*, "co-heavy ;" see **trom**.
crabhadh, religion, O. Ir. *crábud* ; Skr. *vi-grambha*, trust.
crampadh, stiffness in the joints ; from English *cramp*.
crath, shake ; see **crith**.
cre, clay ; also **creadh** ; Norse *krít*, Ger. *kreide*, Lat. *creta* [D. The Teutonic words are borrowed from the Lat.]
creathall, cradle = [from] Eng. *cradle*.
creud, creed, anc. *créd*, from Lat. *crēdo*.
crioch, end, ancient *crích*, from root *kri*, whence Gr. *krino*, separate (Stokes).
crioplach, a cripple, [from] Eng. *cripple* [D.]
crios, belt, O. Ir. *cris*, from **crið-tu*, root *cur* as in Gr. *kur*, *kul* [D. Stokes refers it to Lit. *skritulys* of like meaning ; others to the root of *crídhe*, heart.]
croidhleag, creel, dim. of *croill*, Norse *kríli*, Eng. *creel* [D.]
crois, cross, from Eng. *cross*, Lat. *crux* [D. The word is directly borrowed from Lat.]
crois-tara, fiery cross ; cf. Norse *tara*, war [D.]
croit ; see **cruit**.
cruisgean, a lamp, Sc. *cruisken*, [Gaelic and Sc.] from O. Fr. *creusequin*, from Teutonic *krús*, whence Eng. *cruse*.
cruisle, hollow vault of a church, mausoleum, Fr. *creux*, hollow, *creuse* [D.] Also **cruids'**, mausoleum.
crun, crown, Norse *krúna*, Eng. *crown*, all from Lat. *corona* [D.]
cuan, sea, Ir. *cuan*, haven, cognate with Norse *höfn*, Eng. *haven*.
cuas, hollow, also **cos**, which see in *Gael*, No. 485. [*Cuas* is a native Gaelic word ; *còs* may be the Norse *kjós*.]
cubhachail, bed chamber, [from] Lat. *cubiculum*. The High. Soc. Diet. makes it *cuba-chàil*.
cubaid, pulpit, borrowed from Lat. *pulpitum*, whence also Eng. *pulpit*.
cubhaidh, becoming ; *co-bhuith*, the inf. *buith* of the verb "to be" [D.]
cubhraidh, fragrant ; *co-brag* ; allied to Lat. *fragrare* [D.]
cuibhle, wheel, [from] Eng. *wheel*.
cuilbheart, trick, wile ; *cuil-heart* ; the *cuil* = Norse *kukl*, juggle ; see **beart** above. But if first syllable is *cùl*, back, see **cul** below [D. Latter is right].
cuilbheir, a gun, is from Eng. *culverin*.
cuimir, *brief*, O. Ir. *cumhair*, cognate with W. *byr*, short, Lat. *brevis* [D. Delete *brevis*.]
cuinnse, quince ; from the Eng.
cuirtein, curtain ; [from] Eng. *curtain*.
cuis, affair, O. Ir. *cúis*, from Lat. *causa*.
cuithe, trench, pit, O. Ir. *cuíthe* = [from] Lat. *puteus*, well [D.]

cuitich, quit, a hybrid from Eng. *quit*.

cul, back, Lat. *culus*, the posterior. Hence **culaobh**, anc. *cúlu*, *cúlaib*, acc. and dat. pl. of *cúl*.

cumasg, mixture, anc. *cummasc*, W. *cymysc*; root of *measg*, q.v.

cumhang, narrow; allied to Lat. *angustus*, etc.

cumhnant, covenant, from the Eng.

cunbhalach, constant, for *cunghalach*, for *com-gab-al-ach*; root *gab* of *gabh*, q.v.

cupan, a cup; dim. of *cùp* Eng. *cup*, all from Lat. *cuppa*

cutach, short, Eng. *cut* [D.]

D

dachaidh, home, O. Ir. *dia thaig*, "to home"; see *tigh*, house, and prep. *do*.

daghadh, singeing; Skr. *dahami*, burn [which is cognate with Eng. *day*.]

dais, heap, W. *dás*, Ag. S. *tas*, Fr. *tas* [D].

dalan-de, butterfly, torch; cf. Ir. *de-dól*, twilight; *dol* = Gr. *dālos*, torch [D.]

dalbh, lie, contrivance; Skr. *dalbha*, fraud [D.]

dall, blind, Gr. *tholos*, Got. *dvals*, Eng. *dull*.

damh, ox, ancient *dam*; Lat. *domo*, tame, Gr. *damalis*, young cow.

damnadh, cursing; from Lat. *damno*.

danns, dance = [from] Eng. *dance*, from Med. Lat. *dansare* [D.]

dathadh, singe; also **dothadh**, anc. *dóim*; root *dav*, Gr. *daiō*, burn, etc. [So Stokes in his latest work]

de, of, off; old *de*, *di*, cognate with Lat. *de*, *di*, *dis*. It appears as *di-*, to act as privative particle.

deabhadh, dispute, O. Ir. *debuith*, that is, *de* and *buith*, to be.

deachd, dictate, from Lat. *dicto*, from *dico*.

deadhan, a dean, [from] Eng. *dean*, Fr. *dean*, Lat. *decanus* [D.]

deal, a teat, udder, anc. *del*, Gr. *thēlē*, teat, root *dhē*, suck. See **deoghal**.

dearbh, certain, O. Ir. *derb*; Eng. *true*. Add also **draoi**, a Druid, that is, "sooth"-sayer [D.]

dearn, do; O. Ir. *dernad*: *do-ro-gn-*, root *gen* of *déan*, etc. See p. 612 above.

deidh or **an deidh**, after, seems a dat. from O. Ir. *diad*, end, W. *divedd*; O. Ir. *innadiad*, *indiad*. [Stokes gives the stem as *de-vedo-n*, root *vedh*, bind (Eng. *wed*); but *vedh*, lead, seems the right root, Ir. *fedim*, I bring, Lith. *wedù*, lead.]

deilig, dealing = [from] Eng. *dealing*.

deirc, alms, from *de-sheirc*; *seirc*, love, q.v.

deisciobul, disciple, from Lat. *discipulus*.

- deoghal**, sucking, from *deol* ; root *dhē*, as in *deal*, teat ; Lat. *felare*, suck, *femina*, woman, “suckler,” etc.
- diabhol**, devil, W. *diawl*, from Lat. *diabolus*, whence Eng. *devil*.
- diblidh**, abject = [from] Lat. *debilis*? [D.]
- dig**, a wall, ditch = [from] Norse *díki*, dike, Eng. *dike* [D.]
- dinneir**, dinner, from the Eng.
- diobhail**, loss, from *di-gabhail* ; see **gabh**.
- diogail**, tickle = [from] Eng. *tickle*, etc. [D.]
- diosg**, a dish, from Lat. *discus*, Eng. *dish* [D.]
- diot**, a meal = [from] Eng. *diet*.
- dit**, condemn, corresponds to Sc. *dite*, *dyt*, to indict, from Lat. *dicto* [D.]
- dithreabh**, a desert, anc. *díthreb* ; *dì-treb* ; root *treb*, W. *treb*, cognate with Lat. *tribus*.
- diuc**, duke = [from] Eng. *duke*.
- diucair**, a ducker, net bladder or buoy = [from] Eng. *ducker* [D.]
- dligheadh**, duty, law ; Got. *dulys*, Ch. Slav. *dlugu*, debt.
- do-, du-**, privative particle ; Gr. *dys* (*dus*), Skr. *dus*.
- doid**, small farm ; cf. Du. *doit*, Eng. *doit*, or Norse *thveit*, Eng. *thwait* [D. Possibly *dòid*, a hand, “holding.”]
- doire**, grove ; see root under *darach*.
- domhnach**, in *Di-dòmhnach*, from Lat. *dies Dominica*, “Dominic” or Lord’s Day ; *dominus*, lord.
- draoidh**, a Druid ; see under *dearbh*.
- dreach**, aspect, O. Ir. *drech*, W. *drych* ; root *dere*, as in *deare*, see, q.v.
- dream**, people, from **drengro-*, allied to L. Lat. *drungus*, company, Gaelic *drong*, *droing* [D. For *drong* Stokes gives the Celtic *drungo-*, Got. *dringan*, militare, Norse *drótt*, company, etc. Gaelic *dream* has no *u* in the root, and cannot be allied to *drong*, if Stokes is right. With G. *dream*, compare rather Gr. *thrombos*, a lump, piece.]
- dreamach**, snarling, the root of which is *dreng*, W. *dreng*, morose.
- droch**, bad, anc. *drog*, *droch*, W. *drwg* ; Skr. *druh*, injure, Ger. *trug*, deception.
- drong**, people ; see **dream**, above.
- druidh**, a Druid ; see under **dearbh**.
- drum**, back ; O. Ir. *druimm*, pl. *drommann*, from **drosmen*, cognate with Lat. *dorsum*.
- duais**, reward, Early Ir. *duass*, gift ; cf. Gr. *dōs*, Lat. *dōs*, *dotis*, dower, gift [D. No ; Celtic is either *dousta* or *douxa*, probably latter, and allied to Lat. *duco*.]
- duan**, a poem, cognate with Lat. *donum* [D. No ; rather *dugna-*, Got. *dugan*, Eng. *do*.]
- dubh**, black, W. *du* ; Gr. *tuphlos*, blind, Got. *daubs*, deaf, etc.

- duirc-darach**, acorns : anc. *deruce*, from the root of *darach*, oak
Hence **duircean** [D. Gaelic *dorc*, bit, seems for **dor-qo-*,
root *der*, split, Eng. *tear*.]
dun, hillock, fortress ; cognate with Norse *tún*, hedge, Eng. town.
dur, dull ; cf. Lat. *durus* [D.]
durd, **durdan**, noise, humming, O. Ir. *dord*, susurrus, W. *dwrdd* ;
Gr. *thrēnos*, wail, Eng. *drone*.
dus, dust ; [from] Eng. *dust*.

E

- eabon**, ebony, Eng. *ebony*, etc., from Lat. *ebenus*.
eabur, ivory ; from Lat. *ebur*.
eachtradh, an adventure, from prep. *echtar*, outside = Lat. *extra*.
Hence G. **eachtranach**, foreign [Hence G. **eachdraidh**,
history.]
eaglais, church, O. Ir. *eclais*, from Lat. *ecclesia*, whence Eng.
ecclesiastical, etc.
earb, trust, allied to Got. *arbi*, heritage, Lat. *orbis*, Gr. *orphanos*,
"orphan."
earr, tail, end, **erso-*, Gr. *orros*, tail, Ger. *arsch*, Eng., etc.
earrach, spring, **vesraco-*, from *veser*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. *ear* [D. Stokes
derives it from a Celtic (*p*)*ersako-*, root *per*, as in Lat. *per* ; cf.
Ger. *frühling*, spring, from *pro*, another form of the root.]
eas, water-fall, **ved-tu*, root *ved*, as in Eng. *wet*, *water* [D. Stokes
gives the pre-Celtic form as *pesti*, root *pet*, fall.]
eas-, prefix, from prep. *ex*, now *a*, *as* ; Lat. *ex*.
easbhuidh, want, O. Ir. *esbuid* = *es-*, *ex*, and *buith*, "to be." See
bi, etc.
easbuig, bishop, O. Ir. *epscop*, from Lat. *episcopus*.
eascara, enemy ; from *es* and *càr*, friendly.
eatorra, between them ; *eadar-su*, where *su* (for *sōs*) is cognate
with Old Lat. *sōs*, root *so-* ; Eng. *she*, Gr. *ho*, etc.
eidhean, ivy, Lat. *hedera* [D. Stokes gives the root as *ped*, seize,
grasp, Lat. *pedum*, crook, *pedica*, trap.]
eilean, nurture, education ; ancient *oilemain*, root *al*, nourish ; see
altrum.
eirigh, rising, from *es-rige*, root *reg*, Lat. *erigo*.
eiseirge, resurrection ; *es-éirge* ; see **eirigh**.
eisimpleir, example, from Lat. *exemplar*.
eitig, consumption, connected with, if not derived from [yes],
Scotch *etick*, Fr. *étique*, Eng. *hectic* [D.]
eu-, negative prefix, O. Ir. *é-*, from *es*, *ec* [D. No ; it is *an* before
c, *t*, or *s* ; see **an-**.]
eudan, face, O. Ir. *étan* ; Lat. *ante*, before, etc.

eug, death, O. Ir. *éc*, W. *angen*, root *ank*, allied to Lat. *nex*, death.
eugsamhuil, manifold, O. Ir. *écsamail* [*an-con-samail*; *an* and *coslas*, q.v.]
eun, bird, O. Ir. *én*, **petna*, W. *edn*; Eng. *feather*, etc.

F

fag, leave, O. Ir. *fáchaim* = *fo-ad-gabim*: root *gab* of *gabh*, take, and prep. *fo* and *ad*.

faidhir, a fair, from Eng. *fair*, as *paidhir* from *pair*, and, perhaps. *staidhir* from *stair*.

faigh, get; *fo-gabim*; root *gab* of *gabh*. See above, p. 613.

fainne, a ring, O. Ir. *anne*, cognate with Lat. *ānus*, ring. Gaelic *t* is prosthetic.

fairge, sea, allied to G. *feary*, wrath, which see. [In Sutherland *fairge* means a storm on sea; which goes to confirm the derivation.]

fal, a spade, Manx *faayl*, W. *pāl*, all from Lat. *pāla*, a spade.

falbh, go, **falbhan**, moving, O. Ir. *fahumain*, volubilis, allied to Lat. *volvo*, Eng. *wallow*, etc.

falt, hair, O. Ir. *falt*, W. *gwallt*, root *vel*, cover.

fan, remain; Ger. *wohnen*, dwell? [The *f* is prosthetic. The root is *an*, as in *anam*, soul; *ainm*, name?]]

faoilteach, **faoilteach**, last fortnight of January and first fortnight of February; Ir. *faoilidh*; either from *faol*, wolf, the "wolf-month," or more probably from *faoile*, hospitality, and *faoilte*, joy [D. It denotes the Carnival time, and hence the latter derivation is right.]

faondra, wandering; cf. *wander*? [Possibly *fo-ind-reth*, root *reth*, run, etc.]

fasadh, habitation; see **fosadh**.

feachd, army, O. Gaelic *fecht*, fight, vb. *fichim*; Teutonic root *vih*, fight, Got. *veihan*, *veigan*, fight, *vigans*, war, Lat. *vinco*.

feachd, time, turn, O. Ir. *fecht*, journey, etc.; Gr. *hikō*, Skr. *vicami*, come, etc. [Rather root *vegh* of Lat. *veho*, Eng. *waggon*, *way*.]

feadh, extent, Eng. *wide*? [D. No; root *ped*, Gr. *pedion*, plain, Lat. *oppidum*, etc.]

feallsamh, philosopher, O. Ir. *felsub*, from Lat. *philosophus*.

feannadh, excessive cold, Norse *vindr* (wind)? [D. See rather *feannadh*, flaying.]

feart, virtue, ancient *fert* = Lat. *virtus*.

feart, grave, Skr. *var*, vr, cover [Skr. *varana*, wall, Old Slav. *vrēti*, close, Gr. *erusthai*, pull, etc. (Stokes).]

feath, **fe**, a calm, O. Ir. *feth*, aura; root *vē*, blow; Lat. *ventus*, Eng. *wind*, etc. [D.]

feis, feisd, a feast, from Lat. *festum*.

feith, vein, W. *gwythen*, Lat. *vitis*, vine, Gr. *itea*, willow, Eng. *withe*.

feodar, pewter = [from] Eng. *perter*.

fiamh, a chain, root *vi*, bind, twine, Lat. *vivo*, *vimen*, *vitis*, Eng. *withe*.

fidir, consider, know ; *fid-dir*, root *vid*, Lat. *video*.

fige, a fig, from Lat. *figus*.

fidh, poet, W. *gwelwr*, seer ; Welsh root *gwel*, to see ; also Ir. *filis*, vidit.

fiiibeirt, a filbert ; from the Eng.

fine, tribe, cognate with Norse *vinr*, friend, Ag. S. *vine*, Old Eng. *wine*.

finit, end = [from] Lat. *finitus*.

fiodhull, fidheal, *violin* = [from] Mid. Eng. *fidel*, from Lat. *fidicula* [D. From *vitula*, whence *viol* ?]

fioghair, a figure, from Lat. *figura*.

fiolan, a felon = [from] Eng. *felon* [D.]

fiennadh, searching, perceiving, O. Ir. *findaim*, Skr. *vindami*, find, root *vid*, know.

fios, knowledge, O. Ir. *fiiss*, **vid-tu* ; root *vid*, see, know, Lat. *video*, Eng. *wit*, *wise*.

firean, righteous man, from *f'ir*, *f'ior*, true, Lat. *v'erus*. Hence also **firinn**, truth.

fleisdear, arrow-maker = [from] Scot. *fledgear*, Eng. *fletcher*, Fr. *flêche*, etc. [which last is borrowed from Celtic ; cf. Gaelic

fleasg, a rod, allied to Ag. S. *weald*, Eng. *wold*, etc.]

focal, word, from Lat. *vocalulum* [D.]

folar, fodder = [from] Eng. *fodder*.

foghair, a tone ; *fo-gar*, root *gar* ; see **agair**.

foghar, harvest, Ir. *foghmar* = *fo-gheamhar*, from *geamhradh*, winter ; "towards winter."

foghnadh, sufficiency, ancient *fognam*, from the root *gen* of *gnòmh*, q.v.

fogradh, exile, ancient *fócre* = *fo-od-gar* ; see for root *agair*.

foil, a sty ; root *val* [*vel*], cover, house.

foirheadal, instruction = *for-cet-al* ; root *cét*, from *cant*, say, sing ; root in *can*, q.v.

folbh, folt ; see **falbh, falt**.

fonn, land = [from] Lat. *fundus*.

fonn, tune ; root *nad* [*ved*, *ud*], Skr. *vádati*, sing praises, *vandê*, celebros ; Gr. *udeô*, sing, praise [D. Rather the root is *sven*, sound, Lat. *sono*, etc. ; Gaelic **seinn**.]

forc, a fork = [from] Lat. *furca*.

forsair, forester = [from] the Eng.

fortan, fortune, from Lat. *fortuna*.

fos, **fasadh**, staying, ancient *fossadh*; from *fo* and *sta*, Lat. *sto*, stand, etc. [Modern Gaelic is **fasadh**, habitation; cf. *Fasaidh-fearna*, *Fassifern*, *Dochin-fhasie*, etc.; only in place-names.]

frith-, **frioth-**, prefix, "to, towards," Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*.
See **ri**.

fuagradh; see **fogradh**.

fudar, **pudar**, powder, from Eng.

G

gab, mouth, talk = [from] Scotch and Eng. *gab*.

gad, withe, Norse *gaddr*, Goth. *gadz*s, goad, Eng. *goad*.

gad, **gat**, iron bar, apparently borrowed from Old Eng. *gāde*, now *goad* [Also Eng. *gad*, a bar of steel.]

gag, cleft, gap, Sc. *gack* [the Sc. is borrowed; root is in Eng. *gap*, that is, Aryan *gha*, Gr. *chaskō*, *chaos* Eng.]

gamhainn, a year-old calf, O. Gael. *gamuin*, seems to be a derivative from *gam*, winter, now *geamhradh*, which see (*Scot. Celt. Rev.* 15).

gasgag, stride, Skr. *gacchati*, **gaskati*, goes, Gr. *baskō*, root *gā*, go ?
ge, whoever, O. Ir. *cia*, cognate with *quis*.

geadh, goose; W. *gwydd*, **gēda*, Eng. *gander* [D].

geata, a gate, from Eng. *gate*.

geug, a branch, ancient *gēc*, Skr. *çanku*, twig.

gille, a lad, Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, Eng. *child*.

gimleid, gimlet = [from] Eng.

gin, any one; from *gin*, beget, root *gen*; *Sc. Celt. Rev.* 14.

giort, a girth = [from] Eng. *girth*.

giuran, barnacle goose, O. Ir. *giugrann*, *bernicula*, Lat. *gingrum*, goose [See *Fick. I.*, 408.]

glair, glory = [from] Lat. *gloria*, Eng. *glory*.

gno, business, etc.; Lat. *gnavus*, active, root *gen*, know. Also **gnothach**.

gnu, famous, Lat. (*g*)*nosco*, Eng. *know*.

goc, a cock = [from] Eng. *cock*.

gogaid, light-headed woman = [from] Eng. *coquette*.

gogan, a cog = [from] Sc. and Eng. *cog*, Norse *kuggr*, cog, vessel.

goistigh, gossip, god-father; Lat. *hostis*, Eng. *guest* [No; M. Ir. *goistibe*, godfather, borrowed from Early Eng. *godsibbe*.]

gon, wound; from root *ghan* [*ghon*, *ghen*], hurt, slay, Skr. *han*, kill, hurt, Gr. *phonos*, slaughter, Eng. *bane*. Also Gaelic **bean**, q.v.

graine, grain, from Lat. *grānum*, Eng. *grain*. Also **gran**.

- grainnseach**, a grange, ancient *grainseach*, from Fr. and Eng. *grange*, barn, etc. [D.]
- grimeach**, grim, from **grim** = [from] Norse *grimmr*, Eng. *grim* [D].
- grith**, cry, W. *gryd*, root *gar*; see **agair**.
- gruaidh**, cheek, W. *grudd*, **groudos*, [allied possibly to English *proud*, "cheeky."]
- grund**, bottom, bottom of the sea = [from] Norse *grunnr*, sea bottom, Eng. *ground*. Hence G. **grunndail**.
- guin**, wound, pain; see **gon**, above.
- gun**, a gown, is from the Eng.
- gunna**, a gun, from Eng. *gun*.
- gur**, that = *co-ro*, two prep. particles; but usually the verb *bu* is understood after *gur*; cf. Ir. *gurab*. See above p. 613.
- gus**, to; prep. *co*, for *cot*, and *s* of relative *san*. See **a**, relative.
- guth**, voice, **gutu-s*, root *gu*, Gr. *goos*, groan, *boē*, shout.

I

- iargall**, skirmish; O. Ir. *iryal*; *air* + *gal*; see above, p. 585.
- iarla**, earl = [from] Norse *jarl*, Eng. *earl* [D. It is from Eng. rather than Norse.]
- ibh**, drink, O. Ir. *ibim*; Skr. *pibani*, Lat. *bibo*, for *pibo*. Gaelic has, as usual, lost Aryan *p*
- im**, butter, O. Ir. *imb*; *mb* is for *ngv*; Lat. *ungo*, *ungen*, Eng. *ointment*.
- inid**, Shrove-tide, ancient *init*, from Lat. *initium*, beginning (of Lent).
- iodhal**, idol, O. Ir. *ídol*, from Lat. *idolum*.
- iomadh**, many, O. Ir. *imbed*, a derivative from prep. *imb*, Lat. *ambi*, Gr. *amphi*. From this prep. is the prefix **iom-**.
- iomchuidh**, fit, *iom-cubhaidh*: see **cubhaidh**.
- iomlan**, full; from *iom* and *làn*, q.v.
- ionnsuidh**, attempt, onset; M.G. *indsaige(d)*; *ind*, unto, and *saigim*, go, seek [allied to Eng. *seek*, Lat. *sagio*.]

L

- lachd**, milk, O. Ir. *lact*, *lacht* = [from] Lat. *lac*, *lactis*.
- lad**, a load, **lod** = [from] Eng. *load*.
- lad**, water course = [from] English *lade*, *lead*.
- lag**, feeble, O. Ir. *lac*; cognate with Lat. *languidus*, *languid* of Eng.; Eng. *slack*.
- lairig**, hill slope, Ir. *learg*, E. Ir. *lery*; common in Irish and Gaelic place-names, as *Largy*, etc. [The words *làirig* and *learg* appear to be different; cf. O. Ir. *loarcc*, furca, gen. *láiirge*. Hence **Finlarig**; see our Vol. I., p. clviii.]

lannsa, a lance, from Eng.

lanntair, a lantern = [from] Eng. *lantern*.

laogh, calf, E. Ir. *lóeg*, W. *llo*; cognate with Got. *laikan*, jump, spring; "jumper." [This is the usual derivation; but the root seems to be *loig*, a side form of *leigh*, lick, Gr. *leicho*, Eng. *lick*, the idea being a "suckling."]

larach, site, for *lathrach*; from **lathair**, presence [O. Ir. *láthar*, **lā-tro-n*; root (*p*)*lā*, whence G. *lar*, Eng. floor.]

leabhar, book, from Lat. *liber*.

leathar, leather, E. Ir. *lethar*, W. *llethr*, Eng. *leather*, Norse *ledhr*.

leine, shirt; cognate with *lin*, flax; *lron*, q.v.

leisdear, arrow-maker; see **fleisdear**.

leithid, like, equal; from *leth*, side.

leugh, read, ancient *lēg*, a curious lengthening in vowel of Lat. *lego*, whence derived.

li, colour, O. Ir. *lí*, W. *lliw*, Lat. *lividus*, *livid* Eng.

lighiche, physician; cognate with Eng. *leech*.

linig, lining; from the Eng. *lining*.

liob, lip = [from] Eng. *lip*. Also **liop**.

liomh, polish, cognate with Lat. *limo* [D].

litir, a letter, from Lat. *littera*.

logh, pardon; E. Ir. *logaim*; Eng. *slack* [D. Root seems to be *lug*, bend, Lit. *lūmas*, bending, Gr. *lūgizō*, twist. Stokes connects it with root of **leagh**, melt, cognate with Eng. *leak*.]

loine, tuft of wool, Gr. *lachnē*, woolly down. Lat. *lana* [D. No; root of Gr. and Lat. is *vel*. Cf. Lit. *plaukas*, hair, for Gaelic.]

long, ship; usually regarded as borrowed from Lat. (*navis*) *longa*; but Stokes compares Lat. *lanqula*, balance. [Allied to Gr. *lembos*, galley, root *lengo*, swing.]

lonn, timber; see **lunn**.

luadh, mention; Lat. *laus*, *laudis*, praise [D.]

luaineach, restless, wanderer, from *luan*, the moon [D. No; cf. E. Ir. *luamnech*, volatile, *luamain*, flying; root *loug*, fly (*ploug*, Eng. *fowl*), from *lou*, as in *luath*, swift, q.v.]

luan, the moon = Lat. *luna*, moon [D. Borrowed?]

luchd, a burden, for *thucht*, W. *thuith*, weight, from the root *tol*, lift, Lat. *tollo*.

luchd, people, W. *llwyth*; **plug-tu*, Lit. *pulkas*, crowd, Eng. *folk*.

lunndair, sluggard, connected with Dan. *lunti*, loiter [D. Cf. M. Fr. *lendore*, idle fellow, from Teut.; Gaelic is from Teutonic sources.]

lunn, blade of an oar, staff, etc. = [from] Norse *hlunnr*, launching roller. Also **lonn**, q.v.

M

- madadh**, dog ; cf. Fr. *mâtin*, O. Fr. *masten* ; Eng. *mastiff*, **mansatinus*, "house (manse) dog" [D. This would mean a late borrowing from Fr. by the Gaelic, which is not the case. The word looks like a Celtic *maz-do* ; cf. Eng. *marten*, Lat. *mâles*.]
- maille**, mail = [from] Eng. *mail*, from Fr. *maille*, from Lat. *macula*.
- mainnir**, a fold, pen = Lat. *mandra*, Gr. *mandra*, fold, [Fr. *manoir*, same, from which Meyer derives it.]
- mal**, rent, from Eng. *mail* (black-mail), Norse *mál*, contract, etc.
- mala**, a satchel = [from] Eng. *mail*, from O. Fr. *male*. Also **maileid**.
- mall**, slow ; cf. Lat. *mollis*, soft.
- mallachd**, curse, O. Ir. *maldacht*, from Lat. *maledicto* ; Eng. *malediction*.
- mam**, round hill ; cf. Lat. *mamma*, pap [D.]
- manach**, monk = [from] Lat. *monachus*, monk, Eng. Hence **manachuinn**, monastery.
- manas**, home-farm = [from] Sc. *mainis* ; from Lat. *mansus*, verb *maneo*, remain ; hence *manse*, etc.
- maoile**, brow of a hill ; cf. Norse *máli*, jutting crag, Scottish *mull* [D. The words are not allied ; G. is from the adj. *maol*, bald ; the Norse is allied to Ger. *maul*, muzzel, and means "snout."]
- maois**, a hamper, five hundred herring = Norse *meiss*, hamper, Sc. *mese*, five hundred herring ; W. *mwys* [D. Gaelic is possibly borrowed from Norse and Scotch.]
- marascal**, overseer = [from] M. Eng. and Fr. *mareschal*, from O.H.G. *marahscalc* ; now Eng. *marshal*.
- marg**, a mark = [from] Sc. and Eng. *mark*, a coin.
- margadh**, market, is from Lat. *mercatus*, whence Eng. *market*.
- masg**, mix ; see **measg**. [Rather from Sc. *mask*, a Scandinavian word allied to Eng. *mash*.]
- meambrana**, parchments, from Lat. *membrana*.
- meamhair**, memory = [from] Lat. *memoria*.
- meardrach**, courtesan, O. Ir. *mevtrech*, from Lat. *meretric*.
- meas**, fruit, W. *mesan*, acorn ; Ag. S. *mæst*, acorns, Eng. *mast*.
- meud**, size, W. *maint*, Fr. *maint*, many.
- ministear**, minister, from Lat. *minister*.
- moidhean**, personal interest ; cf. Fr. *moyen*, middle, means [D.]
- monmhur**, a murmur, seems = Lat. *murmur*, etc. [D.]
- muillion**, a million = [from] Eng. *million*.
- muing**, mane, W. *mwng* ; Norse *mön*, Eng. *mane*.
- muisguin**, a mutchkin, from the Scotch.
- muran**, sea-bent ; cf. Norse *mura*, goose-grass.

N

na, not, proclitic form of *ní*, not ; Lat. *nē*, Eng. *no* (*ne*-one), *nay*, etc.

nabuidh, neighbour = [from] Norse *na-brú*, neighbour, from *na* = Eng. *nigh*, and *bua*, to dwell ; “nigh-dweller,” of like force to *neigh-bour*, “nigh boor.”

nadur, nature, ancient *natur* = [from] Lat. *natura*.

naigheachd, tidings, Ir. *nuaidheachd*, from *nuadh*, new, cognate with Lat. *novus* ; cf. Eng. *news*.

namhaid, enemy ; Goth. *niman*, (Gr. *nehmen*, to take ; root *nem* (*nōm*, *nām*, as in Gr. *nōmāō*, distribute).

nasg, band, collar, O. Ir. *nasc*, allied to Lat. *nexus* [D. Usually now referred to root *ned* or *nd*, that is *nad-sko*-, O.H.G. *nusca*, fibula, Norse *nist*, brooch, Lat. *nōdus*, for *nosdus* (O. H. G. *nestila*, band). Root also in G. *snaim*.]

ne, emphatic enclitic of the 1st personal pron. ; O. Ir. *-ni* ; allied to Lat. *nos*, etc. See *sinn*.

neapaicin, napkin, from the Eng.

neo-, negative quality, E. Ir. *nem*, O. Ir. *neph* ; Skr. *nema*, half (*am* + *samī*, half) [D. Zimmer makes *neph* the neg. particle *ne*, and *b* a part (subjunctive) of the verb “to be.”]

ní, not, O. Ir. *ní*, Lat. *nē*, etc. See **na**.

O

o, ear, for *aus*, Lat. *aures*, ears, *aus-culto*, Eng. *ear*.

ob, a bay = [from] Norse *hóp*, a land-locked bay, Sc. *hope*. Dim. is *òban*, whence **Oban**.

ofrail, offering, from Lat. *offerre*.

oglach, lad ; *óg*, and suffix *lach*.

ogluiddh, gloomy, awful ; cf. Norse *uglygr*, to be feared, Eng. *ugly* [D.]

oifig, office = [from] Lat. *officium*.

oifrionn ; see **aifrionn**.

oil, educate, **oilean**, education, from the root *al*, Lat. *alo* ; see **altrum**.

oilthreach, pilgrim, **eilthreach**, from *cile*, and *tir*, *eile* being originally *aile*.

oingeil, fire, **aingéal**, Sc. *ingle* [D.]

airbheart, good deed ; *air-beart*, root *ber* of *beir*.

oircean, **uircean**, young sow, from *orc*, pig, Lat. *porcus*, Eng. *pork*.

airdheirc, illustrious, O. Ir. *airdirce* ; from *air* and *derc*, see ; see under **dearc**.

oisir, oyster = [from] Lat. *ostrea*, Eng. *oyster*.

oistric, ostrich, from the Eng.

ol, drinking ; root *pol*, *pel*, full, Eng. *full*, Sc. *fou* [D. It is best explained as *po-tlo*-, root *po*, drink, Lat. *poto*, etc.]

olc, evil, Lat. *ulcus*, a sore.

omar, amber = [from] Eng. *amber*.

ong, anoint = [from] Lat. *unguo* [D.]

onoir, honour = [from] Lat. *honor*.

onrachd, solicitude ; from *aon*, one, *aonar*.

organ, organ, from Eng.

oraid, a speech, O. Ir. *órait*, from Lat. *óratio*.

ordag, thumb ; **ord**, hammer, root *vardh*, increase, [*verdh*, heighten],
urdh, Gr. *orthos*, high ; also G. *ard*.

ord, order = [from] Lat. *ordo*.

osadh, desisting, also E. Ir. *fóssadh*, root *stā*, stop ; see *fos*, *fosadh*.

othar, ulcer, cognate with Lat. *putor*, *putrid*.

otrach, dunghill, from above root (*put*).

P

pac, a pack = [from] Eng. *pack*. Hence also **pacaid** and **paclach**.

padhal, ewer, from Lat. *patella*, small dish [through the English
pail, doubtless.]

paganach, a pagan, from Lat. *paganns*.

paidhir, pair, from Eng. *pair* ; similarly **staidhir**, from *stair*, [see
above, p. 577] and **faithir**, from *fair*.

paidir, Lord's prayer, from Lat. *Pater*-(*noster*, etc.). Hence
paidearan, rosary.

paigh, pay = [from] Eng. *pay*.

pailliun, tent, through Fr., Eng., from Lat. *papilio*, *papilionis*,
Eng. *pavilion*.

pailm, the palm = [from] Lat. *palma*.

paindeal, panther = [from] Eng. *panther*.

painneal, a panel = [from] Eng. *panel*.

painnse, paunch = [from] Eng. *paunch*.

painntear, a gin = [from] Lat. *panthera*, O. Eng. *paunter*.

paipeir, paper, from Lat. *papyrus*, Eng. *paper*.

pairilis, palsy = [from] Eng. *paralysis*.

pap, the Pope, from Lat. *papa*.

pairt, part, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*.

paisean, fainting fit = [from] Lat. *passio*, *-ionis*.

pannal, band of men ; see **bannal**.

parlamaid, parliament ; from the Eng.

parraist, a parish, from Eng. *parish*.

Parras, paradise, from Lat. *paradisus*.

peabar, pepper = [from] Eng. *pepper*, etc.

peacadh, sin, O. Ir. *peccad* = [from] Lat. *peccatum*.

peall, skin, O. Ir. *pell* = [from] Lat. *pellis*.

peanas, punishment, [ultimately] from Lat. *pæno*.

peann, a pen = [from] Lat. *penna*.

- pearsa**, person, O. Ir. *persa* = [from] Lat. *persona*.
peasair, pease = [from] Lat. *pisum*, Eng. *pease*.
peata, a pet = Eng. *pet*.
peic, a peck = [from] Eng. *peck*.
peighinn, a penny = Norse *peningr*, Ag. S. *pening*, etc. [Gaelic is borrowed].
peileid, a blow, from Eng. *pelt*, *pellet*.
peileir, a ball, is from Lat. *pilula*, little ball.
peilisteir, a quoit, from Lat. *palaestra*, a wrestling school [D.]
peinntear, a snare ; see **painntear**.
peirigill, danger, from Lat. *periculum*.
peiris, testes, from Fr. *pierre*, *peira*, Lat. *petra*.
peur, a pear = [from] Eng. *pear*, Lat. *pirum*.
peurdag, a partridge, ancient *perdag* = [from] Lat. *perdix*.
pie, a pike = [from] Eng. *pike*, etc.
picleadh, pickle = [from] Eng.
pighe, **pigheann**, a pye = [from] Eng. *pye*.
pill, cloth, skin = [from] Lat. *pellis*. Whence also G. **pilleán**, pack saddle.
pinne, a pin = [from] Lat. *pinna*, Eng. *pin*.
pinnt, a pint = [from] Eng. *pint*.
piob, a pipe, E. Ir. *píp*, from Lat. *pípo*, chirp ; hence Eng. *pipe*.
pioc, pick = Norse *þakka*, Eng. *pick* [G. is borrowed.]
pioghaid = [from] Sc. *pyat*, Fr. *piette*.
pit, Dean of Lismore *pít* = [ultimately from] Latin *puteus*, Ag. S. *pytt*, Eng. *pit*. [In *Gael*, No. 193, Dr Cameron connects the *pet* and *pít* of place names ; this, however, is wrong, for *pet* means a farm, and is Pictish. See above, p. 608.]
plaigh, a plague = [from] Lat. *plāga*, blow, Eng. *plague*.
plais, splash = [from] Eng. *plash*.
plangaíd, blanket = [from] Eng. *blanket*.
plannt, a plant = [from] Eng. *plant*.
plasd, plaster, W. *plasdr*, Eng. *plaster*, Ag. S. *plaster* ; all from Lat. *emplastrum*.
pleidh, quarrel = [from] Sc. *pley*, quarrel, Eng. *play*.
pliad, plot of ground = [from] Eng. *plot*.
plub, a lump, splash = [from] Eng. *plump*, Dut. *plomp*.
pluc, pluck = [from] Eng. *pluck*, Norse *plokka*.
plum, plunge = [from] Eng. *plump*, Sw. *plumpa*, mergi.
pluma, plummet, from Lat. *plumbum*.
plumbas, a plum = [from] Eng. *plum*.
plundrainn, plunder, from Eng. *plundering*.
plur, flower, **flur**, from Lat. *floris*.
pobull, people = [from] Lat. *populus*.
poca, a bag = [from] Sc. *pock*, Eng. *pock*, *pocket*. Hence **poca**, pocket.

pog, a kiss, from Lat. *pācem*, (kiss of) peace.

poibleach, a tribe ; see **pobull**.

poit, a pot = [from] Eng. *pot*, Fr. *pot*.

poit, drink, from Lat. *poto*.

poll, a hole, W. *poll*, Norse *pollr*, Ger. *pfuhl*, Eng. *pool* [The Celtic is from Brittonic Lat., from Lat. *paludis*, a metathesis of *palus*, *paludis*, marsh].

ponaidh, pony = [from] Sc. Eng. *pony* [from O. Fr. *poulenet*, now *poulain*.]

por, seed, any vegetable = Fr. *porreau*, a leek, from Lat. *porrum* [The G., which is borrowed as the initial *p* shows, seems from the Gr. *sporos*, Eng. *spore*.]

porsan, portion, from the Eng.

port, harbour = [from] Lat. *portus*.

port, a tune = Sc. *port*, [from Lat. *porto*.]

post, a pillar = [from] Lat. *postis*.

prais, brass = [from] Eng. *brass*.

prionnsa, a prince, from the Eng.

priosan, prison, from O. Eng. and O. Fr. *prisun*, from Lat. *prehensionem*, catching.

probhaid, profit = [from] Eng. *profit*.

procadair, a procurator, from the Eng.

proinn, dinner, E. Ir. *proind*, from Lat. *prandium*. Hence also **pronn**, food.

prois, pride, Dut. *prootsch*, proud, Sc. *prossie*, Eng. *pride*.

prop, a prop = [from] Eng. *prop*.

prot, **prat**, a prank — [from] Sc. *prat*, *prot*, Ag. S. *prætt*, craft, Norse *prettr*. Sect. also *prattick* or *protick* [whence G. *protaig*.] Cf. Fr. *pratique*, L. Lat. *practica*, etc. ; Corn. *prat*, deed, cunning trick [D.]

prothaist, provost, from Eng. *provost*.

pubull, tent, from Lat. *papilio* ; see **pailliu**.

pucaid, pimple ; Eng. *pock* [D. See rather **bucaid**.]

pudhar, harm, O. Ir. *pūdhar*, from Lat. *putor*.

puidse, pouch = [from] Eng. *pouch*.

puinnse, punch = [from] Eng.

puinsean, poison = [from] Eng. *poison*.

punc, point, from Lat. *punctum*.

pund, a pound, Eng. *pound*, both from Lat. *pondo*.

pund, a fold = [from] Eng., Ag. S. *pund*.

punn, sheaf of corn, bundle of hay ; ancient *punnann* : primary meaning is "load," seemingly from Lat. *pondus*, like W. *pwn* [D. From Norse *bundin*, a sheaf ; root of *bind* in Eng ; *bundle*.]

purgaid, a purge = [from] Lat. *purgatic*.

purgadair, purgatory = [from] Lat. *purgatorium*, whence also Eng. **purpur**, purple = [from, *per* ancient Welsh,] Lat. *purpura*, whence Eng. *purple*.

purr, thrust = [from] Sc. *porr*, Dut. *porren* [Eng. *pore*. See Skeat's *Dict.*]

pus, a cat = [from] Eng. *puss*.

put, push, W. *putio*; Eng. *butt*, Fr. *bouter* [D. Celtic is borrowed from Eng.; cf. M. Eng. *puten*, throw, *put* (the stone), allied to *but*, *butt*.]

put, young moor-fowl = [from] Sc. *pout*, Fr. *poulet* (Eng. *pullet*), from Lat. *pullus*, chicken.

putan, a button, from Eng. *button*.

R

ragair, extortioner, rogue; cf. Norse *hrekkir*, trick [D. It seems from Eng. *rogue*; cf. dialectic **rogair**, deceiver.]

rasdal, a rake, E. Ir. *rastal*, from Lat. *rastellus*.

rathad, road; Eng. *road*, etc. [D. Gaelic seems borrowed]. Also **rod**.

reidh, level, free; cognate with Eng. *ready*, *ride*, etc.

reir, a reir, as; see **riar**.

riar, pleasure, from a pre-Celtic *prēra*; root *pri* [Eng. *free*, etc.]

ro, verbal and intensive prefix; from *pro*, allied to Lat. *pro*, before.

ros, seed; cf. Gr. *prason*, leek; as *pòr* to Lat. *porrum* [D.]

ruchd, belching; Lat. *ructus*, Gr. *ereugomai*, Sc. *ruck*. **Bruchd** seems another form of it [D.]

ruith, **rithim**, run, Lit. *riti*, roll, Lat. *rota*, wheel, etc.

S

sa, emphatic suffix of personal pronouns, as in *thu-sa*; root *sva*, as in Lat. *se*, *suns* [Brugmann refers it to root *so*, as in Gr. article *ho*, Eng. *she*.]

sabaid, sabbath, from Lat. *sabbatum*.

sabh, ointment, is from Lat. Eng. *salve*, Sc. *saw*, ointment.

sac, a sack, W. *sach* = [from] Lat. *saccus*, Eng. *sack*.

sagart, priest, O. Ir. *sacart*, from Lat. *severdos*, *sacerdotis*, the *t* arising from *d-t* of *-dotis*.

sail, heel, W. *sawdl*, from *sta-tlo*, root *sta*, stand [D. ?]

salann, salt, Lat. *sal*, Eng. *salt*.

salm, psalm, is from Lat. *psalmus*.

saltair, a psalter, from Lat. *psalterium*.

samhradh, summer; root in *samhuinn*, q.v.; the affix *radh* means "state," etc.

samhuinn, Hallow-e'en; from *sam-fuin*, "summer end;" *saml*, W. *haf*, summer = Zend *hama*, summer, Skr. *samā*, year, Eng. *summer*; the word *fuin*, end, setting, which Zimmer refers to the root of Eng. *wound* [Stokes takes *fuin* from *vo-neso*; root *nes*, Gr. *neomai*, come, *nostos*, return.]

saodaich, drive to pasture; see **seud**, path.

saoghal, world, O. Ir. *saigul* = [from] Lat. *saeculum*, age.

saoi, a wise man, O. Ir. *sái*; Lat. *sapiens*. From *sapios*, *saios*, *saeos* [It is usually referred to the root *vid*; *saoi* = *su-vid-s*, "well-witted."]

saraich, oppress; cf. Eng. *sore* [D. No; Eng. *sore* (from *sairas*) is allied to **saothair** of Gael. Stokes gives root of *sár* as *s(p)áron*, from *sper*, Lat. *sperno*, *spurn*.]

seach, past, W. *heb*, Lat. *secus*. Hence comes G. **seachran**, straying.

seagal, rye = [from] Lat. *secale*, Fr. *seigle*.

seal, a while; cf. Ag. S. *sael* [D. The Teutonic root here is *sēl*, "good." Stokes gives root as *svel*, W. *chwyl*, turn, Lettic *svalstīt*, move hither and thither.]

sealbhag, sorrel; for *searbhag*, from *searbh*, bitter, q.v. [D.]

sealg, milt, O. Ir. *sely*, for *spelga*; Gr. *splēn*, and *splagchna*, Eng. *spleen*.

seall, see, look, E. Ir. *sellaim*; root *svel*, *sveln*, as in *solus*, q.v.

searbh, bitter, O. Ir. *serb*; Eng. *sour*.

searg, decay, O. Ir. *serg*; Ag. S. *swerkan*, to be sad [D. Usually allied now to root of Eng. *sorrow*.]

searmon, sermon = [from] Eng. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermo*.

searr, sickle, O. Ir. *serr* = [from] Lat. *serra*.

seasg, barren, W. *hysp*, Lat. *siccus*, for *sit-cus* [from *sitis*, thirst. Gaelic is for *sit-sco-s*.]

seidhir, chair = [from] Eng. *chair*.

seinn, sing; see **fonn**.

seirbhis, service = [from] Lat. *servitium*.

seis, a match, cf. Norse *sessi*, bench-mate, from the root *sed*, *seat*.

seisean, session = [from] Lat. *sessio*, *sessionis*, session.

seog, swing = [from] Sc. *shog*, Dut. *schokken*, jolt [D.]

seorsa, sort = [from] Eng. *sort*.

seud, jewel, O. Ir. *sét*; from *sent*, Eng. *sooth* (= *santh*), Nor. *sannr*;

Lat. *soniticus*, genuine, *præ-sens*, present, etc.

seud, journey, O. Ir. *sét*, W. *hint*, Got. *sinths*, Eng. *send*.

sgabach, scabbed = [from] Eng. *scab*.

sgabard, scabbard = [from] Eng. *scabbard*.

sgabh, saw-dust, from Lat. *scobis*, saw-dust, powder produced by filing, etc.

sgad, loss = [from] Norse *skadhi*, scathe, Eng. *scathe*.

- sgag**, chink, cleft = Norse *skakkr*, skew, wry [D.]
sgannal, scandal, from Lat. *scandalon*, Eng. *scandal*.
sgainnir, scatter = Eng. *squander*, etc. [D.]
sgal, yell, Norse *skall*, squall, noise; Ger. *schallen*, sound, Eng. *scald*, reciter [D.]
sgalan, hut = Norse *skáli*, hut, cognate with Eng. *shieling*.
sgald, scald = [from] Eng. *scald*.
sgall, baldness = [from] Norse *skalli*, a bald head, Eng. *scall*.
sgamal, scale = [from] Lat. *squamula*.
sgamh, dust; see **sgabh**.
sgarlaid, scarlet = [from] Eng. *scarlet*.
sgat, **sgait**, skate = [from] Norse *skata*, Eng. *skate*.
sgean, cleanliness, polish, Ag. S. *scyne*, bright, Eng. *shine*.
sgailp, shelf = [from] Ag. S. *scylfe*, Eng. *skelf*, Sc. *skelf* [D.]
sgéinnidh, flax or hemp thread, twine; Sc. *skin*, Eng. *skein*, Gr. *schoinon* [D.]
sgeul, story, O. Ir. *scél*, **secetlo-*, root *sec*, say, Ger. *sagen*, etc.
sgian, knife, W. *ysgien*, root, *ski*, as in Lat. *de-sci-sco*, *scio*, etc.
sgil, **sgiol**, unhusk, Norse *skel*, shell, Ag. S. *sceala*, *scel*, shell [D.]
sgil, skill = [from] Norse *skil*, Eng. *skill* [D. Likely from Eng., not Norse.]
sgillinn, penny = [from] Ag. S. *scilling*, Eng. *shilling*.
sgioba, ship's crew = [from] Norse *skip*, ship, Eng. *ship*. Hence also **sgiobair**, Eng. *skipper*.
sgiolc, slip in slyly; Eng. *skulk*, etc. [D. Gaelic must be borrowed].
sgionn-shuil, squint-eye = [from] Eng. *squint*.
sgiort, edge or fold of a garment = [from] Eng. *skirt*.
sgire, a parish = [from] Ag. S. *scír*, Eng. *shire*.
sgiurs, scourge = [from] Eng. *scourge*.
sgliat, a slate = [from] Old Eng. *sclate*, Eng. *slate*.
sgod, sheet of a sail, etc. = [from] Norse *skaut*, Eng. *sheet*.
sgoil, school = [from] Lat. *schola*.
sgor, notch = [from] Norse *skor*, Eng. *score*. Hence **sgorach**.
sgreag, dry, parch = [from] Norse *skrekkr*, parch, shrink, Eng. *scrag*.
sgreamh, abhorrence = Norse *skraema*, scare, Dan. *skraemne*, etc.
sgreat, fearfulness, Norse *skratti*, wizzard, goblin, Swed. *skratt*, fatuus [D.]
sgreang, wrinkled woman = Norse *skrenkr*, Eng. *shrink*.
sgreuch, shriek, W. *ysgrêch*, Norse *skraekja*, Eng. *screech*. [D.]
sgriobh, write, O. G. *scribai*, wrote (B. of Deer), from Lat. *scribo*.
sgriobtúr, scripture = [from] Lat. *scriptura*.
sgrob, scrape – Ag. S. *screopan*, Eng. *scrape* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

- sgrobha**, a screw = [from] Eng. *screw*, Norse *skrúfa*.
sgrog, sgrogach, scrag, scraggy — [from] Sc. *scroy*, *scroggy*, Swed *skrokk*, anything wrinkled, Eng. *scraggy*.
sgroill, a peeling; Norse *skrúll*, mob, Dan. *skrael*, peelings [D.]
sgrub, be niggardly = [from] Eng. *scrub*.
sgud, a scout = [from] Eng. *scout*.
sguidilear, scullion = [from] Sc. *scudler*, scullion [D.]
sguids, switch, dress flax — [from] Sc. *scutch*, Eng. *scotch*.
sgum, scum = [from] Norse *skúm*, Ger. *schaum*, Eng. *scum*.
sgur, scour = [from] Ag. S. *scúr*, Eng. *scour*.
siar, westward, for *s-iar*; prep. *iar*, *air*.
similear, chimney, Ir. *simnear* = [from] Eng. *chimney*, Sc. *chimley*.
simplidh, simple, Eng. *simple*, from Lat. *simplex*.
sinn, we, from *snini*, *snisni* = *sni-sni*, a reduplication of *sni* = *s-ni*, from *ní*, Lat. *nos*, etc.
siol, seed, W. *hil*, Lat. *se-men*, Eng. *seed*.
siola, syllable, from Lat. *syllaba*, syllable.
siola, gill, is from Eng. *gill*.
siola, wooden horse-collar = [from] Sc. *sele*, Swed. *sele*.
sioladh, filtering, Swed. *síl*, filter, Sc. *sile*, strain [D. Gaelic is from O. Ir. *síthal*, filter, which Stokes derives from Lat. *situla*, jar.]
sior, long, W. *hír*, Lat. *serus*.
siorraimh, siorra, sheriff = [from] Sc. *schirra*, Eng. *sheriff*.
siris, sirist, cherry, is from Fr. *cerise*, from Lat. *cerasus*; Eng. *cherry* is from French.
slais, lash, is from Eng. *lash*.
sleamhuinn, slippery, O. Ir. *slemun*, W. *llyfn*; Ger. *schleifen*, Eng. *slip*, *slippery*.
Sleit, Sleat in Skye; cf. Norse *sléttr*, plain, flat [D. Usually referred to *sléibhtibh*, dat. pl. of *sliabh*, hill, moor; Ir. *Sletty*.]
sligheach, sly = [from Eng. or Norse] Norse *slaegr*, sly, Eng. *sly*.
sluagh, people, W. *llu*, host, Gaul. *slôgos*, compared doubtfully by Stokes with Skr. *sarga*, troop [Compared in Stokes' new Dict. with Slav. *sluga*, servant]
smarag, emerald, from Lat. *smaragdus*.
smeur, smiur, smear, Norse *smyrja*, anoint, Eng. *smear* [D. Gael. is borrowed.]
snigeadh, smile, O. Ir. *sniced*, allied to Eng. *smirk*, perhaps [D.]
snaim, knot; see under **nasg**.
sochd, silence, ancient *sochd*, from *sop-tu*, root *sop* of Lat. *sopor*, *somnus*, sleep, *soporific*. From same root comes **suain**.
spadag, a filip; cf. Norse *spadh*, a stew of meat [D. Gaelic is borrowed either from Norse or L. Lat. *spatula*, *spadula*.]
spaid, spade = [from] Eng. *spade*, Norse *spadhi* [D.]

- spaoileadh**, swaddling ; cf. Dan. *spoel*, to wash [D.]
- sparrag**, bridle-bit = [from] Norse *sparri*, a gag ; *gom-sparri*, mouth-gag.
- speir**, leg, hough ; cf. Ag. S. *speir-lira*, calf of the leg (*lira* = flesh) [D. Rather allied to O. Ir. *seir*, heel, W. *ffer*, Gr. *sphuron*.]
- speireag**, sparrow-hawk = [from] Ag. S. *spear-habuc*, spar-hawk, "sparrow-hawk."
- spideal**, a spital, from Mid. Eng. *spital*.
- spitheag**, small bit of wood ; cf. Norse *spik* [D.]
- spog**, a spoke = [from] Eng. *spoke*.
- spong**, tinder, sponge, from Lat. *spongia*, Eng. *sponge*.
- spreadhadh**, bursting = [from] Eng. *spread*, *sprout*, etc.
- spreidh**, cattle = [from] Lat. *praeda*.
- spreig**, blame ; Ag. S. *sprecan*, Ger. *sprechen*, speak [D. G. is borrowed.]
- spreigh**, scatter ; Ag. S. *sregan*, Eng. *spray*, Lat. *spargere* [D. Rather from Eng. *spread*. See **spreadhadh**.] Hence **spreighte**.
- sprudan**, finger ; from Eng. *sprout*.
- spuirse**, spurge = [from] Eng. *spurge*.
- sput**, a spout = [from] Eng. *spout*, Lat. *sputa*.
- srath**, a strath, W. *ystrad*, Lat. *stratus*, from *ster-no*.
- sreath**, series ; from root *sr*, spread, Lat. *sterno*, etc. [D. Rather from *srto*, root *ser*, in Lat. *series*.]
- sroghall**, whip, O. Ir. *srogell*, W. *ffrowyll*, a loan word from Latin *flagellum*.
- srol**, banner, silk, Ag. S. *strael*, from Lat. *stragulus*.
- srub**, a spout = [from] Sc. *stroup*, Swed. *strupe*, throat.
- stabull**, stable, Eng. *stable*, from Lat. *stabulum*.
- stac**, precipice = [from] Norse *stakkr*, stack, hag ; *stakk*, stump ; Eng. *stack*.
- stad**, stop = [from] Norse *stadhi*, standing ; *stadhr*, a place, *stead* ; further Eng. *stand*.
- stailinn**, steel = [from] Norse *stál*, O.H.G. *stahal*, Eng. *steel*.
- staing**, a peg = [from] Norse *stanga*, to prick, goad, *stöng*, stake, Dan. *stang*. Hence Eng. *stang*.
- stair**, stepping stones, path over a bog ; cf. Dut. *steiger*, water-side stairs, Eng. *stair* [D.]
- stalan**, a stallion = [from] Eng. *stallion*.
- stalc**, walk haltingly = [from] Eng. *stalk*.
- stamag**, stomach = [from] Lat. *stomachus*.
- stamp**, stamp = [from] Eng. *stamp*.
- stan**, tin = [from] Lat. *stannum*. [Rather Lat. *stagnum*.]
- stang**, ditch = [from] Sc. *stank*, Fr. *stang*, from Lat. *stagnum*.
- stapull**, a staple = [from] Eng. *staple*.

- starcach**, firm = [from] Norse *starkr*, strong, Eng. *stark*.
stat, pride, state = Lat. *status*.
steafag, little staff = [from] Norse *stafr*, Ag. S. *staefr*, Eng. *staff*.
stiog, crouch, skulk. Norse *stygga*, to make shy, be shy ; *styggr*, shy [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
stob, stake = [from] Norse *stobbi*, Eng. *stub*.
stoc, stock = [from] Norse *stokkr*, Eng. *stock*.
stol, a stool, Norse *stóll*, Ag. S. *stól*, Eng. *stool* [D. Gaelic is from Mid. Eng. *stool*.]
strabaid, *strumpet*, from English *strumpet*.
strabhais, lay straw on kiln for drying = [from] Eng. *straw*.
stracair, troublesome fellow, wanderer = [from] Norse *strákr*, a vagabond.
straille, carpet = [from] Lat. *stragulum*, bed-cover.
streap, labouring, Dan. *stræbe*, Ger. *streben*, Eng. *strive* [D].
strodh, **stro**, prodigality, Norse *strá*, strew, Eng. *strew*, Lat. *stravi* [D. G. is borrowed.]
sudh, seam between the planks of a ship = [from] Norse *súdh*.
suidhe, sit, O. Ir. *suide*, **sodio-n*, root *sed* ; Lat. *sedeo*, Eng. *sit*.
suilbhir, cheerful ; from *so-* and *labhair*, speak, q.v.
suim, sum = [from] Lat. *summa*.
subaint, substance, for *subsaint*, from Lat. *substantia*.
suthainn, eternal ; *su-tan* ; **tan**, time.

T

- taban**, tuft of wool on the distaff ; dim. of *tab* from Sc. *tap*, quantity of flax on distaff, Icel. *toppr*, tuft, etc., Eng. *top*.
tabar, tabor = [from] Eng. *tabor*.
tabh, spoon-net, for *ábh*, from Norse *háfr*, sack-net. Also **abhadh**.
tabh, sea, from Norse *haf*, sea, Dan. *hav*.
tachdadh, choking, O. Ir. *tachtae*, angustus ; *do-achtae* ; root *angh*, Gr. *agchô*, choke.
taghairm, echo, noise, also **toghairm** = *do-fo-garman* ; root *gar* in *agradh*, q.v.
taigeis, haggis, from Sc. *haggis*.
taileabeart, halbert, from Eng. *halbert*.
taimh, **tamh**, death, O. Ir. *tám* ; Lat. *tabes*. Hence **taimhleachd**, tombstone.
taing, thanks = [from] Ag. S. *thane*, Eng. *thanks*.
tairbhe, profit, O. Ir. *torbe*, for *do-for-ben*, root *ben*, Skr. *van*, Eng. *win* [Windisch and de Jubainville give the root *-bio-n* of the verb "to be."]
tal, adze, O. Ir. *tál*, **tasla*, axe, Lat. *telum*, Ger. *deichsel*, pole [Possibly *to-aglo*, where *ag* = Got. *aqisi*, axe Eng.]

- taladh**, enticing; cf. Norse *tál*, bait, allurement [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
- tallaid, tallan**, partition = [from] Sc. *hallan*, *halland*. So **talla**, hall = [from] Eng. *hall*.
- taod**, rope = Swed. *toette*, funiculus [D. The connection could only be by borrowing; it seems another form of **teud**, a string; cf. *seud*, *saod*].
- tarachair**, augur, E. Ir. *tarathar*, O. W. *tarater*: Lat. *terebra*, Gr. *teretron*, etc.
- targair**, foretell, O. Ir. *tairngire*, promise: for *do-air-con-gar*, root *gar*, as in *agradh*.
- tairseach, stairseach**, threshold; root *tars*, Lat. *trans*, Eng. *through*. Here belong Gael. **tar, thar**, over, **tarsuinn**, transverse.
- tasgaidh**, depository; cf. Ger. *tasche*, pocket, Ital. *tasca* [D. No; O. Ir. *dosroisechta*, id deposui, shows root *sech*, *sec*, "past," as in G. **seach**, Lat. *secus*.]
- teadhair**, a tether = [from] Eng. *tether*, Norse *tjóðhr*.
- teanga**, tongue; Lat. *tango* (Stokes). [In Gael, No. 27, it is compared to Lat. *lingua*, Eng. *tongue*, which may be correct if I. E. root was *zdngʰ*, "sting."]
- tearmunn**, sanctuary, from Lat. *termo*, further *terminus* [D. Church lands to flee to.]
- teasaing**, save, O. Ir. *tessure*; *tess-urc*, for *to-ess-urc*; "to," *ex*, and *urc*, Gr. *arkeo*, Lat. *arx*, *arceo*.
- teisteach**, testimony, O. Ir. *testus*, from Lat. *testis*.
- ti**, any one, O. Ir. *intí*, is qui = *ind* or *int* of article and *i*, a locative of the pronoun *é*, he, q.v.
- tim**, time = [from] Norse *tími*, Eng. *time*.
- tiomnadh**, testament = *do-imm-mne*, root *men*, miud [D. O. Ir. *immeráni*, delegavit, shows root to be *an*; cf. **aithne**, command, W. *adne*, custody.]
- tior**, dry corn; same root as *tioram*, q.v.
- tir**, land, cognate with Skr. *tarsh*, thirst, Gr. *tersomai*, become dry, Lat. *terra* [Celtic *têrsos* (Stokes).]
- tlath**, mild, O. Ir. *tláith*, weak, W. *tlawd*, needy; for **tlāto-s*, Gr. *tlētos*, Lat. *tuli*, tolerate, Eng. *thole*.
- toch**, hough, from Eng. *hough*.
- togsaid**, hog'shead, from Eng. *hogshead*.
- tog**, raise, Ir. *tógbhaim*, inf. *tógbhail*; for *do-fo-od-gab*, root *gab*, take; see **gabh**.
- toll**, hole = Eng. *hole* [D. Welsh is *twell*, Br. *toull*, so that borrowing from Eng. is impossible. Stokes gives the Celtic as *tukslo-s*, Slav. root *tuk*, hit. Better *tud-s-lo-s* ?]

- tolm**, hillock, holm, borrowed from (?) Teutonic *holm*, as in Eng. [D. G. is borrowed.]
- tomlachd**, thick milk, curds : for *do-fo-mlacht*, root *mely*, Eng. *milk* [D.]
- top**, top, tuft = [from] Norse *toppr*, tuft, Eng. *top*.
- tora**, augur, Gr. *toros*, borer ; see **tarachair**.
- tore**, a boar, for *t-ore*, root *ore*, pig, Lat. *porcus*, Eng. *pork*, *farrow*.
- tosg**, a tusk = [from] Eng. *tusk*.
- trachdadh**, negotiating = [from] Lat. *tractatus*, handling, *tractate* of Eng.
- treabha**, a thrave = [from] Norse *threfi*, Eng. *thrive*.
- treabhair**, houses, from **treabh**, plough, dwell, O. Ir. *treb*, habitation, Lat. *tribus*, Eng. *thorpe*.
- treubh**, a tribe = [from] Lat. *tribus*.
- triath**, chief ; evidently connected with Gr. *Triton*, a sea-god, Skr. *Trita* [D. Ir. *triath*, sea, is allied to the Gr. ; Stokes refers **triath** to the root of *tritavus*, 6th ancestor ; likely, however, the root is *streit*, allied to Norse *stríðhr*, strong, Ger. *streit*, *strife*.]
- trileanta**, trilling, connected with, if not borrowed from, Eng. *thrill* [D. O. Ir. *trírech*, *trílech*, is native ; the words seem onomatopoeitic. Cf. Eng. *trill*, from Italian sources.]
- trinnsear**, a plate = [from] Eng. *trencher*.
- trioblaid**, trouble = [from] Lat. *tribulatio*.
- trod**, quarrel ; connected with Eng. *threat*.
- troimh**, through, W. *trw* ; Eng. *through* ; root *tar*.
- trom**, heavy ; **trongvo-s* ; Norse *thröngr*, Eng. *throng* (Rhys). Zimmer compares it to Lat. *firmus*, Skr. *dharmas* [Stokes gives Celtic *trudsmo-s*, root *trud* of **trod**, above,]
- tuagh**, axe, Lat. *tignum*, beam, "hewed," Skr. *taksh*, hew, Gr. *tekton* [No ; *tuagh* is a Celtic *touga*, from I. E. *teugh*, *tugh* Gr. *teucho*, I fashion, further *tukos*, hammer.]
- tuam**, a grave = Lat. *tumba*, Eng. *tomb* [D.]
- tuba**, tub = [from] Eng. *tub*.
- tuban**, tuft of wool on distaff = [from] Sc. *tuff*, Eng. *tuff*, *tufi* ; through Fr. from Teutonic *top*. See **taban** [D.]
- tuirse**, sadness, **tuirseach**, sad, **tarrach**, fearful (**tarsaco-s*), Lat. *terreo* (from *ters*), Skr. *tras*, be terrified, etc.
- tuis**, frank incense, from Lat. *thus*, *tus*.
- tuisleadh**, stumble, O. Ir. *tuisel* = *do-fo-pet-talo*, root *pet*, fall, Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto* [Ascoli analyses it into *to-fo-isl*, the root *isl* being that of *iosal*, low, Lat. *in* from *in-s*, Gr *eis*, *en*. Stokes refers it to the root *sal*, jump.]

- tuit**, fall ; for *do-fo-do-étim*, or *do-fo-thétim*, I fall ; root *pent*, nasalised form of *pet* in Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find* [This is still the derivation ; but the modern languages disprove it by having hard *t* for *d*, *thuit* not *thuid*. The inf. *tuiteam* is for *to-od-temb-men*, root *temb*, *stemb*, Eng. *stumble*, *stammer*, etc. ; cf. W. *codymu*, to fall.]
- tumadh**, dipping, O. Ir. *tummad*, **tungvatu*, Lat. *tinguo*, moisten, Eng. *tinge*.
- tur**, a tower = [from] Lat. *turris* [From O. Eng. *tur* (now *tower*), from Fr. *tour*, from Lat. *turris*.]
- turaid**, turret = [from] Eng. *turret*.
- turtur**, a turtle = [from] Lat. *turtur*.

U

- udal**, tossing, O. Ir. *utmall*, inquietus, *ud-* (out) and *mall*, slow Lat. *mollis* [D. It seems like *ud-dem-al*, a root *dem*.]
- ughdar**, author, from Lat. *auctor*.
- uidheam**, accoutrements, Ir. *ughaim*, root *jug*, *jeug*, Lat. *jungo*, Gr. *zeugon*, Eng. *yoke*.
- uireasbhuidh**, want, for *air-ex-buith*, “at-out-being ;” see *easbhuidh*. Root of verb “to be.”
- uis**, use = [from] Lat. *usus*.
- ung**, anoint = [from] Lat. *unguo*.
- unnsa**, ounce = [from] Lat. *uncia* [through Eng.]
- ur**, fire, Got. *pūr*, Eng. fire.
- ur-**, prefix, for preposition *air*.
- urard**, above ; for *air-ard*, “on-high ;” see *ard*.
- urlabhair**, utterance ; for *air* and *labhar*.
- urlaimh**, expert ; see *ullamh*.
- uthard**, above ; see *urard*.

INDEX TO ETYMOLOGIES

IN THE "GAEL," IN THE "SCOTTISH CELTIC REVIEW," AND IN
THIS VOLUME (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GLOSSARY).

THERE are 551 etymological articles in the first three volumes of the *Gael* (years 1872 to 1874); the reference is to the number of each article. When the Glossary or the *Scottish Celtic Review* contains etymologies for the words treated in the *Gael*, no reference is made to the *Gael* in this Index. The abbreviations are—G. for *Gael*; R. for *Scottish Celtic Review*; B. for "borrowed," the borrowing being from the first non-Celtic word in the article; and "above," referring to the previous pages of this volume.

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 is, "is;" above 613
 isean, G. 290
 ite, G. 19
 ith, G. 347. No; **pitó*, Skr.
 pítu, food
 là, R. 46
 labhair, R. 305; above 609
 laighe, laidhe, above 588
 làmh, R. 305
 làn, R. 19
 lann, G. 272
 laoch, G. 312; B.
 laoidh, G. 372
 las, G. 310; B.
 lasair, R. 60. Connect with
 Gr. *lampó*, Eng. *lamp*
 leac, R. 214; above 592, 588
 leagh, G. 168; but see Glossary
 above *sub* "logh"
 leasg, G. 477
 leathann, G. 209; allied only
 to Gr. *platus*, Eng. *place*
 leig, R. 215
 léigh, G. 169
 léir, G. 230
 leisg, see *leasg*
 leòmhann, G. 319; B.
 leth, G. 208
 leus, G. 199. Rather **splend-ti*,
 Lat. *splendeo*
 lia, "stone;" above 588
 lighe; above 551
 lighiche, G. 169
 linn, R. 19
 lion, lionar, R. 19

locar, G. 413 ; B.
 loch, G. 184
 lòchran, R. 215. lòche, R. 215
 lom, R. 43
 lomnochd, G. 42
 lorg, G. 496
 luaidh, "lead," G. 361
 luath, R. 60
 lùb, G. 463
 lugha, G. 200
 luibh, G. 123
 luidheir, G. 529 ; B.
 lùireach, G. 206
 lus, G. 262
 machair, G. 344. Not allied to
 Lat.; from *magh*, plain, and
 tír, land
 mac, above 604 ; R. 26
 maduinn, R. 47 ; B.
 magh ; above 609
 maighdean, G. 90 ; B.
 mair, R. 23
 màireach ; above 582
 maith ; see *math*
 maoin, R. 23
 maor, above 605
 maoth, G. 349
 mar, "as ;" above 604. See R. 49
 marag, G. 62, B.
 marbh, R. 24, 236.
 marc, R. 215
 math, R. 45
 màthair, R. 22
 meadhon, R. 27, 47
 mèag, G. 288
 meall, "deceive," R. 25
 meanmna, R. 22
 meas, R. 22
 measarra, R. 21
 measg, R. 26
 meat, G. 144. No ; root of Eng.
 miss ?
 meidh, R. 22
 meigeall, G. 163 ; Ger. *meckern*
 (K. Meyer)

mèil, G. 164. No ; cf. Eng.
 bleat, etc.
 meil, "grind," R. 24
 meith, meath, "reap," R. 28
 mhàin, G. 320. No ; O. Ir.
 nammdá
 mi, R. 23
 miadan, G. 120, B.
 mias, R. 22
 mil, milis, R. 28
 mille, R. 229
 mìn, R. 26
 minig, R. 26
 miorbhuil, G. 247
 mìos, R. 22
 mìr, R. 26. Rather Gr. *mēros*
 mise, R. 237
 misg, R. 27
 mò, R. 25, 297
 moch, G. 507
 mòd, G. 105, B.
 modh, R. 22
 mol, "beach," G. 497, B
 mòr, R. 25 ; above 605
 mort, R. 24
 muc, G. 103
 mùg, G. 241
 muileann, R. 24
 muinchill, G. 301, B.
 muir, R. 60
 mul, G. 459. No
 mulachag, G. 342. From *mul* ?
 mùr, G. 462, B.
 murcas, G. 458
 mùth, G. 334, B.
 na "than," R. 236
 nach, R. 215, 235, 301
 nàistinn, G. 540, B.
 naoi, R. 228
 naomh, R. 58
 nathair, G. 193
 nead, G. 140
 nèamh, R. 59 ; root *nem*
 neart, R. 54
 neasa, R. 215

- neul, R. 20
 nì, "will do;" above 612; R. 318
 nighean, R. 58
 nì's, R. 235
 nochd, "naked," G. 42
 nochd, "night," R. 216
 nollaig, R. 7
 nuadh, G. 316
 obair, G. 378
 ocar, G. 544, B.
 ochd, R. 216
 òg, G. 12
 oide, G. 125
 oidhche, R. 46. O. Ir. *adaig*,
 from *ad-aq*-, root *aq*, Lat.
aquilo, etc.
 òisg, above 584, 580
 ola, G. 280; from Lat.
 olann, olla, G. 281
 òr, G. 299, B.
 ore, R. 216
 os, "above," R. 216.
 òs, "river mouth," G. 490; from
 Norse *óss*, allied to Lat. *ostium*
 osan, G. 88, B.
 oscarach, "loud," G. 475
 osda, G. 416
 peallach, G. 323, B.
 pian, G. 155
 pìos, G. 298; from Eng. *piece*
 pit, G. 193, B.
 piuthar, G. 398
 ploc, G. 408
 pòs, G. 174, B.
 prìne, G. 511, B.
 prìomh, G. 345, B.
 prìs, G. 297, B. (from Eng.)
 ràdh; above 611
 ràmh, G. 340
 rannsaich, G. 107, B.
 ras, G. 424. No
 ràth, "raft," G. 341
 rath, "grace;" above 606
 reachd, R. 216
 reic, R. 217
 réidhlic, R. 7
 reis, G. 323
 reòdh, G. 430 No
 ri, "to," above 606
 rìgh, G. 286
 rinn, above 612; R. 48, 297
 robh, above 614; R. 45
 roghainn, G. 250
 rong, G. 461, B.
 ròs, G. 425; from Eng.
 rosg, R. 305
 roth, G. 183
 ruadh, R. 18
 ruig, above 612
 rùn, G. 210
 sacramaid, above 593
 saighead, G. 205, B.
 sàl, G. 358
 salach, G. 94
 salann, G. 358
 samhuil, R. 27
 saor, above 605
 sàr, G. 194. No; **sagro*-, root
seg or *segh*, Gr. *echô*, etc.
 Hence *seagh*, sense
 sàsaich, G. 295
 's e; above 605
 sè, sia; R. 217
 seabhag, G. 30, B.
 seac, G. 170, B.
 seachd, R. 18, 228
 seagh; see *sàr*
 sean, G. 253
 seanadh, G. 368
 scàrr, G. 446, B.
 seiceal, G. 181, B.
 seileach, R. 217
 seòl, G. 404
 seòmar, G. 322
 seun, G. 46; from Lat.
 sgai, G. 154
 sgaiag, G. 33
 sgann, G. 550
 sgaoil, G. 152

sgaoth, G. 448. No; **skaito*-,
root *skei*, divide, Eng. *shed*, etc.

sgar, above 604 (*cosgreg*), 608

sgàth, G. 31

sgath, G. 153

sgeir, G. 486, B.

sgiath, R. 306

sgol, G. 480, B.

sgor, G. 415, B.

sgrath, G. 525.

sgriodan, G. 481, B.

sgrùd, G. 416

sguab, G. 255, B.

sgùlan, G. 533

sì, above 606

sia; see *sè*

sicir, G. 273; from Scotch

sìd, G. 447. No. Gaelic allied
to *séid*

sile, G. 396

sìoda, G. 274; from Lat. *seta*

sioman, G. 483, B.

siopunn, G. 91, B.

slachd, R. 217

slaight, G. 237. Eng. *sleight*

slàinte, above 608

slaod, G. 479.

sleamhuinn, G. 240

sleuchd, G. 239, B.

sliochd, G. 238

slis, G. 137

sloc, G. 151

slug, G. 150

smad, G. 100

smior, G. 62

smuais, G. 61, B.

smug, G. 101

smùdan, G.

snaidh, G. 478. No; **sknado*,

Gr. *knadallo*

sneachd, R. 59

sneadh, G. 102

snòd, G. 547, B.

soisgeul, G. 15

sòlas, G. 296, B.

solus, R. 44

sòrn, G. 79, B.

spadal, G. 450

spàin, G. 469, B.

spairn, G. 464

spaisdearachd, G.; from Lat.

spàl, G. 433, B.

spann, spang, G. 470, B.

spann, "sever," G. 471, B.

spàrr, G. 97, B.

speech, G. 99

spealg, G. 432, B. (from Sc.)

spealt, G. 376

speuc, G. 457, B.

seur, G. 474, B.

spid, G. 454, B. (from Eng.)

spiorad, R. 44

spor, G. 98, B.

spoth, G. 465, B.

spreòd, G. 259, B.

srabh, G. 437, B.

sràid, G. 277, B.

srann, G. 82

srathair, G. 324, B.

sreang, G. 278

sreothart, G. 82

srian, G. 81, B.

sruth, G. 28

stagh, above 577

staidhir, above 577

stàilinn, G. 54, B.

stannart, G. 436

staoig, G. 435, B.

steòrnadh, G. 453, B.

stigh, above 582

stiùir, G. 83, B.

straighlich, G. 434, B.

stri, G. 276, B.

strioch, G. 439, B.

striopach, G. 135, B.

struidheas, G. 438, B. (from Eng.)

struth, G. 275, B.

suain, R. 18

suaip, G. 545, B.

suaip, "swap," G. 546, B.

sìgh, G. 451
 sìil : see *solus*
 sìist, G. 78, B.
 sùlair, G. 523, B.
 ta, R. 298 : above 613
 tabhair, above 611
 tagair, G. 2
 tagh, G. 250
 tàir, "get," R. 301
 taitinn, above 606
 tadamh, R. 42, 60
 tana, R. 16
 taois, G. 86. No ; Gr. *stais*
 taom, G. 422
 tarbh, G. 364
 tart, R. 16
 teachd, above 612
 teagamh, G. 517. No ; O. Ir.
 tecmang, for *to-aith-com-ang* ;
 Lat. *augo*
 tearr, G. 444, B.
 teich, R. 301
 teine, R. 59
 teud, R. 16
 tha, above 612
 thar, R. 275
 thig, above 611
 thugad, above 583
 tigh, R. 233
 tighearna, R. 7
 tighinn, above 612
 tiobar, above 608
 tiodhlac, R. 56 : above 605
 tiorail, G. 315
 tioram, R. 16
 tiugh, G. 38
 tobar, G. 8
 toinn, G. 528, B.
 toiseach, R. 41 ; above 606
 tomhas, R. 21
 tonn, G. 38. Allied to Lat. *tundo*
 torruan, G. 243
 tosd, G. 514. No ; root is *sta* ;
 see *fos*
 tota, G. 526, B.

tota, "rowers' seat," G. 527, B.
 tràill, G. 40, B.
 trasg, G. 418. No ; root *sec* ?
 tràth, G. 173
 treabh, G. 22
 treun, R. 54. No ; allied to
 Eng. *stark*
 trì, R. 230
 trionaid, R. 54
 triubhais, G. 115, B.
 tròcair, G. 201
 troidh, G. 47. Allied Lat. *traho*
 trosg, G. 417, B. (from Norse
 thorskr)
 truagh, G. 201
 trus, G. 532, B.
 tu, R. 258
 tuarasdál, R. 57
 tuath, G. 138
 tuig, G. 39. No. Root appears
 to be *ges*, Lat. *gero*, etc. (**tod-*
 ges-ô). Zimmer gives root as
 ces, in *chà*, see
 tùs, G. 138 ; see *toiseach*, above
 606
 uair, G. 309, B.
 uamhas, above 584
 uan, G. 118
 uasal, R. 58
 ubh, G. 233
 ubhal, G. 366
 ubraid, G. 441. Rather **ud-*
 bert, "effort"
 uchd, G. 380
 ùig, G. 426, B.
 uile, R. 298
 uileann, G. 160
 uinneag, G. 35, B.
 uircean, G. 289
 ula, G. 427. No ; Skr. *pula*,
 Lat. *pilus*
 ullaich, above 584, R. 153
 umhal, G. 265, B.
 urnuigh, R. 57
 ùth, G. 134

ADDENDA.

THE six pages of the Red Book preserved in the Advocates' Library (in MS. 50) were examined by the Editors after pages 152 and 154 were printed. The Red Book text contains two or three sentences not found in the Black Book. The first of the six pages, marked 11, begins on our page 152, at line 9, with the words "dég dhó," etc. The first addition is at line 25, where, after Gotfruigh, we have :—

Biad fios agad a leigheir go foil móran do fhreamhuibh ag fás as an chraobh n^e bi sgriobhtha aⁿ so, ca misde cuideigin do choradh sios díobh.

Insert after "iúte" in the last line of page 152 the following sentences :—

7 aⁿaladh aimrere sgriobhtha iúte fósd 7 da cuirfian romham e do fhéduinn do chur am chuimhne annair do bhi me san tír sin 7 ata gnath chuimhne muintire na tír da chomhbail ar chuimhne do ghnath 7 go háiridh na daoine ata ar sliocht Gbiolla Oghannmain sna tiorraibh soin. 7 biadh fhios agad gur bhe tioda gnathach do bhearta do cheⁿ na treibhe o raghnall m^e somhuirle stas go colla úais .i. ó colla 7 taoisech Earrghaoidheal.

On page 154, a sentence appears after "fein di" of line 13. With the first two words of line 13, the passage runs thus :—

fein di amach. Do coⁿuig me an leas 7 daoine do bhi da thaisbenadh do thuillfed a ceithir na cuig do cheduibh fer ar na cur anórdughadh 7 an rang aⁿ.

The only correction on the text otherwise necessary is at line 8 from the bottom of p. 152, where our fragmentary leaves read "Cairbre an Doimairgid" for the Black Book's "Cairbre mac Doimairgid."

CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, 5th line of Carswell's poem—Read "teihids."

Page 30, 1st line, Modern Version—For "chàin," read "chion."

4th line—For "gu 'n tig," read "ged thig."

Page 80, Modern Version, 5th line from bottom—Read "dheoch."

Page 95, Modern Version, line 1—Read "maighdeann."

Page 192, 8th line from bottom of Text—Read "ghlésda groidhésghadh."

Page 198, line 20—Red "guña."

Page 259, line 2 of prose—Read "close" for "chose."

Page 310, line 1—Read "The first printed notice." The second paragraph is wrong. The MS. is noticed in the supplement to Dr Skene's Catalogue. This was observed by the Editors only when this page was printed off. The MS.'s number is 14 in the supplement.

Page 314, line 5 from bottom—Read "chas," not "chhas."

ADDITIONAL CORRIGENDA TO OUR VOL. I.

Page 111, line 22, second word—Read *cuigr*.

Page 116, line 4 of “*Laoidh mhua*,” etc —Read “*Giolla et ainder*.”

The *et* is for *agus*.

Page 117, line 9 from bottom, last word—Read “*slán*.”

Page 119, last line—For “*ghuilimse*,” read “*ghuilinse*.”

Page 122, line 5—Last word is “*ttrom*.”

Page 123, fourth verse, last line—Read “*sal*.” In the second line of verse 3, read possibly “*righ gan tlas*.”

Page 124, line 6—Read “*bhereas*”

line 3 of third verse of Poem VI.—Read “*sgiath go niorsuibh*”—golden buckled shield.

Page 125, line 2—“*reim anri churradh*.”

line 4—Last word is “*iorghal*.”

line 9—For “*ariogh*,” read “*ar dhegh*.”

line 3 from bottom—Read “*goll borb*,” etc.

Page 126, line 3—Read “*fhion ro truí*.”

line 6—“*crodha ancomlann sa . mordha an mac goll sa*.”

Page 127, line 7 of Poem X—For “*Carsa*,” read “*cidarsa*.”

Page 129, line 3—“*anechtuibh*,” line 18—“*co taoisech*.”

Page 130, line 24—Read “*mor*,” line 33—“*ttegm*.”

Page 132, line 6—Read “*ifreann*.”

Page 133, line 2—Read “*tail*.”

Page 134, line 1—“*mor an lensa*.”

line 11—“*coirid*.”

line 13—“*airasad*.”

line 20—“*ainesgar*.”

line 24—“*cerchealsack*.”

Page 137, line 30—“*na bfuil*.”

Page 139, Poem XX., line 11—“*troch*.”

Page 140, Poem XXI., line 8—“*famchem*,” line 13—“*diurasa*.”

Page 146, line 11—“*niort*.”

line 18—“*iudais*.”

line 22—“*mairbh*.”

line 23—“*giodh*,” “*harm*,” “*gedh*.”

line 24—“*bhunadh*.”

line 26—“*meanmna*.”

line 27—“*garm*,” 33, for @ read *con*.

Page 147, line 2, “*da heis*,” line 3, “*mar*,” line 19, “*ciodh*.”

Page 148, line 17, “*agha*,” line 18, “*obz*,” 23, “*dhana*.”





